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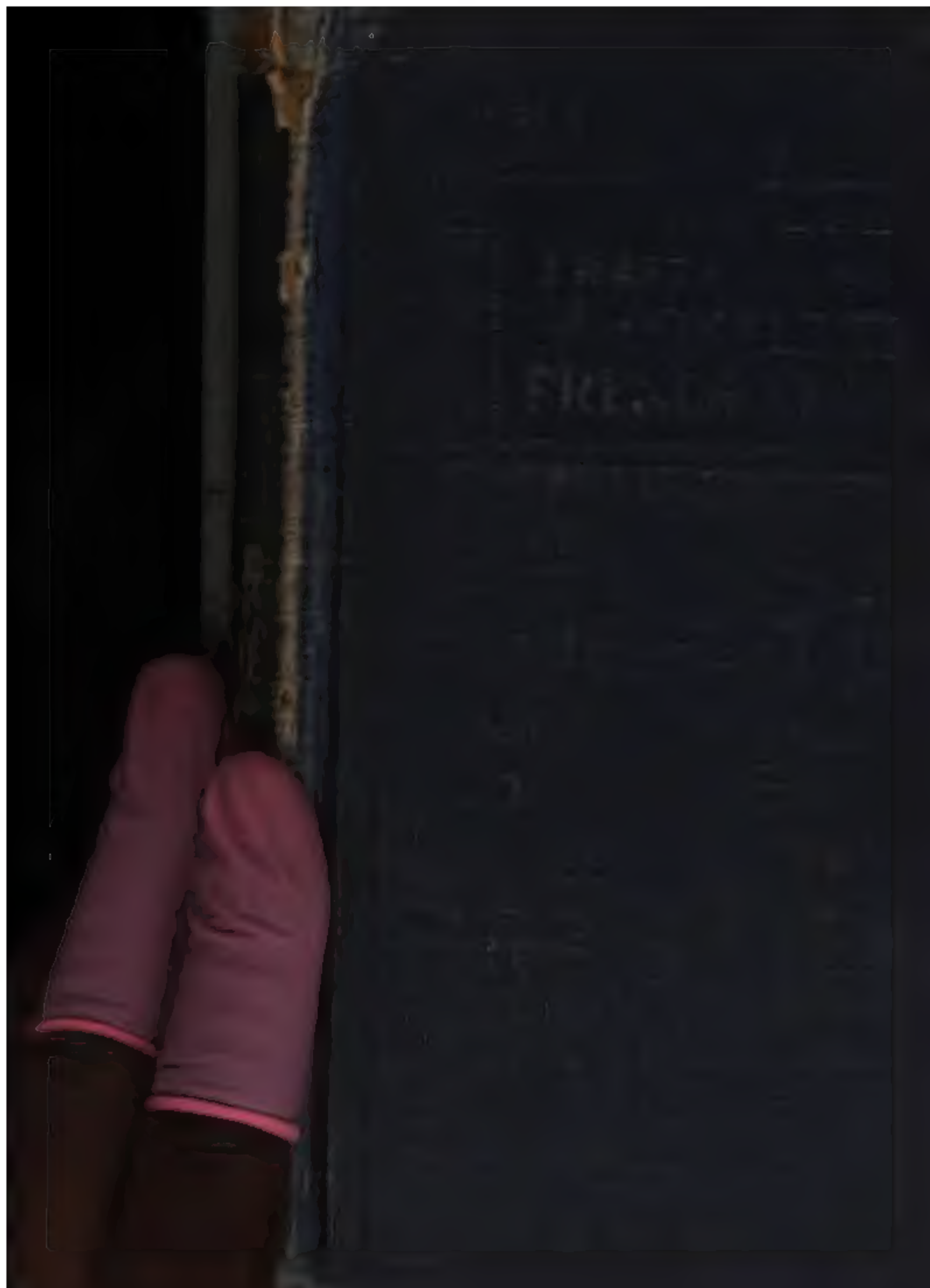
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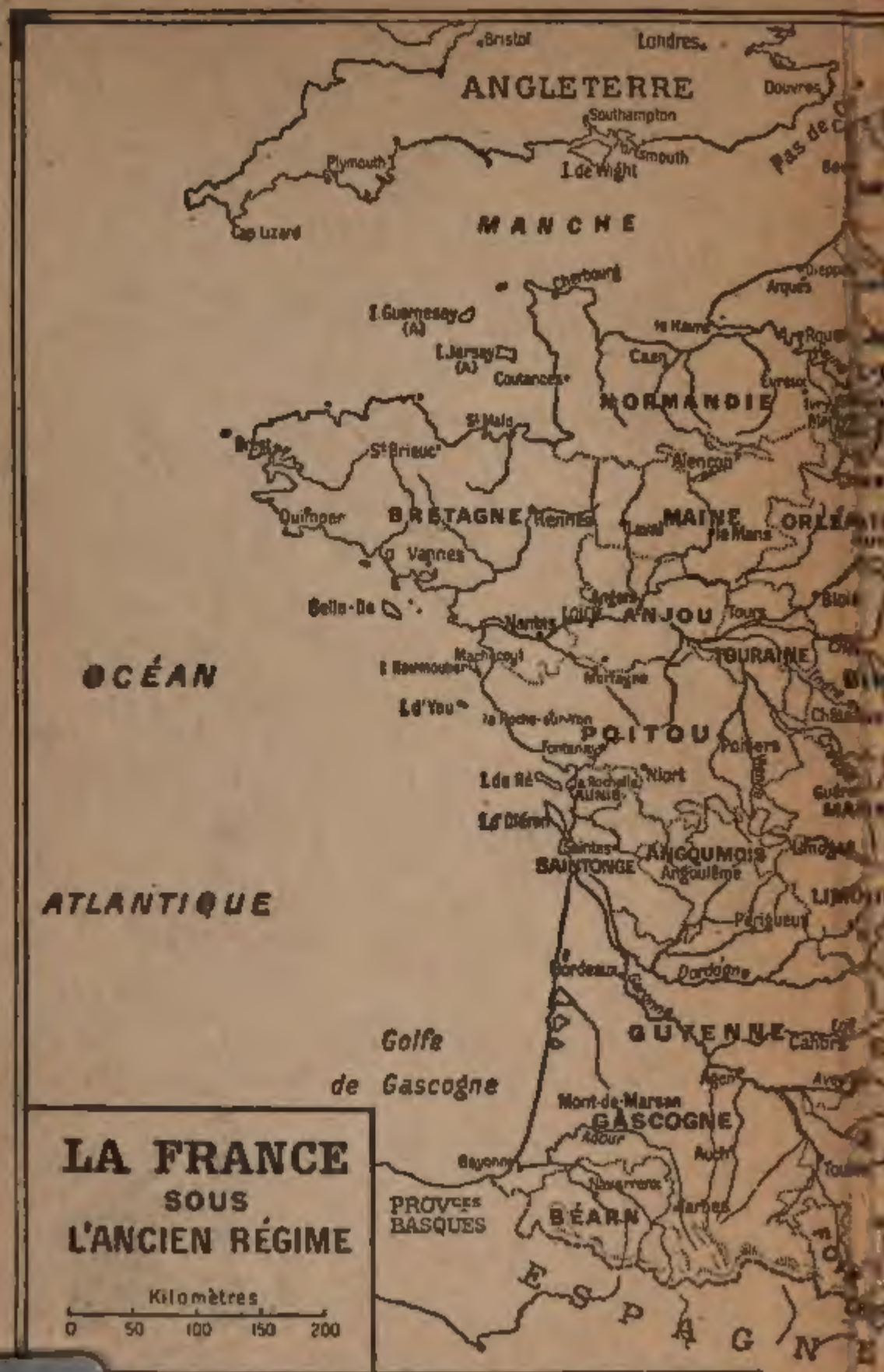
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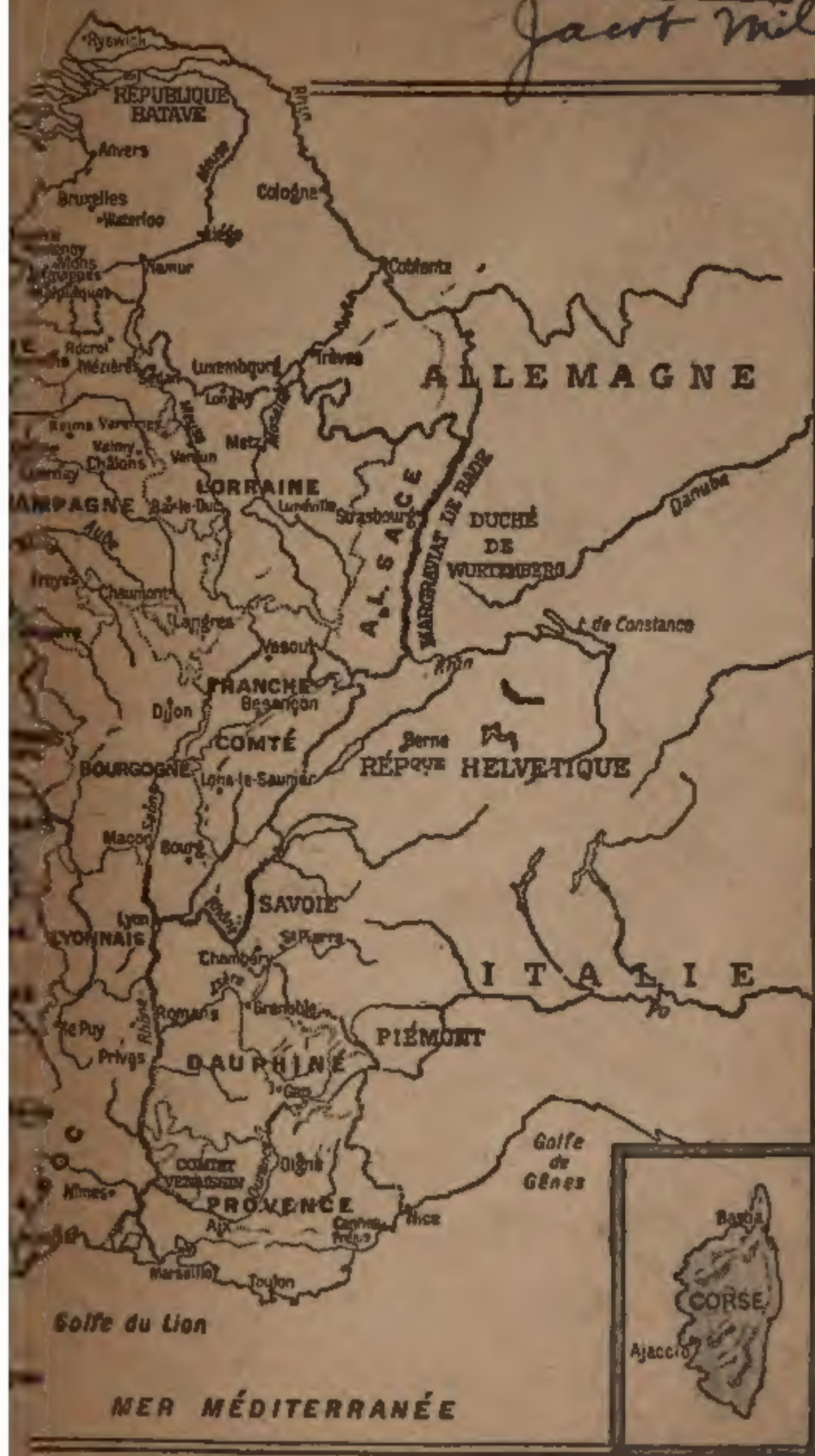
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Jacob Milgrom
 June 1944







LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

THE NEW FRASER AND SQUAIR

**COMPLETE
FRENCH GRAMMAR**

BY

W. H. FRASER AND J. SQUAIR

PROFESSORS OF THE ROMANCE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WITH NEW EXERCISES IN PART I

BY

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

THE first American edition of this Grammar was published March 26, 1901. It was received with favor, and since that date numerous reimpressions have been made to meet the demands of the public.

The present revision has been undertaken for the purpose of introducing such changes as time and experience have suggested as likely to be useful, without however disturbing the original character of the book, or changing the paragraph numbers. The use of the phonetic symbols adopted by the Association Phonétique Internationale has been retained throughout the book, wherever needed to aid in the teaching of pronunciation. The pronunciation of all French words in the French-English portion of the Vocabulary is given by phonetic transcription based upon the *Dictionnaire Phonétique* of Michaelis and Passy.

The most considerable changes have been made in the Exercises I-XXXIX of Part I, which have been rewritten by Professor A. Coleman of the Romance Department of the University of Chicago, who, with great unselfishness and in a spirit of admiration for the Grammar, has coöperated with the authors and publishers in their effort to make the book more useful to teachers and students. The grammatical part of each lesson remains substantially as it was in the original edition. In the Exercises an attempt has been made, in accordance with advanced methods of teaching, to provide an abundant and varied apparatus for oral practice and for training in accuracy of pronunciation, in writing from dictation, and in composition; also a section of useful Classroom Expressions has been introduced for the convenience of both teachers and students. In fact, it is everywhere emphasized throughout the book that *learning to speak the language is of prime importance*. The Vocabulary of Part I has been revised; words which are not of

common use have been excluded, and liberal provision has been made for drill on the uses and meanings of the words given.

Attention is called to the following important new features of Part I:

1. In the Lesson vocabularies and in the text of the Exercises great emphasis is laid on *Verb Forms*, particularly on the learning of the forms and the use of a number of common irregular verbs.

2. The difficult topic of *Tense Usage* is especially dealt with, particularly the functions of the present, the imperfect, and the past indefinite forms in past narration.

3. A great variety of drill work and abundant opportunity for *Oral Practice*, based on continuous reading passages, have been provided.

4. Much stress is laid on the acquisition of a *Working Vocabulary*: (a) by abundant repetition and review of the vocabulary in the Exercises; (b) by pointing out differences in usage between words nearly allied in meaning; (c) by the introduction of many common idioms; (d) by formal Review Exercises.

Amongst the new features to which special attention is directed are also the photographic reproductions of important buildings, parks, paintings, sculpture; etc., as well as the Map of France, the appearance of which here is due to the courtesy of the *Literary Digest*.

The first thirty-nine lessons of Part I contain enough grammatical material for four semesters with younger pupils beginning in the Secondary School and for two semesters with beginning classes of High School seniors or of College freshmen. As a rule the A sections are composed of passages for reading, which can also be used for dictation and oral practice, and the B sections of various types of grammar drill. These are followed by composition and translation exercises, as well as by special exercises in pronunciation and dictation.

In regard to the Exercises in Pronunciation in which phonetic transcription is employed, teachers must use their discretion. They may be omitted by those who regard them as unnecessary.

There is little doubt that it is sound pedagogy to spend enough time on the essentials of French grammar contained in these Les-

sons of Part I to go through them, or most of them, twice with great care; for it is only by such repetition, with abundant illustrative exercises, that beginners can acquire that *trained sense for the correct form of expression* and the proper grammatical construction which is essential to a real knowledge of a foreign tongue.

In Part I, Exercises XL-LI have been retained. They have been found useful as furnishing easy reading material in French as well as drill in elementary grammar, particularly in the regular and irregular verb forms. They may, like Exercises I-XXXIX, also be used in teaching by the direct method.

Part II contains a comprehensive statement of the grammatical phenomena of the French language adapted for later study and general reference. The Exercises Ia-LXXVa in this Part have been retained with such changes and additions as seemed necessary or likely to be useful. The Exercises are of two kinds. Exercises Ia-La consist of detached English sentences for translation into French, based directly upon definite sections of the Grammar referred to in the headings and providing a thorough drill on all important points of grammar. Exercises Lia LXXVa are pieces of continuous English prose of an easy character, to be translated into French, and are fully provided with references to the sections of the Grammar where the particular grammatical points are dealt with. The *French Reader* has been dropped from the present edition. A complete Index has been provided at the end of the book.

By virtue of a decree of the French Minister of Public Instruction, dated February 26, 1901, certain deviations from commonly accepted rules of grammar were permitted as optional at all official examinations. In the Appendix, on the last page, will be found a reference list explaining the bearing of these deviations upon the various sections of the grammar affected thereby. As a matter of fact, it does not appear that careful users of the language, outside examination halls in France, have availed themselves to any extent of these permissions, and hence for English-speaking students they may be regarded as practically non-existent.

It will readily be seen that the aim has been to furnish students with a manual on French grammar so comprehensive in its theoretical treatment and so varied and abundant in the exercises

offered, that it will be useful to all, whether in the elementary or advanced stages of the study of modern or classical French.

Special acknowledgements for suggestions regarding various parts of the book are due to Professor J. Home Cameron of the University of Toronto and to Professor G. D. Morris of Indiana University. The manuscript of the new Exercises to Part I was read by Messrs. Antony Constans and James Kessler of the University of Chicago, by Miss Edna C. Dunlap of Parker High School, Chicago, and by Professor E. C. Hills of Indiana University. To Professor Hills are due particularly thanks for excellent suggestions in regard to the order of the material. The authors are indebted also to Professor H. C. Lancaster of Johns Hopkins University and to Professor D. H. Carnahan of the University of Illinois for reading the proofs of Part I; to the Publishers for their liberal policy which made available all this invaluable assistance; and to Dr. Alexander Green of the Editorial Office, whose zealous efforts have contributed toward rendering the volume more accurate in contents and more attractive in appearance.

October, 1920

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Phonetic Introduction	1
Exercise in Phonetic Transcription	12
Useful Classroom Expressions	14

PART I

LESSON

I. Definite Article. Gender. Case. Agreements . . .	17
II. Indefinite Article	20
III. Possessives. Negation. Interrogation	23
IV. Pronoun Objects	26
V. Plural Forms. Possessive Adjective (<i>continued</i>) . .	28
VI. Present Indicative of <i>avoir</i> . Partitive Noun and Pro- noun. <i>En</i>	32
VII. <i>Avoir</i> (<i>continued</i>). Interrogation (<i>continued</i>)	36
VIII. Present Indicative of <i>être</i>	39
IX. Regular Conjugations: Present Indicative of <i>donner</i> . Interrogation (<i>continued</i>). Demonstrative ad- jective	43
X. Plural Forms. Contractions. Use of <i>il y a</i>	47
Review of Vocabulary and Pronunciation No. 1 . .	50
XI. Indefinite Pronoun <i>on</i> . Interrogation (<i>continued</i>). Present Indicative of <i>faire</i>	52
XII. Feminine of Adjectives. Position of Adjectives. Interrogative Adjectives. <i>Y</i>	56
XIII. Present Indicative of <i>donner</i> , <i>finir</i> , <i>vendre</i> . General Noun. <i>Tout</i>	60
XIV. Partitives (<i>continued</i>). <i>Avoir</i> + Undeterminate Noun (<i>besoin</i> , etc.)	64
XV. Past Participles. Past Indefinite. Word-order. Idiomatic Present Indicative	68
XVI. Comparatives. Superlatives. Comparison of Ad- verbs. Present Indicative of <i>aller</i>	72
XVII. Agreement of Past Participle. Relatives	76

LESSON	PAGE
XVIII. Tenses with <i>être</i>	80
Vocabulary Review No. 2	84
XIX. Pronoun Objects. Orthographical Peculiarities: <i>commencer, manger, and mener</i>	86
XX. Personal Pronoun Objects. Pronominal Adverbs: <i>y, en.</i> Reflexive Verb. Possessive Force of Article	90
XXI. Imperfect Indicative. Use of the Imperfect. Im- perfect of <i>faire</i>	94
XXII. Future Indicative. Use of the Future	100
XXIII. Disjunctive Personal Pronouns. <i>Ce + être</i>	104
XXIV. Impersonal Verbs	107
Vocabulary Review No. 3	111
XXV. Infinitive. Present Participle. Present Indicative of <i>pouvoir</i> . <i>Il faut</i>	113
XXVI. Present Subjunctive. Use of the Subjunctive. Tense Sequence. Present Indicative of <i>vouloir</i> . .	119
XXVII. Imperative (<i>continued</i>). Position of Objects (<i>continued</i>).	124
XXVIII. Conditional Mood. Conditional Sentences	128
XXIX. Use of Article. Present Indicative of <i>savoir</i>	133
Vocabulary Review No. 4	137
XXX. Possessive Pronouns. Present Indicative of <i>dire</i> . .	139
XXXI. Demonstrative Pronouns	144
XXXII. Relative Pronouns. Present Indicative of <i>connaître</i> .	148
XXXIII. Interrogative Pronouns	153
XXXIV. Indefinite Pronouns	158
Vocabulary Review No. 5	164
XXXV. Numerals: Cardinal, Ordinal. Fractions	166
XXXVI. Dates, Titles. Seasons, Months	171
XXXVII. Time of Day	176
XXXVIII. Past Definite. Use of the Past Definite	180
XXXIX. Imperfect Subjunctive. Tense Sequence. Meanings of <i>devoir</i> and <i>vouloir</i>	184
Vocabulary Review No. 6	188

ANECDOTES

XL. La Théière du Matelot	190
XLI. L'Arabe et les Perles	191
XLII. Le Paysan et les Épis de Blé	192
XLIII. Le Trésor du Laboureur	194

CONTENTS

ix

LESSON	PAGE
XLIV. Louis XIV et Jean Bart	195
XLV. La Fourmi et le Brin d'Herbe	197
XLVI. Le Bon Samaritain	198
XLVII. M. Laffitte et l'Épingle	200
XLVIII. Le Sifflet de Benjamin Franklin	201
XLIX. Henri IV et le Paysan	203
L. Thomas et les Cerises	205
LI. Frédéric le Grand et son Page	207

PART II

The Verb	209
The Noun	300
The Article	313
The Adjective	327
The Pronoun	342
The Adverb	382
The Numeral	394
The Preposition	401
The Conjunction	411
The Interjection	414
Abbreviations	416
Exercises on Part II (<i>Detached Sentences</i>), Ia-La	417
Exercises on Part II (<i>Continuous Prose</i>), LIa-LXXVa	467

VOCABULARIES:

French-English	481
English-French	515

INDEX	551
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APPENDIX: <i>Tolérances</i>	564
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A FRENCH GRAMMAR

PHONETIC INTRODUCTION

1. General Distinctions. The pronunciation will be explained, as far as possible, by comparison with English sounds, but it must never be forgotten that the sounds of two languages rarely correspond. Important general distinctions between English and French are the following:

1. English has strong stress (§ 7) and comparatively weak action of the organs in articulation.

2. French has weak stress, while the action of the organs in articulation is very energetic.

3. Hence, French sounds, both vowels and consonants, are almost all 'narrow,' i.e., uttered with tenseness of the organs concerned in their articulation. (To understand 'narrow' and 'wide,' compare the narrow sound of *i* in 'machine' with its wide sound in 'sit.')

4. Tongue and lip positions for French vowels are more definite, and more promptly taken, than in English. Lip-rounding (as in 'who,' 'no,' 'law') and lip-retraction (as in 'let,' 'hat') are much more definite and energetic in forming French vowels.

5. The tongue, both for vowels and consonants, is, in general, either further advanced or further retracted than in forming English sounds requiring tongue action.

6. English long vowels (like *a* in 'lady') shade off into other vowels (especially in the South of England), while all French vowels are free from this *off-glide*, and are uniform throughout their utterance.

7. The nasal vowels of French are foreign to standard English. They are formed by allowing the soft palate to hang freely, as in ordinary breathing, thus causing the air to escape through both nose and mouth at once. If, for example, the *a* of 'father' be uttered with the

soft palate hanging freely, the resulting sound will be approximately that of the nasal [ā] in *tante* [tā:t]. The position of the soft palate in forming this sound may be readily observed with a mirror. It must be carefully noted that there is absolutely no sound of *n*, *m*, or *ng*, in French nasal vowels, and hence that great care must be taken neither to raise the tongue nor close the lips until the sound is complete.

2. Sounds. The French language has thirty-seven sounds, exclusive of minor distinctions. French spelling, like that of English, is irregular and inconsistent. Hence, to avoid confusion in indicating the pronunciation, we shall employ a phonetic alphabet (that of the *Association Phonétique Internationale*), in which each sound is represented by its own symbol, and each symbol has but one sound.

3. Table of Symbols. In the following table, the examples are in ordinary orthography, the heavy type indicates the sounds which correspond to the symbols, and the phonetic transcription is given within brackets:

SYMBOLS	EXAMPLES	SYMBOLS	EXAMPLES
i	ni, vive [ni, vi:v]	b	beau, robe [bo, rɔb]
y	pu, muse [py, my:z]	d	dame, fade [dam, fad]
e	été [ete]	f	fort, neuf [fɔ:r, nœf]
ø	creux, creuse [krø, krø:z]	g	gant, dogue [gā, dɔg]
ə	le [lə]	h	aha! [a(h)a]
ɛ	près, père [prɛ, pɛ:r]	k	car, roc [kar, rɔk]
ɛ̃	fin, prince [fɛ̃, prɛ̃:s]	l	long, seul [lɔ̃, sœl]
œ	neuf, neuve [nœf, nœ:v]	m	mot, dame [mo, dam]
œ̃	un, humble [œ̃, œ̃:bl]	n	ni, âne [ni, a:n]
a	patte, part [pat, pa:r]	ɲ	agneau, digne [aɲo, dip]
ɑ	pas, passe [pa, pa:s]	p	pas, tape [pa, tap]
ɑ̃	tant, tante [tā, tā:t]	r	drap, par [dra, par]
ɔ	note, tort [nɔt, tɔ:r]	s	si, pense [si, pā:s]
ɔ̃	rond, ronde [rɔ̃, rɔ̃:d]	ʃ	chou, lâche [ʃu, la:ʃ]
o	sot, chose [so, ʃo:z]	t	tas, patte [ta, pat]
u	tout, tour [tu, tu:r]	v	vin, cave [vɛ̃, ka:v]
j	viande [vjā:d]	z	zone, rose [zo:n, ro:z]
ɥ	lui [lɥi]	ʒ	je, rouge [ʒə, ru:ʒ]
w	oui [wi]	:	sign of length

4. The Alphabet. The letters of the alphabet, with their French names, are as follows:

a	a [a]	j	ji [ʒi]	s	esse [es]
b	bé [be]	k	ka [ka]	t	té [te]
c	cé [se]	l	elle [ɛl]	u	u [y]
d	dé [de]	m	emme [ɛm]	v	vé [ve]
e	é [e]	n	enne [ɛn]	w	double vé [dublève]
f	effe [ɛf]	o	o [o]	x	iks [iks]
g	gé [ʒe]	p	pé [pe]	y	i grec [i grɛk]
h	ache [aʃ]	q	ku [ky]	z	zède [zed]
i	i [i]	r	erre [ɛr]		

NOTE. — These names are often all treated as masculines (*un a, un h, etc.*), but some treat *f, h, l, m, n, r, s*, as feminines (*une h, une r, etc.*).

5. Other Orthographic Signs. In addition to the letters of the alphabet, the following signs are used:

1. The acute accent *´* Fr. **accent aigu** [aksãtegɥ], *e.g.*, l'*été*, l'*Écosse*. **NOTE.** — The word 'accent' does not denote stress; see § 7.

2. The grave accent *`* Fr. **accent grave** [aksãgra:v], *e.g.*, *voilà*, *père*, *où*.

3. The circumflex accent *ˆ* Fr. **accent circonflexe** [aksãsirkɔ̃fleks], *e.g.*, *âne*, *tête*, *île*, *hôte*, *flûte*.

4. The cedilla *¸* Fr. **cédille** [sedij], used under *c* to give it the sound of [s], before *a, o, u* (§ 17, 13), *e.g.*, *façade*, *leçon*, *commençait*.

5. The diæresis *¨* Fr. **tréma** [trema], shows that the vowel bearing it is divided in pronunciation from the preceding vowel, *e.g.*, *Noël*, *naïf*.

6. The apostrophe *'* Fr. **apostrophe** [apɔstrɔf], shows omission of final vowel before initial vowel sound, *e.g.*, *l'amie* (= *la amie*), *l'ami* (= *le ami*), *l'homme* (= *le homme*), *s'il* (= *si il*), § 19.

7. The hyphen - Fr. **trait d'union** [tradynjɔ̃], used as in English.

6. Syllabication.

1. A single consonant sound between vowel sounds, including the four nasalized vowels, always belongs to the following syllable.

Ex.: Ma-rie, in-di-vi-si-bi-li-té, bon-té, con-sciencieu-s(e)-ment.

2. When the second of two consonant sounds is *l* or *r*, both usually belong to the following syllable, except *lr, rl* and a few more.

Ex.: ta-bleau, é-cri-vain, ap-pli-quer.

3. Other combinations of consonants representing two or more sounds are divided.

Ex.: par-ler, per-dre, es-ca-lier, sep-tem-bre.

N.B. — Great care should be taken to avoid the consonantal ending of syllables, so frequent in English. Compare French *ci-té*, *ta-bleau*, with English 'cit-y,' 'tab-leau.'

Parallel rules hold in script and print where division occurs.

7. Stress.

'Stress' is the force with which a syllable is uttered as compared with other syllables in the same group. In French, the syllables are uttered with almost equal force, a very slight stress falling on the last syllable of a word of two or more syllables, or, on the last but one, if the last vowel of the word is [ə].

Ex.: Che-val, par-ler, par-lai, per-dre, cré-di-bi-li-té (compare the strong stress of English 'cred-i-bil-it-y').

NOTE. — In connected discourse the rule above stated varies considerably, but a full treatment of the subject would exceed the limits of an elementary work. The safest practice for the beginner is to pronounce all syllables with almost equal force. All vowels except [ə], see § 19, whether stressed or unstressed, are carefully sounded and not slurred over as in English.

8. Vowel Quantity. The most important general rules are:

1. Final vowel sounds (including nasals) are usually short, *e.g.*, *fini* [fini], *vie* [vi], *loue* [lu], *parlé* [parle], *rideau* [rido], *mais* [me], *donner* [done], *enfant* [ãfã], *parlerons* [parl(ə)rɔ̃].

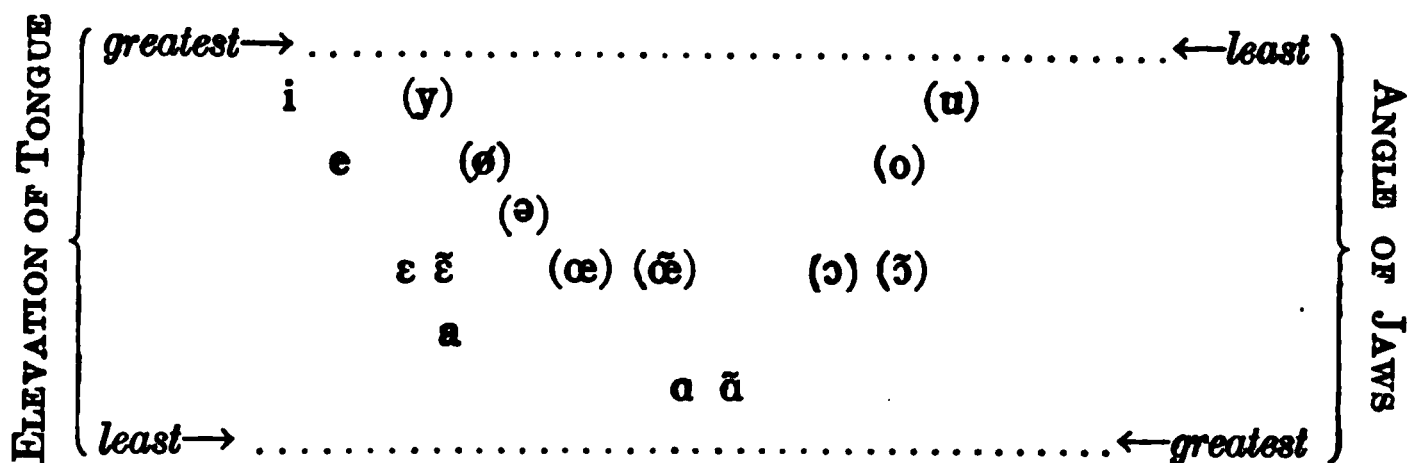
2. Stressed vowels are long before the sounds [v], [z], [ʒ], [j], [r final], *e.g.*, *rive* [ri:v], *ruse* [ry:z], *rouge* [ru:ʒ], *feuille* [føe:j], *faire* [fɛ:r].

3. Of stressed vowels standing before other consonant sounds, nasals are long, *e.g.*, *prince* [prɛ:s]; [o], [ø], long, *e.g.*, *faute* [fo:t], *meule* [mø:l]; [ɑ], long (almost always), *e.g.*, *passe* [pa:s]; [ɛ], long or short, *e.g.*, *reine* [rɛ:n], *renne* [ren]; other vowels regularly short, *e.g.*, *cap* [kap], *poche* [pɔʃ], *coupe* [kup], *pipe* [pip], *seul* [sœl], *lune* [lyn].

NOTE. — It is possible to distinguish also between 'long' and 'half long' vowels, but it has been thought best to omit, in an elementary work, the rules relating to this distinction, and to indicate only 'long' vowels in the transcriptions.

VOWELS

9. Tongue Position. The relative position of the tongue for the various vowels may be seen from the following diagram. Rounded vowels are enclosed in parentheses:



N.B. — In the following descriptions of sounds, the word ‘like’ means, of course, only ‘resembling,’ or ‘approximately like’ (§ 1). The examples given after the word ‘also’ show the less common orthographical equivalents.

10.

i, y

1. **i** — Like i in ‘machine’; the corners of the mouth are slightly drawn back (§ 1, 4); avoid the sound of i in ‘sit’; avoid ‘off-glide’ (§ 1, 6); narrow (§ 1, 3).

Ex.: ni [ni], vive [vi:v]; also, île [i:l], lyre [li:r].

2. **y** — Has no counterpart in English. The tongue position is practically the same as for [i] above; very tense lip-rounding (§ 1, 4); narrow (§ 1, 3). The sound may be best acquired either by prolonging [i], and at the same time effecting the rounding, or by holding the lips rounded and taking the tongue position of [i].

Ex.: pu [py], muse [my:z]; also fût [fy], il eut [il y], nous eûmes [nuzym], j’ai eu [ʒe y].

11.

e, ø, ə

1. **e** — Like the first part of the sound of a in ‘day,’ but with the lips more retracted (§ 1, 4); avoid ‘off-glide’ (§ 1, 6); narrow (§ 1, 3).

Ex.: été [ete]; also, parler [parle], donnai [done].

touching the lower teeth; narrow (§ 1, 3). It is generally short, resembling English 'madam.'

Ex.: patte [pat], part [pa:r]; also, là [la], femme [fam], moi [mwa], boîte [bwa:t]; and, by exception, parlâmes [parlam], parlâtes [parlat], parlât [parla].

2. *a* — Like *a* in 'father'; the mouth well open, the tongue lying flat, and so far retracted that it no longer touches the lower teeth; lips absolutely neutral, i.e., neither rounded nor retracted; avoid especially rounding, as of *a* in 'fall.'

Ex.: pas [pa], passe [pa:s]; also, pâte [pa:t], roi [rwa], poêle [pwa:l].

3. *ã* — The [a] sound nasalized (§ 1, 7). (Written *an*, *am*, *en*, *em*.)

Ex.: tant [tã], tante [tã:t]; also, lampe [lã:p], enfant [ã:fã], entre [ã:tr], membre [mã:br].

14.

ɔ, ɔ̃, o

1. *ɔ* — Like the vowel in 'law,' but with definite bell-like rounding (§ 1, 4), avoid 'off-glide' to *u* (§ 1, 6); narrow (§ 1, 3).

Ex.: note [nɔt], tort [tɔ:r]; also Paul [pɔl], album [albɔm].

2. *ɔ̃* — The [ɔ] sound nasalized (§ 1, 7), but slightly more close.

Ex.: rond [rɔ̃], ronde [rɔ̃:d]; also tomber [tɔ̃be], comte [kɔ̃:t].

3. *o* — Like *o* in 'omen,' but with more protrusion and much tenser rounding of the lips (§ 1, 4); avoid 'off-glide' to *u* (§ 1, 6); narrow (§ 1, 3).

Ex.: sot [so], chose [ʃo:z], fosse [fo:s]; also, côté [kote], côte [kort], faute [fo:t], beauté [bo:te].

15.

u

1. *u* — Like *oo* in 'pool' but with more protrusion and much tenser rounding of the lips (§ 1, 4); avoid 'off-glide' to *w* (§ 1, 6); narrow (§ 1, 3).

Ex.: tout [tu], tour [tu:r]; also, goût [gu], août [u].

CONSONANTS

16.

j, ɥ, w

When the sounds [i], [y], [u], § 10 and § 15, come before a vowel of stronger stress, they are pronounced with the tongue slightly closer to the palate, and hence assume a consonantal value, indicated by [j], [ɥ], [w], respectively. They are sometimes called semi-vowels.

1. j — Like very brief and narrow y in 'yes.'

Ex.: viande [vjā:d]; also, yeux [jø], aïeul [ajœl], fille [fi:j], travailler [travaje], travail [travaj], the last three being examples of *l mouillée*.

2. ɥ — Has no counterpart in English, but is similar to a w pronounced with the tongue pressed close to the lower teeth; may also be acquired by at first substituting [y] for it, and afterward increasing the speed of the utterance and the elevation of the tongue until it can be pronounced in the same syllable with the vowel which always follows.

Ex.: lui [lɥi], huit [ɥit]; also, nuage [nɥa:ʒ], écuelle [ekɥel].

3. w — Like very brief and narrow w in 'we,' 'west.' It is best, however, to proceed from the sound of [u] in the manner described for [ɥ] above.

Ex.: oui [wi]; also, poids [pwa], tramway [tramwe].

17. The remaining consonantal sounds can be sufficiently described by noting the differences between their mode of formation and that of the nearest English sounds (see § 1).

1. b — Like b in 'barb.'

Ex.: beau [bo], robe [rɔb], abbé [abe].

2. d — Like d in 'did,' but with the tongue so far advanced that its point, or upper surface, forms a closure with the inner surface of the upper teeth and gums; or the point of the tongue may be thrust against the lower teeth, the upper surface forming a closure with the upper teeth and gums. It must be remembered that in forming English d (also l, n, r, s, t, z) the tongue touches at some little distance above the teeth (§ 1, 5).

Ex.: dame [dam], fade [fad], addition [adisjɔ̃].

3. f — Like f in 'fat.'

Ex.: fort [fɔ:r], neuf [nœf], difficile [difisil].

4. **g** — Like **g** in 'go.'

Ex.: *gant* [gã], *dogue* [dɔg], *guerre* [gɛ:r]; also, second [sɛgɔ].

5. **h** — In orthography the letter **h** is known as 'h mute' (Fr. *h muet* or *h muette*), or 'h aspirate' (Fr. *h aspiré* or *h aspirée*), according as it does, or does not, cause elision (§ 19). The learner may regard it, in either case, as absolutely silent.

Ex.: **h** mute in *l'homme* [lɔm], *l'histoire* [listwa:r], *l'héroïne* [lerɔin]; **h** aspirate in *le héros* [lə ero], *le hêtre* [lə ɛ:tr], *la haine* [la ɛ:n], *la hâte* [la a:t], *je hais* [ʒə ɛ].

In hiatus, however, a sound resembling, but much weaker than **h** in 'hat,' is permissible, and is actually used by many Frenchmen.

Ex.: *aha!* [aha], *le héros* [lə hero], *fléau* [fleho].

6. **k** — Like **k** in 'take'; avoid the slight aspiration which generally follows the English sound.

Ex.: *car* [kar], *roc* [rɔk], *accorder* [akɔrde]; also, *chrétien* [kʁetjɛ̃], *cinq* [sɛ:k], *bouquet* [bukɛ], *acquérir* [akeri:r], *kilo* [kilo], *maxime* [maksim].

7. **l** — Like **l** in 'law,' but with the tongue advanced as for [d] above.

Ex.: *long* [lɔ̃], *seul* [sœl], *aller* [ale], *mille* [mil], *village* [vila:ʒ]. For soft *l* see § 16, 1.

8. **m** — Like **m** in 'man,' 'dumb.'

Ex.: *mot* [mo], *dame* [dam], *homme* [ɔm].

9. **n** — Like **n** in 'not,' 'man,' but with the tongue advanced as for [d] above.

Ex.: *ni* [ni], *âne* [a:n], *donner* [dɔne].

10. **ɲ** — Somewhat like *ny* in 'ban-yan,' except that [ɲ] is a single, not a double, sound, and is formed by pressing the middle of the tongue against the hard palate, the tip being usually thrust against the lower teeth.

Ex.: *agneau* [aɲo], *digne* [diɲ].

11. **p** — Like **p** in 'pan,' 'top'; avoid the slight aspiration which generally follows the English sound.

Ex.: *pas* [pa], *tape* [tap], *appliquer* [aplike].

12. *r* — Has no English counterpart. It is formed by trilling the tip of the tongue against the upper gums, or even against the upper teeth. This *r* is called in French *r* *linguale*. The tongue must, of course, be well advanced towards the teeth, and not retracted and turned upward, as in our *r* sound (§ 1, 5). The sound may be advantageously practised at first in combination with *d*, e.g., 'dry,' 'drip,' 'drop,' 'drum' (as in Scotch or Irish dialect), and afterwards in combinations in which it is less easily pronounced.

Ex.: *drap* [dra], *par* [par], *torrent* [torā], *rond* [rō].

NOTE. — Another *r* sound (called in French *r* *uvulaire*), used especially in Paris and in the large cities and towns, is formed by withdrawing and elevating the root of the tongue so as to cause a trilling of the uvula. This *r* is usually more difficult for English-speaking people to acquire.

13. *s* — Like *s* in 'sea,' 'cease,' but with the tongue advanced as for [d] above.

Ex.: *si* [si], *pense* [pā:s], *casser* [ka:se]; also *scène* [sē:n], *place* [plas], *façade* [fasad], *leçon* [lēsō], *reçu* [rēsɥ], *commençait* [kōmāse], *commençons* [kōmāsō], *reçûmes* [rēsɥm], *portion* [pōrsjō], *soixante* [swasā:t].

14. *ʃ* — Like *sh* in 'shoe,' but with the tongue more advanced (§ 1, 5).

Ex.: *chou* [ʃu], *lâche* [la:ʃ], also, *schisme* [ʃism].

15. *t* — Like *t* in 'tall,' but with the tongue advanced as for [d] above; avoid the slight aspiration which generally follows the English sound.

Ex.: *tas* [ta], *patte* [pat].

16. *v* — Like *v* in 'vine,' 'cave.'

Ex.: *vin* [vē], *cave* [ka:v]; also, *wagon* [vagō], *neuf heures* [nœv œ:r].

17. *z* — Like *z* in 'zone,' or *s* in 'rose,' but with the tongue advanced as for [d] above.

Ex.: *zone* [zo:n], *rose* [ro:z]; also, *deux heures* [døzœ:r], *exact* [egzakt].

18. *ʒ* — Like *z* in 'azure' or *s* in 'pleasure,' but with the tongue more advanced (§ 1, 5).

Ex.: *je* [ʒə], *rouge* [ru:ʒ]; also *mangeant* [māʒā], *Jean* [ʒā].

19. A *doubled consonant* has usually the same sound as a single consonant, e.g., *aller* [ale], *ville* [vil], *tranquille* [trākil], *donner* [done], *terre* [tɛ:r]. Exceptions are, however:

(1) The liquid *l*, Fr. *l* *mouillée* [muje], i.e., double *l* after *i* [j] (§ 16, 1), e.g., *fille* [fi:j], *billet* [bijɛ], *bataille* [batɔ:j], *veiller* [veje], *feuille* [fœ:j].

N.B. — Note also that liquid *l* may be spelled -ail, etc., e.g., *travail* [trava:j], *soleil* [solɛ:j], etc.

(2) The verb forms *acquerrai* [akerre], *courrai* [kurre], *mourrai* [murre].

(3) The doubled consonant in such words as *illégal*, *intellectuel*, *intelligence*, *littérature*, *connexe*, *immoral*, etc., is pronounced double, i.e., given double its usual length, by many people. But foreigners beginning French may neglect this manner, regarded by many as an affectation.

18. *Liaison*. Final consonants are usually silent, but in oral speech, within a group of words closely connected logically, a final consonant (whether usually sounded or not) is regularly sounded, and forms a syllable with the initial vowel sound of the next word. This is called in French *liaison* [ljɛzɔ̃] = *linking, joining*.

Ex.: C'est un petit homme [sɛ-tœ-pe-ti-tɔm].

1. A few of the consonants change their sound in *liaison*, thus, final *s* or *x* = *z*, *d* = *t*, *g* = *k*, *f* = *v*, e.g., *nos amis* [no-za-mi], *quand on* parle [kɑ-tɔ̃-parl]; the *t* of *et* is silent; for examples see *Exercise in Phonetic Transcription*.

2. The *n* of a nasal is carried on, and the nasal vowel loses its nasality in part, or even wholly, e.g., *un bon ami* [œ-bɔ̃-na-mi, or œ-bɔ̃-na-mi].

19. *Elision*. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, are entirely silent in certain cases:

1. The *a* and *e* are silent and replaced by apostrophe in *le*, *la*, *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *de*, *ne*, *que* (and some of its compounds) before initial vowel or *h* mute (not, however, *je*, *ce*, *le*, *la* after a verb); so also *i* of *si* before *il(s)*.

Ex.: *L'arbre* (= *le arbre*), *l'encre* (= *la encre*), *j'ai* (= *je ai*), *qu'a-t-il* (= *que a-t-il*), *jusqu'à* (= *jusque à*), *s'il* (= *si il*).

2. In prose the letter *e* is silent at the end of all words (except when *e* is itself the only vowel in the word), silent in the verbal endings *-es*, *-ent*, silent within words after a vowel sound, and in the combination *ge* or *je* [ʒ]. In verbs which have stem *g* [ʒ], *g* becomes *ge* [ʒ] before *a* or *o* of an ending, to preserve the [ʒ] sound.

Ex.: *rue* [ry], *donnée* [dɔne], *rare* [ra:r], *place* [plas], *ai-je* [ɛ:ʒ], *table* [tabl], *sabre* [sa:br], *prendre* [prɑ:dr], *tu parles* [ty parl], *ils parlent* [il parl], *gaieté* [gete], *mangeons* [mɑ̃ʒɔ̃], *Jean* [ʒɑ̃].

NOTE. — In ordinary discourse, this sound is usually slighted or wholly omitted in most cases in which consonantal combinations produced by its weakening or elision can be readily pronounced, but beginners will do well to sound it fully, except in the cases above specified. The treatment of the [ə] in verse is beyond the scope of this work.

20. Punctuation. The same punctuation marks are used in French as in English, but not with identical values.

1. Their French names are:

• point	-	trait d'union	[]	crochets
, virgule	—	tiret, or tiret de	{	accolade
; point et virgule		séparation		
: deux points	...	points suspensifs	*	astérisque
? point d'interrogation	" "	guillemets	†	croix de renvoi
! point d'exclamation	()	parenthèse		

2. They are not used exactly as in English, especially the colon and the dash, the latter being very useful in showing a change of speaker in dialogue.

Ex.: « Qui est là? dis-je. — Personne. — Quoi! personne! — Personne, dit-il. »

21. Capitals. Some of the differences between French and English in the use of capital letters (Fr. *lettres majuscules, capitales*) may be seen from the following examples:

Un livre canadien écrit en français par un Canadien. Toronto, le lundi 3 janvier. Je lui ai dit ce que je pensais.

EXERCISE IN PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

[The sign (ɪ) in unstressed syllables indicates 'half long.']

Tu aimeras le Seigneur ton Dieu de tout ton cœur, de toute
ty ɛimra l seɲœ:r tɔ djø d tu tɔ kœ:r, də tut

ton âme, de toute ta force, et de toute ta pensée; et ton
tɔn a:m, də tut ta fɔrs, e d tut ta pɑ̃sɛ; e tɔ

prochain comme toi-même...

prɔʃɑ̃ kɔm twa mɛm...

Un homme descendait de Jérusalem à Jéricho; et il est
ɑ̃n ɔm dəʃɑ̃dɛ d ʒeryzɑlɛm a ʒeriko; e il e

tombé parmi des brigands, qui l'ont dépouillé, ils l'ont chargé
tɔ̃bɛ pɑ̃mi də bʁigɑ̃, ki l ɔ̃ dəpuʒɛ, i l ɔ̃ ʃɑ̃ʒɛ

de coups, et ils sont partis, en le laissant à moitié mort. Et
d ku, e i sɔ̃ parti, ɑ̃ l lɛsɑ̃ a mwatʃɛ mɔ̃r. e

par hasard un prêtre descendait par ce chemin-là, et en le
pɑ̃ ʒɑsɑ̃r ɑ̃ pʁɛtʁɛ dəʃɑ̃dɛ pɑ̃ sɛ ʃmɛ la, e ɑ̃ l

voyant, il a passé outre. De même aussi un lévite, arrivé
vwɑjɑ̃, il a pɑsɛ utr. də mɛm ɔ̃si ɑ̃ levit, ari:vɛ

dans cet endroit, il est venu, et en le voyant, il a passé outre.
dɑ̃ st ɑ̃drwa, il e vny, e ɑ̃ l vwɑjɑ̃, il a pɑsɛ utr.

Mais un Samaritain, qui voyageait, est venu là, et en le voyant,
mɛ ɑ̃ samaritɛ, ki vwɑʒɑʒɛ, e vny la, e ɑ̃ l vwɑjɑ̃,

il a été ému de pitié; et il s'est approché pour bander ses
il a ɛtɛ ɛmy d pitʃɛ; e il sɛt ɑpʁɔʃɛ pʁ bɑ̃dɛ sɛ

blessures, en y versant de l'huile et du vin; puis il l'a mis sur
blɛsyr, ɑ̃n i vɛrsɑ̃ də l ɥil e dy vɛ; pɥi i la mi syr

sa propre bête pour le conduire à une auberge, et il a pris soin
sa pʁɔpʁɛ bɛt pʁ lɛ kɔ̃dɥi:r a yn ɔbɛʁʒ, e il a pʁi swɛ

de lui. Et le lendemain il a tiré deux deniers, et il les a
d lɥi. e l lɑ̃dmɛ il a ti:rɛ dɔ̃ dɛnʒɛ, e il lɛz a

donnés à l'aubergiste, en disant, 'prends soin de lui, et ce que
dɔnɛ a l ɔbɛʁʒist, ɑ̃ di:sɑ̃, pʁɑ̃ swɛ dɛ lɥi, e a kɛ

tu dépenseras de plus, moi je te le rendrai à mon retour.'

ty dɛpɑ̃sʁɑ d plys, mwɑ ʒ tɛ l rɑ̃dʁɛ a mɔ̃ rɛtʁɛ.

— Reprinted by kind permission of M. Paul Passy, from his *Version populaire de l'Évangile de Luc en transcription phonétique*. Note, however, that in pronouncing ils the l may be sounded.

USEFUL CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?

[kɛskɛsɛkɛslɑ?] What is that?

C'est un (une) ... [sɛtœ(yn)] It is a ...

Que veut dire (Que signifie) cela?

[kɛvødi:r (kəsɪnifi) sɛla?] What does that mean?

Comment dit-on en français (en anglais)? [kɔmɑditɔ̃ œfrãsɛ (ɑnɑglɛ)?] How do you say in French (in English)?

On dit — en français [ɔdi — œfrãsɛ] You (People) say — in French.

Commencez ... Prononcez ... Écrivez ... [kɔmãsɛ ... prɔnɔ̃sɛ ... ekri:vɛ ...] Begin ... Pronounce ... Write ...

Comment écrivez-vous? Comment écrit-on? [kɔmɑtekrivɛvu? kɔmɑtekrɪtɔ̃?] How do you (people) write (spell) ...?

Comment? Plaît-il? Vous dites? [kɔmɑ? plɛtil? vudit?] What did you say?

Merci bien. Merci mille fois. [mɛrsibjɛ. mɛrsi milfwa.] Thank you very much (a thousand times).

Il n'y a pas de quoi. De rien. [ilnɔpadkwa] [dɛrjɛ] You are welcome. Don't mention it.

Voulez-vous bien ...? [vulevubjɛ ...?] Will you ...?

Quelle leçon avons-nous aujourd'hui?

[kɛllasɔ̃ avɔ̃nu œju:rdɥi?] What lesson have we to-day?

What lesson have we to-day?

À quelle page (leçon) en sommes-nous?

[akɛlpa:ʒ (lɛsɔ̃) ɑ sɔmnu?] What page (lesson) are we on?

What page (lesson) are we on?

Au haut, au milieu, au bas de la

page. [o o, omiljø, obadlapa:ʒ]

At the top, middle, bottom of the page.

Commencez. Continuez. Cela suf-

fit. [kɔmãsɛ. kɔ̃tinʒɛ. sɛla

syfi] Begin. Continue. That

will do.

Le suivant. La suivante. [lɛsqivɑ.

la sqivɑ:t] Next (boy, girl).

Lisez la phrase suivante, s'il vous

plaît. [lɪzɛ lafrɑ:zsqivɑ:t, silvuplɛ]

Read the next sentence, please.

Prononcez distinctement toutes

les syllabes. [prɔnɔ̃sɛ distɛ:ktɔ̃-

mɑ tutlesilab] Pronounce all

the syllables distinctly.

Comprenez-vous? [kɔ̃prɛnevʊ?] Do you understand?

Do you understand?

Je comprends. Je ne comprends

pas. [ʒɛkɔ̃prɑ. ʒɛnkɔ̃prɑpa]

I understand, I do not understand.

Comprenez-vous ce que j'ai dit?

ce que vous avez lu? [kɔ̃prɛnevʊ

skɛʒedi? skɛvuzavɛly?] Do

you understand what I said?

what you read?

Traduisez le passage que vous avez lu. [tradqize ləpasa:ʒ kəvuzavely] Translate the passage that you have read.

C'est très bien fait, Robert. Félicitations! [setreɒbjɛfə, robe:r. felisitasjɔ!] Well done, Robert. Congratulations!

Expliquez. Répondez en français, en anglais. [eksplike, repɔde āfrāse, ānāgle] Explain. Answer in French, in English.

Faites attention. Je vous prie de faire attention. [fetzatāsɔ. ʒəvupridəfɛ:ratāsɔ] Pay attention. I beg you to pay attention.

Allez au tableau. Écrivez la phrase au tableau. [alezotablo. ekrivelafrɑ:zotablo] Go to the board. Write the sentence on the board.

Quelle est la faute? Quelles sont les fautes? [kɛl ɛ la fo:t? kɛlsɔle fo:t?] What is (are) the mistake(s)?

Quel changement faut-il faire? [kɛlʃɑ:ʒmɑ fotilfɛ:r?] What change must be made?

Maintenant c'est bien (c'est ça). Ce n'est pas bien de dire . . . ; il ne faut pas dire; on ne devrait pas dire; on ne dit pas . . . [mɛtnɑ sebjɛ, se sa. sənɛpa-bjɛdɛdi:r; il nə fo pa di:r; ɔn-dəvrɛ pa di:r; ɔndipa] It (that) is right now, (that's it). It (that) is not right to say . . .

Vous avez raison. Vous avez tort. [vuzaverezɔ. vuzaveto:r] You are right (wrong).

Commencez à la page —. Étudiez jusqu'à la page —. [kəmɔse alapa:ʒ —. etydje ʒyskala pa:ʒ —] Begin on page —. Study as far as page —.

Est-ce clair? C'est clair, n'est-ce pas? [ɛsklɛ:r? sɛklɛ:r nəspa?] Is that clear? That is clear, isn't it?

Savez-vous? Je ne sais pas. [savevu? ʒənsepɑ] Do you know? I do not know.

N'oubliez pas. Avez-vous oublié? [nublijepɑ.avevuzublije?] Don't forget. Have you forgotten?

Dites-moi. Répétez. [ditmwa. repete] Tell me. Repeat.

Qu'avez-vous? Je n'ai rien. [kavevu? ʒənɛrjɛ] What is the matter with you? Nothing.

Qu'y a-t-il de nouveau? [kʲatildə-nuvo?] What is the news?

J'en suis bien content (fâché). [ʒāsɥibjɛkɔtɑ (faʃe)] I am very glad (sorry) about it.

Je pense (crois) que oui (non). [ʒə pɑ:s (krwa) kəwi(nɔ)] I think so (not).

C'est dommage. Tant mieux. Tant pis. [sɛdɔma:ʒ. tɑmjø. tāpi] It's a pity. So much the better. So much the worse.

Ce n'est pas la peine de . . . [sənɛ-palapendə] It isn't worth while to . . .

Je ne suis pas d'accord avec vous [ʒənsɥipadakɔ:r avɛkvu] I do not agree with you.

Ni moi (lui, elle) non plus. [nimwa (lɥi, ɛl) nɔply] I (he, she) either.

Y a-t-il quelque chose à corriger?
[jabilkelkefoia akorize?] Is there
anything to correct?

Il faut ajouter. [ilfotazute] You
must add.

Assoyez vous. [asjevu] Sit down.

Revenez bien. Je vais vous in-
diquer la leçon pour demain.
[ekulebyr. novovuzelike lak3
purdame] Listen attentively.

I am going to assign the lesson
for to-morrow.

Préparez pour demain. [prepare
purdame] Prepare for to-
morrow.

Bonjour, mesdames (messieurs).

C'est fini. À demain. [b3zur

medam (mesje). se fini. admé]

Good-by, Ladies, (Gentlemen).

Class is over. I shall see you
to-morrow.

Y a-t-il quelque chose à corriger?
[jatilkəlkəʒo:z akəʀize?] Is there
anything to correct?

Il faut ajouter. [ilfotazute] You
must add.

Asseyez-vous. [asɛjevu] Sit down.

Écoutez bien. Je vais vous in-
diquer la leçon pour demain.
[ɛkutebjɛ. ʒəvevuzɛdike lalsɔ
pɔ:rdəmɛ] Listen attentively.

I am going to assign the lesson
for to-morrow.

Préparez pour demain. [prepare
pɔ:rdəmɛ] Prepare for to-
morrow.

Bonjour, mesdames (messieurs).
C'est fini. À demain. [bɔ̃zu:r
medam (mesjø). sɛ fini. admɛ]
Good-by, Ladies, (Gentlemen).
Class is over. I shall see you
to-morrow.

22. The following

The = $\begin{cases} \text{le} \\ \text{la} \\ \text{l' } \end{cases}$

Le père, la mère

L'enfant (m. or f.)

2. The definite article
to which it refers

L'oncle et la tante.

23. Gender. I.
or feminine:

Le papier (m.), la plume

2. Names of male
female beings feminine

24. Case. French nouns
direct object (*accusative*) a.
indirect object (*dative*) b.
possessive (*genitive*) by *de*
must be repeated before each

La mère aime l'enfant.

J'ai la plume de Robert.

Je donne l'argent à Marie et à Jean.

25. Agreements. French has the following agreements, and they are usually expressed by change of form: (1) Verb and subject, in number and person; (2) adjective and noun, in gender and number; (3) pronoun and antecedent, in gender and number.

EXERCISE I¹

bonjour ! [bɔ̃ʒu:r] good day !	j'ai [ʒe] I have
l'argent <i>m.</i> [larʒɑ̃] money	j'aime [ʒɛ:m] I love, like
l'enfant <i>m., f.</i> [lafɑ̃] child; boy, girl	Marie aime [marim] Mary likes, loves
l'homme [lɔm] man	je donne [ʒɔdɔn] I give
le livre [livr] book	Jean donne [ʒɑdɔn] John gives
la mère [mɛr] mother	est [ɛ] is
l'oncle [ɔ̃kl] uncle	fermez ! [fɛrmɛ] close !
le papier [papjɛ] paper	montrez-moi ! [mɔ̃tʁemwa] show me !
le père [pɛr] father	ouvrez ! [uvʁɛ] open !
la plume [plym] pen	voici [vwasi] here is (are)
la porte [pɔrt] door	voilà [vwala] there is (are)
la table [tabl] table	
la tante [tɑ̃t] aunt	
Jean [ʒɑ̃] John	où ? [u] where ?
Louise [lwi:s] Louise	à [a] to, at, in
Marie [mari] Mary	de [də] of, from
Robert [rɔbɛr] Robert	sur [syʁ] on

et [ɛ] and

- A. 1. Bonjour! Bonjour, Robert! 2. Où est le livre?
 3. Le livre est sur la table. 4. Ouvrez le livre, Jean. 5. Fermez le livre, Marie. 6. Ouvrez la porte, Robert. 7. Fermez la porte, Jean. 8. Montrez-moi la porte, Marie. 9. Voilà la porte. 10. Montrez-moi le papier, Marie. 11. Voilà le papier sur la table. 12. Où est la plume de Robert (§ 24, *note 2*)? 13. Voilà la plume de Robert sur la table. 14. Et le papier de Marie? 15. Voici le papier de Marie sur la table. 16. L'enfant aime l'oncle Jean. 17. L'homme aime la femme. 18. L'oncle Jean aime l'enfant. 19. J'aime l'oncle Jean. 20. Je donne la plume à l'oncle Robert.

¹ As indicated by *le* in the reading passages of Lessons I-X. Automatic omission of the article before *tante* in 19 and 21.

21. Je donne le papier à tante Marie. 22. L'homme à la porte est le père de Marie. 23. La mère de Jean est la tante de Louise. 24. Le père de Jean donne le papier à Marie. 25. La mère de Marie donne le papier à Robert. 26. Où est l'argent de Louise? 27. J'ai l'argent de Louise. 28. Montrez-moi l'argent de Robert. 29. Voilà l'argent de Robert sur la table. 30. J'ai le livre de Louise. 31. Louise aime le livre. 32. Je donne le livre à Louise. 33. Où est le livre, Marie? 34. Voilà le livre, Louise.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Read aloud the series: [i], [e], [ɛ], [a], [ɑ], [ɔ], [o], [u] (see §§ 9-15). Write in phonetic characters all the words of the vocabulary in which any of these sounds occur.

(2) Read aloud: [ɔ̃], [y], [ɔ̄], [ã] (see § 11, 3; § 10, 2; § 14, 2; § 13, 3). Write in phonetic characters all the words of the vocabulary in which these sounds occur.

(3) List the ways in which the following sounds in the vocabulary are spelled in the standard orthography: [i], [e], [ɛ], [a], [ɔ], [u], [ɔ̃], [y], [ɔ̄], [ã].

(4) What kind of vowels are [ɔ̃] and [ã]? Does the tongue go to the position for the letter *n* in the pronunciation of the spellings *an*, *en*, *on* (see § 1, 7)? Is this true in the word *donne*?

(5) In *Robert*, *papier*, *Marie*, are the syllables divided as in English? What is the difference (see § 6, 1, 3)? Is this difference important?

(6) What happens to the article when we write *l'homme*, *l'enfant* (see § 19)? Is the article pronounced as a separate word or as a part of the following word? Write in phonetic characters: *Poncle*, *l'argent*.

(7) In *le papier*, *l'enfant*, *ouvrez*, *fermez*, on what syllable does the stress seem to fall (see § 7 and note)? How does this differ from the English *paper*, *infant*, *open*? In which language is the syllable stress the stronger? Pronounce *difficile* [difisil], *président* [prezidã], *important* [ẽportã], *appartement* [apartãmã], *Clemenceau* [klemãso], and compare the syllable stress with the corresponding English words.

(8) What two pronunciations does the spelling *ai* have in this vocabulary? Mention the words.

(9) What ways are there of spelling the sound [ã]?

(10) What is the pronunciation of the spelling *oi*? of the spelling *ou*?

LESSON II

26. Indefinite Article. It has the following forms, which must be repeated before each noun to which they refer:

$$A \text{ or } an = \begin{cases} \text{un } [\text{œ}(n)], & \text{before any masculine noun.} \\ \text{une } [yn], & \text{before any feminine noun.} \end{cases}$$

Un livre et une plume.

A book and (a) pen.

Un homme [œnɔm], une école.

A man, a school.

EXERCISE II

le crayon [krejɔ̃] pencil

la fenêtre [lafnɛ:tr] window

madame [madam] Madam

mademoiselle [madmwazel]

Miss

monsieur [mɛsjø] sir, Mr.

le morceau [mɔʁso] piece

le mot [mo] word

le professeur [profɛsœ:r] teacher,
professor (*used for both men
and women*)

le tableau noir [tablɔnwa:r] black-
board

un [œ(n)] a, an; one

deux [dø] two

trois [trwa] three

quatre [katr] four

il a [ila] he (it) has

elle a [ɛla] she (it) has

vous avez [vuzave] you have

avez-vous? [avevu] have you?

il écrit [ilekri] he writes

elle écrit [ɛlekri] she writes

vous écrivez [vuzekrive] you
write

écrivez-vous [ekrivevu] are
you writing? do you write?

écrivez! [ekrive] write!

non [nɔ̃] no

oui [wi] yes;

avec [avɛk] with

derrière [dɛrjɛ:r] behind

devant [dɛvɑ̃] in front of,
before

- A. 1. Bonjour, mes enfants [mezãfã] (*lit., my children*)!
2. Bonjour, monsieur (madame, mademoiselle)! 3. Où est la
porte? 4. Voilà la porte. 5. Voici une fenêtre [ynfɛnɛ:tr].
6. Voici une table. 7. Voilà un tableau noir. 8. La table est de-
vant le professeur; elle est devant le professeur. 9. Le tableau

noir est derrière le professeur; il est derrière le professeur. 10. Le professeur écrit sur le tableau noir. 11. Il écrit un mot, deux mots, trois mots, quatre mots [katrəmo].¹ 12. Marie écrit sur un morceau de papier avec un crayon, 13. Robert écrit avec une plume. 14. Il écrit sur un morceau de papier. 15. Il écrit le mot « derrière ». 16. Marie écrit le mot « devant ». 17. Marie, écrivez le mot « bonjour ». — Oui, monsieur (madame, mademoiselle). 18. Écrivez-vous, Louise? — Non, monsieur. 19. Écrivez-vous sur le tableau noir, Jean? — Non, monsieur. 20. Écrivez-vous avec un crayon? — Oui, monsieur. 21. Sur un morceau de papier? — Oui, monsieur. 22. Avez-vous un crayon, Jean? 23. Oui, monsieur, j'ai un crayon et une plume. 24. Voilà un livre. Il est sur la table, devant le professeur. 25. Marie a un, deux, trois, quatre crayons [krejɔ̃]. 26. Voilà une enfant. 27. Elle a deux, trois, quatre plumes [plym]. 28. Avec la plume elle écrit un, deux, trois, quatre mots.

B. (1) *Write the proper forms of:* le, la, un, une, *before* tableau noir, professeur, mot, morceau, papier, fenêtre, crayon.

(2) *Make all reasonable combinations of:* avec, devant, derrière, sur, *with* la plume, le crayon, le tableau noir, l'enfant, l'oncle, la fenêtre, Louise, le professeur.

(3) *Supply proper forms of 'have':* 1. J—— un crayon. 2. Vous —— un morceau de papier. 3. Elle —— deux plumes. 4. Robert —— trois tantes.

Supply suitable forms of 'write': 5. —— le mot, Marie. 6. —— -vous, Jean? 7. Robert, —— le mot avec une plume. 8. Il —— trois mots avec le crayon. 9. Elle —— quatre mots avec la plume.

C. *Translate into French:* 1. I have the book. 2. Have you a book, John? 3. Yes, sir, here is the book on the table. 4. Open the book, John, and show me the word "pen." 5. There is Robert's pencil. 6. Louise writes on the blackboard. 7. The blackboard is behind the teacher. 8. He writes on a piece of paper. 9. Marie, are you writing a word? 10. Yes, sir, she writes one, two, three, four words.

¹ See § 19, note.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce: **un livre, une table, une porte, une fenêtre, un crayon, une plume, un père, une mère, un oncle, une tante, un enfant, un homme.**

(2) Substitute for **un, une**, before each noun above, the proper form of **le, la**. How many cases of elision (see § 19) are there?

(3) Why do we write phonetically and pronounce: œpɛʁ, but œnɔ̃kl, œnɔ̃m; œliʁ, but œnɑ̃fɑ̃; lœliʁɛsyʁlatabl, but ʒɑ̃ etœnɑ̃fɑ̃? What do we call this carrying over of a sound to the next word (see § 18)?

(4) Note in A the spelling **mots, crayons, plumes**, pronounced [mo], [krɛʒɔ̃], [plym]. Does the addition of the **-s** in spelling change the pronunciation?

(5) Pronounce the last syllable of: **fermez, ouvrez, écrivez, avez**. What is the ending of the second person of French verbs in spelling? Make the phonetic symbol for this spelling.

(6) Pronounce [dø]. How must the lips and the tip of the tongue be placed to make [ø] (see § 11, 2)? It is very important to hold the tongue and lips in the right position for this sound. Pronounce **bleu** [blø], **feu** [fø], **peu** [pø]. How does position for this sound differ from that for words like **le** [lə], **de** [də] (see § 11, 3), **professeur** [pʁɔfɛsœʁ] (see § 12, 3)? If we add these vowels to those found in Lesson I (Exercise in Pronunciation), how many does it give us thus far?

(7) What new way of spelling the sound [o] in this vocabulary?

(8) Write and indicate by a hyphen the syllable division. **tableau** (see § 6, 2), **devant, professeur, morceau, madame, Marie, avec, fenêtre**.

(9) Write in phonetic characters and read aloud: **un livre, une table, un père, une mère, un homme, un enfant, une enfant, un oncle, une tante, une fenêtre**. How many cases of linking are there in these examples?

(10) Observe by the phonetic transcription of **monsieur** that the spelling indicates the pronunciation only in part. From the pronunciation how would you expect the word to be spelled?

LESSON III

27. Some Possessives. Observe the following, and remember that possessive adjectives must be repeated before each noun to which they refer (for pronunciation, see § 32).

Mon (m.) livre et ma (f.) plume. My book and (my) pen.
Ton (m.) livre et ta (f.) plume. Thy your book and (thy, your) pen.
Son (m.) livre et sa (f.) plume. His or her book and pen.
Votre (m.) livre et votre (f.) plume. Your book and (your) pen.

28. Negation. With verbs, *not* or *no* = **ne . . . pas**, with the verb placed between them, **ne** becoming **n'** before a vowel (§ 19, 1):

Je n'ai pas, vous n'avez pas. I have not, you have not.

29. Interrogation. In questions, the personal pronoun subject comes after the verb, as in English, and is joined to it by a hyphen, or by **-t-** if the verb ends in a vowel:

Avez-vous? a-t-il? est-elle ici? Have you? has he? is she here?

EXERCISE III

le cahier [kaje] notebook, exercise book	il (elle) écrit [il(ɛl)ekri] he (she) writes, is writing, does write
la classe [kla:s] classroom, class	je suis [ʒəsqi] I am
la craie [kre] chalk	vous êtes [vuzet] you are
le frère [frɛr] brother	êtes-vous? [ɛtvu] are you?
la leçon [ləsɔ̃] lesson	vous faites [vufet] you do, are doing
la maison [mezɔ̃] house; à la maison at home, at the house	faites-vous? [fetvu] are you doing?
merci [mersi] thanks, thank you	aussi [osi] also, too
la place [plas] seat, place	bien [bjɛ̃] well, comfortable
la sœur [sœ:r] sister	comment [kɔmɑ̃] how
que? [kə] what?	ici [isi] here
allez! [ale] go!	maintenant [mɛ̃tɑ̃] now
j'écris [ʒekri] I write, am writing, do write	très [trɛ] very
vous écrivez [vuzekrive] you write, are writing, do write	dans [dɑ̃] in, into
	ou [u] or

A. (1) 1. Bonjour, mes_enfants! 2. Bonjour, monsieur (madame, mademoiselle)! 3. Comment_allez-vous (*are you*)? 4. Bien, merci. Et vous? 5. Très bien, merci. 6. Allez_à la porte, Jean. 7. Ouvrez la porte! 8. Fermez la porte! 9. Merci. Allez_à votre place. 10. Allez_à la fenêtre, Louise. 11. Merci. Allez_à votre place.

(2) 1. Je ne suis pas_à la maison. 2. Je suis dans la classe. 3. Mon professeur est dans la classe aussi. 4. J'écris la leçon dans mon cahier. 5. Mon frère écrit sa leçon dans son cahier. 6. Que faites-vous, Robert? 7. Écrivez-vous dans votre cahier? 8. Oui, monsieur (madame, mademoiselle), je suis_à ma place et j'écris dans mon cahier. 9. Jean n'est pas_à sa place maintenant. 10. Il n'écrit pas dans son cahier. Où est-il? 11. Il a un morceau de craie. 12. Il écrit sur le tableau noir. 13. Que faites-vous, Louise? 14. Je suis_à ma place. 15. J'ai une plume, mais je n'écris pas. 16. Avez-vous votre cahier? 17. Non, monsieur, je n'ai pas mon cahier dans la classe. 18. Il n'est pas_ici. Il est_à la maison.

B. (1) *Use four possessive adjectives with each of the following nouns: crayon, plume, enfant, frère, sœur, oncle.*

(2) *In what two ways may each of the following possessives be translated: sa mère, son enfant, sa tante, son frère?*

(3) *What is, therefore, the difference between the agreement of the possessive adjective in French and in English as indicated by combinations like:* 1. Marie a son crayon. 2. Robert a sa plume. 3. Louise a son papier. 4. Jean est-il devant sa table?

(4) *Change to negative (taking as model for the negative questions: n'a-t-elle pas son crayon? 'hasn't she her pencil?'):* 1. Henri [ãri] écrit. 2. Louise a trois frères. 3. Vous avez quatre crayons. 4. Avez-vous deux frères? 5. Louise est la sœur de Robert. 6. Est-elle la tante de l'enfant? 7. Est-il votre professeur? 8. A-t-il le morceau de papier? 9. Écrit-il à sa mère? 10. Allez à la fenêtre. 11. Écrivez-vous sur un morceau de papier? 12. Aime-t-elle son frère? 13. Il aime sa sœur.

b) *Prepare complete sentences, some affirmative and some negative in answer to the following questions:* 1. Où êtes-vous? 2. Que faites-vous? 3. Jean est-il dans la classe maintenant? 4. A-t-il sa plume? 5. Où est-il maintenant? 6. A-t-il deux livres? 7. Écrit-il dans son cahier ou sur le tableau noir? 8. Écrit-il avec son crayon ou avec un morceau de craie?

c) *Translate into French:* 1. How are you, (my) boys? 2. Are you in your seat, Robert? 3. What are you doing? 4. Mary, are you writing your lesson? 5. Is John writing with a piece of chalk? 6. Am I at home or in the classroom? 7. Where is my brother now? 8. Is his sister here?

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce **suis** [sɥi], being careful to project the lips tensely and hold the tongue tip well forward as for [y] and [i] (see § 16, 2). It is well to pronounce in succession [y-i], [y-i], and then try to combine them in one sound. This sound is not like that of **oui** [wi] (see § 16, 3), in which the lips and tongue are less tensely advanced. Practise with **nuît** [nɥi], **huit** [ɥit], **lui** [lɥi]. Contrast the sound of **Louis** [lwi] with that of **lui** [lɥi].

(2) Pronounce: **sœur** [sœr] (see § 12, 3), **classe** [klɑs] (see § 13, 2), **maintenant** [mɑ̃tɑ̃] (see § 12, 2). Note the difference in the sound value of the letter **a** in **la**, **voilà**, **papier**, **mademoiselle**, **argent**, **allez**, **place**, and in **classe**, **pas**.

(3) What new way of spelling the sound [o] is there in this vocabulary? What sound has the spelling **-ain** in **maintenant**? **-ien** in **bien**? **-ier** final in **papier**, **cahier**? What new way of spelling the sound [ɛ] have we in this vocabulary? We have had now three ways of spelling this sound: find an example of each.

(4) All cases of linking are indicated in the sentences in part A of the Exercise given above. Which consonant sounds seem to be oftenest linked thus far?

(5) Divide and pronounce by syllables: **écris** (see § 6, 2), **écrivez**, **maison**, **maintenant**, **aussi**, **ouvrez**, **fermez**, **cahier**, **papier**, **morceau**, **mademoiselle**.

LESSON IV

30. Some Pronoun Objects. *Him* or *it* = *le* (*m.*), and *her* or *it* = *la* (*f.*) both becoming *l'* before a vowel or *h* mute (§ 19, 1). They come next before the verb, or before *voici* and *voulà*:

Où est la plume? Je l'ai.

Où est le livre? Le voici.

Où est Marie? La voilà.

Where is the pen? I have it.

Where is the book? Here it is.

Where is Mary? There she is.

NOTE. — *Voici* and *Voulà* are derived from *vois* = *see* + *ici* = *here* and *vois* = *see* + *là* = *there* (literally, *see here, see there*), and, owing to their verbal force, govern words directly like transitive verbs.

EXERCISE IV

un(une) après-midi [œnapremidi]
afternoon

une école [ynekol] school

une leçon [lœsɔ̃] de français, a
French lesson

la lettre [lœtr] letter

un livre de français, a French
book, a book for learning
French

la main [mœ̃] hand

le matin [matœ̃] morning

le monsieur [mœ̃sjœ̃] gentleman

le soir [swœ̃r] evening

anglais [ɑ̃glœ̃] English

français [frɑ̃sœ̃] French

j'étudie [etjdy] I am studying,
do study

il étudie [etjdy] he is studying,
studies

je ferme [fœrm] I am closing

il fait [fœ̃] he does, is doing

j'ouvre [uivr] I am opening, do
open

je reste [rœst] I stay, am staying

il reste [rœst] he stays, is stay-
ing

reste-t-il? [rœstœ̃til] does he
stay? is he staying?

je retourne [ʒœ̃rtœ̃rn] I go back,
return

il retourne [rœ̃rtœ̃rn] he goes
back, returns

je vais [vœ̃] I go, am going

à la main, in my (his, her, your,
our, their) hand

le matin (le soir, l'après-midi),
in the morning (evening,
afternoon)

pardonne! [pœ̃rdœ̃n] I beg your
pardon! Excuse me!

A. 1. Le matin je vais à l'école. 2. L'après-midi je retourne
à la maison. 3. Le soir je reste à la maison et j'étudie ma
son de français. 4. — Que faites-vous le matin, Louise?
Je vais à l'école. 5. — Et Henri, que fait-il l'après-

midi? 7. — Il retourne à la maison. 8. — Reste-t-il à la maison le soir? 9. — Oui, il reste à la maison le soir et il étudie sa leçon d'anglais. 10. — Montrez-moi votre leçon de français, Jeanne [ʒɑ̃]. 11. — La voici; j'ai la leçon quatre. 12. — Et vous, Robert, vous n'avez pas votre livre de français. 13. — Pardon, mademoiselle, je l'ai à la main; le voici. 14. Mais je n'ai pas mon livre d'anglais; il est à la maison. 15. Vous êtes à votre place, Louise. 16. — Pardon, mademoiselle, je ne suis pas à ma place; Marie est à ma place. 17. Je suis à la place de Jeanne et j'écris dans son cahier. 18. — Et Henri? 19. — Le voilà à sa place derrière Louise. 20. Il écrit sa leçon dans mon cahier avec sa plume.

B. *Substitute for each direct object the proper pronoun:* 1. Je ne ferme pas la porte. 2. J'ouvre la porte. 3. Je ferme la porte. 4. J'écris la lettre maintenant. 5. Je ne donne pas le morceau de craie à Louise. 6. J'ai la plume à la main. 7. Voilà la maison. 8. Voici le cahier. 9. Voici ma place. 10. Voilà mademoiselle Louise. 11. Voici madame Dupont [dypɔ̃]. 12. Voilà monsieur Dupont. 13. Voilà un monsieur à la porte. 14. Vous écrivez la leçon de français.

C. *Translate into French:* 1. I have your pen; I have it, I haven't it. 2. You have my notebook; you have it, you haven't it. 3. The teacher has a piece of chalk; he has it, he hasn't it. 4. I am studying my French lesson; I study it, I don't study it. 5. He is giving John the book; he gives it to John. 6. I beg your pardon, sir; he doesn't give it to John. 7. I open his door, I open it. 8. He is in his house. 9. He has his pen in his (la) hand. 10. He is not studying his French lesson. 11. He is studying it.

D. *Translate into French:* 1. Do you go (*Allez-vous*) to (the) school in the afternoon? 2. No, I go to school in the morning. I return home in the afternoon. 3. What do you do in the evening? 4. I stay at home and study my French lesson. I am studying (the) Lesson IV now. 5. You haven't your notebook. 6. I beg your pardon, sir; there it is behind my French book.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce slowly by syllables, with attention to syllable stress: **matin, après-midi, étudie, français, anglais, montrez, pardon, monsieur, retourne.**

(2) What is the difference in pronunciation between **et** and **est**? Is there any difference between them in regard to linking (see § 18, 1)?

(3) In what words so far has the spelling combination **ai** been pronounced [e]? What sound value does this combination seem to stand for oftenest?

LESSON V

31. Plural Forms. 1. The plural of a noun or an adjective is regularly formed by adding **-s** to the singular:

Le grand roi, la grande reine. The great king, the great queen.
Les grands rois, les grandes reines. The great kings, the great queens.

2. The plural of the definite article **le, la, l'** is **les**:
Les [le] livres, les [lez] enfants. The books, the children.

3. The plural of the personal pronoun **le, la, l'** is also **les**:

Je les ai. I have them (books, pens, etc.).

32. The Possessive Adjective. 1. The following are its forms in full (for agreement and repetition, see § 27):

MASCULINE	FEMININE	PLURAL
mon [mɔ̃]	ma [ma]	mes [me], my
ton [tɔ̃]	ta [ta]	tes [te], thy, your
son [sɔ̃]	sa [sa]	ses [se], his, her, its
notre [nɔtr]	notre [nɔtr]	nos [no], our
votre [vɔtr]	votre [vɔtr]	vos [vo], your
leur [lœ:r]	leur [lœ:r]	leurs [lœ:r], their

2. The forms **mon, ton, son,** are used instead of **ma, ta, sa** before feminines beginning with a vowel or **h** mute:

mon [mɔ̃n] amie (f.).	My friend.
son [sɔ̃n] histoire (f.).	His story.
son [sɔ̃n] autre plume (f.).	His other pen.

3. Since **son** (**sa**, **ses**) means *his*, *her*, or *its*, it can be known only from the context which is meant.

EXERCISE V

un ami [ānami] friend
une amie [ynami] friend
le doigt [dwa] finger

cinq [sēk] five
six [sis] six
sept [set] seven
huit [ɥit] eight
neuf [nœf] nine
dix [dis] ten

j'écris [ʒekri] I am writing
il écrit [ekri] he is writing
nous écrivons [nuzekrivɔ̃] we are writing
vous écrivez [vuzekrive] you are writing
écrivez! [ekrive] write! (*imperative*)

j'étudie [etydi] I am studying
il étudie [etydi] he is studying
nous étudions [nuzetydjɔ̃] we are studying
vous étudiez [vuzetydje] you are studying
étudiez! [etydje] study! (*imperative*)

je ferme [ferm] I am closing,
do close
elle ferme [ferm] she is closing
nous fermons [fermɔ̃] we close
vous fermez [ferme] you close
fermez! [ferme] close! shut!
(*imperative*)

combien de? [kɔ̃bjēdə] how many? how much? (followed
by a noun naming the object of inquiry)

j'ouvre [u:vr] I am opening
elle ouvre [u:vr] she opens
nous ouvrons [nuzuvrɔ̃] we open
vous ouvrez [vuzuvre] you open
ouvrez! [uvre] open! (*imperative*)

je reste [rest] I stay, am stay-
ing
il reste [rest] he stays
nous restons [restɔ̃] we are stay-
ing
vous restez [reste] you stay
restez! [reste] stay! (*imperative*)

je retourne [ʒarturn] I go back
elle retourne [rəturn] she goes
back
nous retournons [nurturnɔ̃] we
return
vous retournez [vurturne] you
return
retournez! [rəturne] go back!
return! (*imperative*)

je suis [sqi] I am
il est [ilɛ] he (it) is
elle est [ɛlɛ], she (it) is
nous sommes [sɔm] we are
vous êtes [vuzet] you are

je vais [ve] I am going
il va [va] he is going

aujourd'hui [ɔʒurdqi] to-day

A. (1) 1. Ouvrez vos livres, mes amis. 2. Que faites-vous? 3. — Nous ouvrons nos livres. 4. — Fermez vos livres. 5. — Nous les fermons. 6. — Nous avons aujourd'hui la leçon cinq [sɛk]. 7. Ouvrez vos livres à la leçon cinq. 8. — Nous les ouvrons. 9. — Écrivez dans vos cahiers: je ferme, il ferme, nous fermons, vous fermez. 10. J'ouvre, il ouvre, nous ouvrons, vous ouvrez. 11. Je reste, il reste, nous restons, vous restez. 12. Je retourne, il retourne, nous retournons, vous retournez. 13. J'étudie, il étudie, nous étudions, vous étudiez. 14. J'ai, il a, nous avons, vous avez. 15. Je suis, il est, le mot est sur le tableau, il est sur le tableau; où est votre plume? Elle est à la maison, nous sommes, vous êtes. 16. J'écris, il écrit, nous écrivons, vous écrivez. 17. Je vais, il va, nous allons, vous allez.

(2) 1. — Maintenant fermez vos cahiers. 2. — Nous les fermons. 3. — Merci, mes amis. 4. Allez à la porte, Louise et Marie. 5. Que faites-vous? 6. — Nous allons à la porte. 7. — Retournez à votre place. 8. — Je vais à ma place. 9. — Où êtes-vous maintenant, mes amies? 10. — Nous sommes à nos places. 11. — Combien de mains avez-vous, mes enfants? 12. — Nous avons deux mains. 13. — Montrez-moi vos mains. 14. — Les voici. 15. Et nous avons dix [di] doigts.

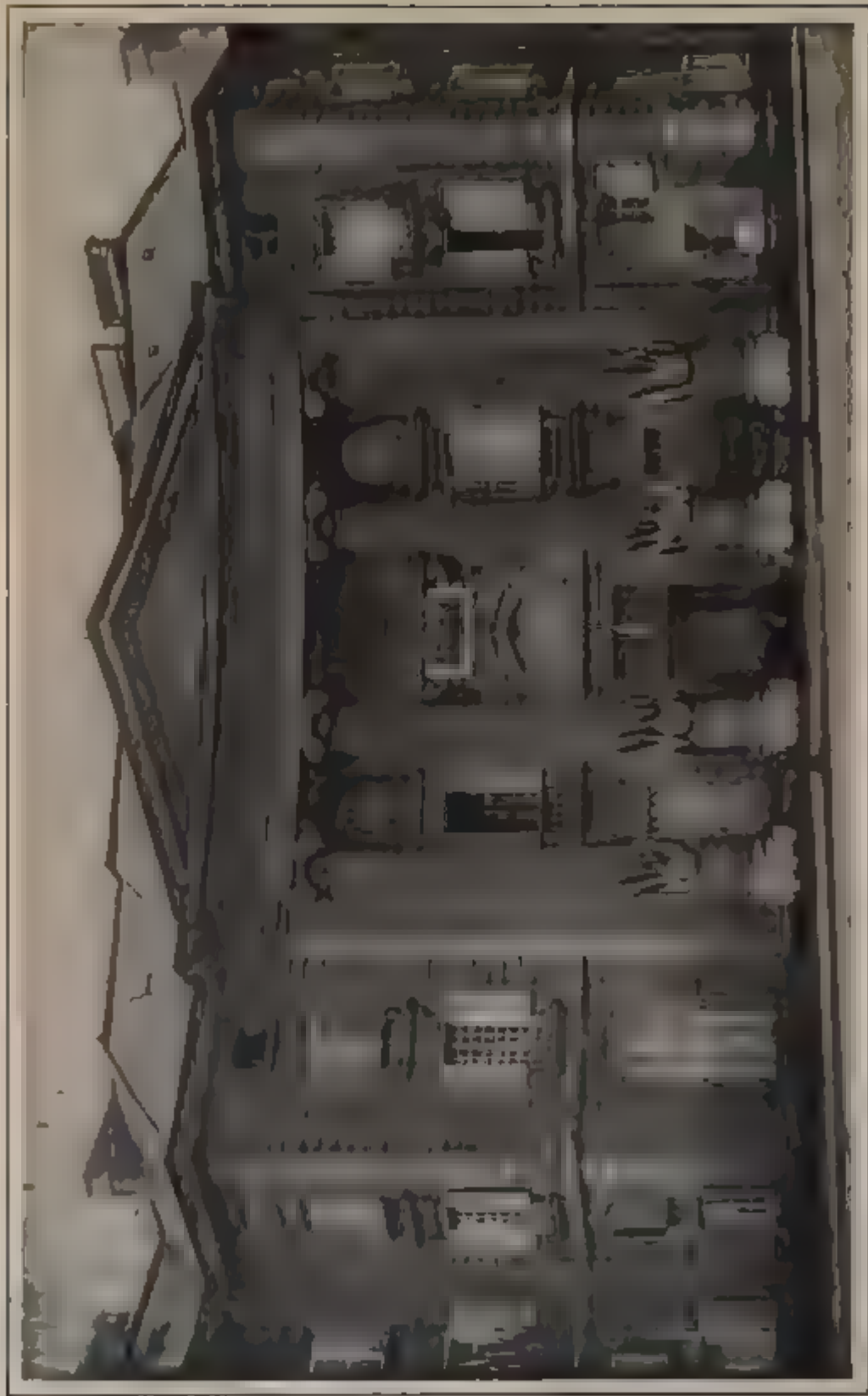
(B) (1) *What seems to be the ending of the verb that corresponds to nous? Find one exception in A. What ending seems to correspond to vous? Find two exceptions in A.*

(2) *Substitute the possessive adjective for the article-and-de phrase:* 1. La plume de Jean; les plumes de Jean. 2. Le père de Jeanne; les frères de Jeanne. 3. La mère de Marie et de Pierre; les frères de Marie et de Pierre. 4. La maison de Robert; les maisons de Robert. 5. L'école de Louise; l'école de Louise et de Marie. 6. La leçon de l'enfant; les leçons de l'enfant. 7. La leçon de deux enfants; les leçons de trois enfants. 8. Devant la maison de Marie. Derrière la maison de Pierre.

(3) *Make the nouns plural:* notre ami, votre doigt, sa main, leur cahier, votre enfant, son professeur, sa place, notre sœur.



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C. *Translate into French:* 1. Our friend, our friends; your finger, your fingers; his (her) hand, his (her) hands; their hands; her (his) letters, their letters. 2. What are you doing, Robert? 3. I am writing a letter to my mother. John is writing a letter to his sister. 4. Louise is writing to her father. She is writing her letter; he is writing his letter. 5. Write your letters, (my) children! 6. Do you open their letters? No, sir, we do not open their letters. 7. Henry's father does not open his letters; he does not open them. 8. Do you open your children's letters? No, sir, we do not open them. 9. I am at my place in the classroom. I have my books, my notebook, and my pen. 10. My friend John is at his seat, too. He has his pen in his hand. He is writing his French lesson in his notebook. 11. There he is in front of the window. He goes to school in the morning, but he does not stay at school. He returns home in the afternoon. 12. Show me your French book, John. Here it is on my table. — Excuse me, sir; I haven't it at (the) school. It is not here; it is at home.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce after the teacher: *œpeir, œfreir, œnom, œnɔ̃:kl, sɔ̃peir, sɔ̃freir, sɔ̃nɔ̃:kl; samezɔ̃, sɔ̃nekɔ̃l; læpeir, lameir, lezɔ̃fɔ̃; latɔ̃:t, læfreir, lezɔ̃:kl; lɔ̃matɛ, læswa:ir, lezapremidi; ʒetydi melsɔ̃, ʒælezetydi; ʒekri, ʒælezekri; ʒædonvoli:vr arɔ̃be:ir, ʒæledɔ̃n arɔ̃be:ir.*

Observe the elision of the [ə] in the pronunciation of *mes leçons* [melsɔ̃]. The sound [ə], which is called often "mute e," disappears when the preceding syllable ends in a vowel sound followed by a single consonant sound, as in: *les leçons* [lɛlsɔ̃], *ses leçons* [sɛlsɔ̃].

(2) In how many different ways are *un, son, les* pronounced? What decides this? What name do we give to the joining of words as in *mezɔ̃fɔ̃, ʒælezekri, sɔ̃nɔ̃:kl*? Do we say *œnekɔ̃l* or *ɣnekɔ̃l*?

(3) Write phonetically and pronounce: *le doigt, les doigts; l'ami, les amis; mon amie, mes amies*. Do these nouns change in sound in the plural, or only in spelling?

(4) Pronounce: œdwa, œnɔm; dɔmɛ, dɔzãfã; trwaplas, trwazekɔl; katrɛkrejɔ, katrami; sɛlsɔ, sɛkami; sifreɪr, siɪzãfã; semezɔ, setɔm; ɥikaje, ɥitapremidi; nœmɔrso, nœvami; diswaɪr, diɪzãfã.

In how many ways is each numeral pronounced? On what does the change depend?

(5) Write phonetically and read aloud: **un doigt, deux doigts**, etc., up to 10; **un enfant, deux enfants**, etc., to 10.

(6) Write phonetically the answers to: 1. **Combien de doigts avez-vous?** 2. **Combien de tantes avez-vous?** 3. **Combien de professeurs de français avez-vous?** 4. **Combien de crayons avez-vous à l'école?** 5. **Combien de crayons avez-vous à la maison?** 6. **Combien d'oncles avez-vous (ou Combien avez-vous d'oncles)?**

(7) What have you to say about linking between: (a) Pronoun subject and verb? (b) Article and noun? (c) Possessive adjective and noun? (d) Forms of verb 'to be' and their complements?

Look for cases of each in A above.

LESSON VI

33. Present Indicative of *avoir*, to have

1. Affirmative

I have, etc.

j' ai	[ʒe]
tu as	[tya]
il a	[ila]
nous avons	[nuzavɔ]
vous avez	[vuzave]
ils ont	[ilzɔ]

2. Negative

I have not, etc.

je n'ai pas	[ʒənepa]
tu n'as pas	[tynapa]
il n'a pas	[ilnapa]
nous n'avons pas	[nunavɔpa]
vous n'avez pas	[vunavepa]
ils n'ont pas	[ilnɔpa]

34. Pronouns in Address. *You* is regularly **vous**; the form **tu** = *thou* or *you* is used in familiar address:

Avez-vous ma plume, monsieur?

Have you my pen, sir?

As-tu ta plume, mon enfant?

Have you your pen, my child?

N.B. — Translate *you* by **vous** in the exercises, unless the use of **tu** is required by the context.

35. Contractions. *De + le* and *de + les* are always contracted into *du* and *des*; the remaining forms are not contracted, thus, *de la*, *de l'* in full:

La plume du [dy] frère.

The brother's pen.

Les plumes des [de] sœurs.

The sisters' pens.

But: *La plume de l'élève.*

The pupil's pen.

36. The Partitive Noun and Pronoun. 1. *Some* or *any*, whether expressed or implied before a noun in English, is regularly expressed in French by *de +* the definite article:

Avez-vous de la craie?

Have you (some) chalk (lit., 'of the chalk')?

A-t-elle du pain?

Has she (any) bread?

J'ai de l'encre.

I have (some) ink.

A-t-il des frères?

Has he (any) brothers?

2. In a general negation the partitive is expressed by *de* alone:

Il n'a pas de pain.

He has no bread.

Il n'a pas d'amis.

He has no friends.

3. *Some* or *any* as a pronoun = *en*, which must be expressed in French, even when omitted in English (cf. § 80):

A-t-il de l'encre? — Il en a.

Has he (any) ink? — He has (some).

A-t-il une plume? — Il en a une. Has he a pen? — He has one.

N.B. — *En*, like the other partitive expressions, is often equal to English *of it*, *of them*, especially when the object of the verb is a numeral not followed by its noun.

A-t-il une plume? — Il en a une.

Has he a pen? — He has one.

Combien de lettres écrivez-vous? —

How many letters do you write? — I

J'en écris quatre aujourd'hui.

am writing four (of them) to-day.

4. The position of the pronoun *en* in the sentence is different from the usage of English: *en* always comes directly *before* the verb, except in one instance (cf. § 113):

Avez-vous des crayons?

Have you (any) pencils?

Oui, monsieur, j'en ai.

Yes, sir, I have some.

EXERCISE VI

un élève [œnelɛ:v] pupil
 une élève [ynelɛ:v] pupil
 le mur [my:r] wall
 le plafond [plafɔ̃] ceiling
 le plancher [plɑ̃ʃ] floor
 le pupitre [pypitr] desk
 (*pupil's*)

aller [ale] to go
 je vais [ve] I am going, go, do
 go
 il va [va] he is going, goes
 nous allons [nuzalɔ̃] we go, are
 going
 vous allez [vuzale] you are going,
 go
 il commence [kɔ̃mɑ̃s] he is
 beginning
 écoutez! [ekute] listen! (*im-*
 perative)
 nous entrons (*dans*) [nuzɑ̃trɔ̃ dɑ̃]
 we enter, go in

il marche [marʃ] he walks, is
 walking, does walk
 parler [parle] speak (*infini-*
 tive)

je sors [sɔ:r] I go out, am going
 out
 il sort [sɔ:r] he goes out
 nous sortons [sɔrtɔ̃] we go out
 vous sortez [sɔrte] you go out
 nous voulons [vulɔ̃] we wish,
 want, are willing
 vous voulez [vule] you wish,
 want, are willing

en [ɑ̃] of it, of them (*pronoun*)
 en [ɑ̃] in (*preposition; to be*
 used by pupils only in ex-
 pressions found in text)

après [apʁɛ] after
 par [par] by

j'en suis [ʒɑ̃sqi] I belong to it, am of it, of them.
 n'est-ce pas? [nɛspa] don't you? don't we? isn't it true?

A. 1. Écoutez, mes amis. Nous sommes en classe de français. En êtes-vous, Robert? 2. — Oui, monsieur (*mademoiselle*), j'en suis, et mon amie Marie en est aussi. 3. Nous sommes dix élèves et le professeur. 4. Nous avons des livres, des crayons et du papier. 5. Le professeur en a aussi. Il a aussi de la craie. 6. Nous étudions le français. 7. — Vous voulez parler français, n'est-ce pas? 8. — Oui, monsieur, nous voulons parler français. 9. — Eh bien (*Well then*), écoutez: La classe a quatre murs. 10. Voilà les murs de la classe. 11. Voilà le plafond, et vous marchez sur le plancher. 12. Combien de portes la classe a-t-elle (*has the classroom*)? — Elle en a une. 13. — Combien de fenêtres? — Elle en a trois. 14. — Les élèves ont des pupitres et le professeur a une table. 15. Elle est devant le professeur, et le professeur

est devant les élèves. 16. Nous entrons dans la classe par la porte, nous allons à nos places, nous ouvrons les livres et la leçon commence. 17. Après la classe, nous fermons les livres et nous sortons par la porte. 18. Nous sortons par la fenêtre, Pierre [pje:r]. 19. — Pardon, mademoiselle, nous ne sortons pas par la fenêtre.

B. (1) *Using in turn as subjects je, il, elle, vous in place of nous, rewrite affirmatively and negatively, the sentences 16-19 of A: Nous entrons dans la classe, etc., to the end.*

(2) *Substitute the partitive expression for the article and read aloud: les doigts, les mains, le papier, les amis, les amies, les après-midi, la craie, les mots.*

(3) *Supply the partitive expression and read aloud: 1. Ils ont — frères et — sœurs. 2. Nous ouvrons — portes et — fenêtres. 3. Ils ont — doigts et — mains. 4. Donnez-moi — papier et — plumes. 5. Mademoiselle a — craie. 6. Elle écrit — mots dans son cahier. 7. Nous écrivons — mots dans nos cahiers. 8. Vous donnez — papier à Robert. 9. Il a — craie à la main.*

(4) a. *Write affirmative and negative answers, using the partitive pronoun: 1. Avez-vous des frères? 2. A-t-il du papier? 3. Avons-nous des doigts? 4. Êtes-vous de notre classe? 5. Étudions-nous des leçons? 6. Ont-ils des sœurs? 7. Avez-vous de la craie à la main? . . .*

b. *Write negative answers to the questions under a, first keeping the noun objects, and then substituting the partitive pronoun for the noun objects.*

(5) *Conjugate: 1. Je n'ai pas d'amis. 2. Je n'en ai pas.*

C. *Translate into French: 1. You are in the classroom, (my) children. 2. You have paper, pens, pencils, and notebooks. 3. The classroom has doors, windows, and walls. 4. Listen, Louise, you are not writing your lesson. 5. I have no paper, sir. 6. You haven't any? Excuse me, you have some. There it is in front of Robert. 7. I have no chalk. Pierre has some chalk in his hand, and Jeanne has some too. 8. How many fingers have you? I have ten. 9. There are ten of us (we are ten) pupils in the classroom with our teacher. 10. Do you*

un élève [œnelɛ:v]

une élève [ynelɛ:v]

le mur [my:r] wall

le plafond [plafɔ̃]

le plancher [plɑ̃ʃ]

le pupitre [pytʁ]

(pupil's)

aller [ale] to go

je vais [ve] I am

go

il va [va] he is going

nous allons [nuzaʎ]

going

vous allez [vuzale] you

go

il commence [kɑ̃s]

beginning

écoutez! [ekutez]

imperative)

nous entrons (dans)

we enter, go in

j'en suis [ɛ̃s]

n'est-ce pas? [nɛstsepa]

A. 1. Écoutez,

français. En êtes-vous

moiselle), j'en suis.

sommes dix élèves.

des crayons et du papier

aussi de la craie.

voulez parler français?

nous voulons parler

écoutez: La classe

classe. 11. Voilà.

12. Combien de

Elle en a une.

trois. 14. —

une table.

in the same class, Marie? 11. Yes, sir.

the same things to it too. 12. What do

the French.

speak aloud, first by the teacher,

the pupils should be asked to retell

about the classroom in A.

pronounce: un oncle, des oncles;

des mots; une tante, des tantes;

un plancher, des planchers; un mur,

of un, une?

EXERCISE VII

le beurre [bœ:r] butter
 la bouche [bu:ʃ] mouth
 la dent [dā] tooth
 la langue [lā:g] tongue, lan-
 guage
 une oreille [ɔrɛ:j] ear
 le pain [pē] bread, loaf of bread
 la tête [tɛ:t] head
 les yeux *m* [lezjœ] eyes
 onze [ɔ:z] eleven
 douze [du:z] twelve
 treize [trɛ:z] thirteen
 quatorze [katɔrz] fourteen
 quinze [kɛ:z] fifteen
 il donne [dān] he is giving,
 gives
 nous donnons [dānɔ̃] we are giving,
 we give
 vous donnez [dāne] you are giving
 nous écoutons [nuzekutɔ̃] we lis-
 ten
 vous écoutez [vuzekute] you are
 listening

j'entends [ātā] I hear, do hear
 il entend [ātā] he hears
 nous entendons [nuzātādɔ̃] we do
 hear
 vous entendez [vuzātāde] you are
 hearing
 je mange [mā:ʒ] I am eating
 elle mange [mā:ʒ] she is eating
 nous mangeons [mā:ʒɔ̃] we do eat
 vous mangez [mā:ʒe] you eat
 je parle [parl] I am speaking
 elle parle [parl] she talks, speaks
 nous parlons [parlɔ̃] we talk
 vous parlez [parle] you speak
 je vois [vwa] I see, do see
 elle voit [vwa] she sees, is seeing
 nous voyons [vwaʒɔ̃] we do see
 vous voyez [vwaje] you are seeing
 mais [mɛ] but, why (*not in a
 question*), **mais non!** Why
 no!

A. (1) 1. Écoutez, Jean! Écoutez, mes amis! Que faites-vous?
 2. Nous écoutons. 3. — Écrivez dans votre cahier, Marie!
 4. Marie où écrit-elle? 5. Elle écrit dans son cahier.
 6. — Donnez votre plume à Robert. 7. — Que donnez-
 vous à Robert, Henri? 8. Je donne ma plume à Robert.
 9. — Qu'avez-vous à la main, Louise? 10. — J'ai à la main
 mon livre de français. 11. — N'avez-vous pas aussi votre
 crayon à la main? 12. Oui, mademoiselle; et j'ai aussi
 des livres et du papier, mais Pierre n'en a pas.

(2) 1 — Combien de têtes avez-vous, Maurice [moris]?
 2. — J'en ai une, et Henri en a une et le professeur en a une
 aussi. 3. — N'avez-vous pas deux mains, Pierre? 4 — Oui,
 mademoiselle, j'en ai deux. 5. — Et combien de doigts Louise

a-t-elle? 6. — Elle en a dix [dis] et Marie a dix doigts [didwa] aussi. 7. — Combien de mains Robert a-t-il? Il en a deux. 8. Nous avons des oreilles, des yeux et une bouche. 9. Dans la bouche nous avons une langue et des dents. 10. — Le professeur a-t-il des oreilles aussi? — Oui, il en a deux. 11. — Que faites-vous avec vos oreilles, mes amis (mon ami)? 12. — Nous entendons (j'entends) avec les oreilles, nous voyons (je vois) avec les yeux, nous parlons (je parle) avec la langue et la bouche, et nous mangeons (je mange) avec les dents. 13. — Que mangez-vous? — Nous mangeons du pain avec du beurre. 14. — Qu'avez-vous dans la bouche? — J'ai un morceau de pain dans la bouche.

B. (1) *Say in French:* I (we, you) open; I (we, you) close; I (we, you) go in; I (we, you) go out; I (we, you) stay; I (we, you) study; I (we, you) write; I (we, you) listen; I (we, you) hear; I (we, you) see; I (we, you) talk; I (we, you) eat; listen, eat, speak, stay, go out, come in, write; I (we, you) go; I am, we (you) are.

(2) *Complete:* 1. Vous voyez avec —. 2. J'entends avec —. 3. Nous mangeons avec —. 4. Vous parlez avec —. 5. — mangez-vous? 6. Je — pain avec — beurre. 7. Combien — doigts avez-vous? 8. J'— ai dix (See A, (2), 6). 9. Et combien — yeux [jø] (*preceding* [ə] *elided*) le professeur a-t-il? 10. Il — a deux.

(3) *Study the examples of the use of en in A, (2) and try to make a rule for the use of en with numerals.*

C. *Translate into French:* 1. Do you want some butter with your bread? 2. I have no bread. 3. But you have some butter. 4. I beg your pardon, I have none (haven't any). 5. Has the man ears and eyes and teeth? 6. He has ears and eyes, but he has no teeth. 7. How many ears has he? 8. He has two. 9. I hear with my (the) ears and see with my (the) eyes. 10. Have you no teeth? 11. I have teeth and I am eating some bread, but I have no butter. 12. Do you want some? Why (*Mais*) yes, sir (miss). 13. I have ten fingers; he has ten. 14. There are fifteen of us pupils (We are fifteen pupils) in the classroom. 15. I see fifteen in the classroom.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Read: siliivr, siizami, elānasis; noedā, noevami, vuzānavencef; didwa, navōnupadiizami? ləprɔfescɛ:rānadis.

In how many ways are the words for 6, 9 and 10 pronounced? Explain.

In how many ways are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 pronounced (see Lesson V, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, 4)? Explain.

Count: ãiz, duiz, treiz, katorz, kēiz.

Count 1-15, putting after each numeral a noun beginning with a consonant, and then one beginning with a vowel. For example: 5 crayons, 5 élèves. Write out the combinations in phonetic characters.

(2) What two ways do you know of spelling the sound [ɛ̃]? What three ways of spelling the sound [o]? What sound does the letter o (not in combination or nasal) usually represent? One exception so far: what is it? What sound does the letter a (not in combination or nasal) usually represent? Name the two exceptions up to this point. What sound does the combination ai (not nasal) usually represent? Name the two exceptions. What is the position of your lips in pronouncing [ɔ] as in porte, oreille, so as to get the French quality (see § 14, 1)? Note how the -eille of oreille gives [ɛ:j]. Pronounce le soleil [sɔlɛ:j], sun. What is the name of this sound? (See § 16, 1).

LESSON VIII

39.

Present Indicative of *être*, to be

1. Affirmative

I am, etc.

je suis	[ʒəsɥi]
tu es	[tyɛ]
il est	[ilɛ]
nous sommes	[nusɔm]
vous êtes	[vuzɛt]
ils sont	[ilsɔ̃]

2. Negative

I am not, etc.

je ne suis pas	[ʒənsɥipa]
tu n'es pas	[tyɛpa]
il n'est pas	[ilɛpa]
nous ne sommes pas	[nunsɔmpa]
vous n'êtes pas	[vunɛtpa]
ils ne sont pas	[ilnəsɔ̃pa]

3. Interrogative

Am I? etc.

suis-je?	[sqi:ʒ]
es-tu?	[ɛty]
est-il?	[ɛtil]
sommes-nous?	[sɔmnu]
êtes-vous	[ɛtvu]
sont-ils?	[sɔ̃til]

4. Negative Interrogative

Am I not? etc.

ne suis-je pas?	[nəsqi:ʒpa]
n'es-tu pas?	[nɛtypa]
n'est-il pas?	[nɛtilpa]
ne sommes-nous pas?	[nəsɔmnupa]
n'êtes-vous pas?	[nɛtvupa]
ne sont-ils pas?	[nəsɔ̃tilpa]

40. Observe that *il* and *elle* mean not only *he* and *she*, but also *it*, since there are but two genders of nouns in French:

Où est la plume? *Elle* est ici. Where is the pen? It is here.

Où sont les plumes? *Elles* sont ici. Where are the pens? They are here.

EXERCISE VIII

la carte [kart] map, card
 le contraire [kɔ̃trɛ:r] opposite
 la France [frɑ:s] France
 le jour [ʒu:r] day
 la nuit [ni] night

autre [otr] other
 bon [bɔ̃] good
 fermé [fɛrme] closed
 ouvert [uvɛ:r] open
 petit [pəti] small, little
 tout [tu] all; (as a pronoun)
 everything

quinze [kɛ:z] fifteen
 seize [sɛ:z] sixteen
 dix-sept [disɛt] seventeen
 dix-huit [dizɥit] eighteen
 dix-neuf [diznœf] nineteen
 vingt [vɛ̃] twenty

comprendre [kɔ̃prɑ:dr] un-
 derstand (*infin.*)
 je comprends [kɔ̃prɑ̃] I under-
 stand, do understand

voulez-vous bien? [vulevubjɛ̃] will you (please)?
 are you willing to?

il comprend [kɔ̃prɑ̃] he does
 understand
 nous comprenons [kɔ̃prənɔ̃] we
 understand
 vous comprenez [kɔ̃prɑne] you
 understand

compter [kɔ̃te] count (*infin.*)
 comptez! [kɔ̃te] count! (*im-*
perative)

dormir [dɔ̃rmi:r] sleep
 (*infin.*), be asleep

entendre [ɑ̃tɑ:dr] hear
 (*infin.*)

manger [mɑ̃:ʒe] eat (*infin.*)

ils restent, elles restent [rɛst]
 they stay, remain

nous tâchons (de) [ta:ʃɔ̃] we are
 trying (to), etc.

vous tâchez (de) [ta:ʃe] you are
 trying (to), etc.

bien [bjɛ̃] well, very well

pour [pur] for, in order to

c'est [sɛ̃] it is, that is

A. (1) 1. — Où êtes-vous, mes amis? 2. — Nous sommes à l'école, dans la classe. 3. — Que voyez-vous, Louise? 4. — Je vois une porte, des fenêtres, des murs, un plafond, un plancher, un tableau noir, et notre professeur. 5. — C'est tout, Pierre? 6. — Non, monsieur (mademoiselle); je vois aussi des livres, des plumes, des cahiers, vingt élèves, des crayons, des pupitres. 7. Sur le mur je vois une carte de France. 8. — C'est bon, Pierre. Vous voyez tout. 9. Voulez-vous bien compter les élèves? 10. Jeanne: — un élève, deux élèves..... vingt élèves. 11. — Bien! combien d'élèves êtes-vous? 12. — Nous sommes vingt élèves. 13. — Et la porte, est-elle ouverte [ouvert]? 14. Non, mademoiselle, elle est fermée [ferme]. 15. — Et les fenêtres, sont-elles ouvertes? 16. — Une des fenêtres est ouverte et les deux autres sont fermées.

(2) 1. — Que faites-vous en classe? 2. — Nous étudions le français. 3. Le professeur parle français, nous écoutons et nous tâchons de comprendre. 4. — Comprenez-vous les mots « ouverte » et « fermée »? 5. — Oui, mademoiselle. Nous ouvrons la porte, elle est ouverte. 6. Nous entrons dans la classe et nous fermons la porte. Elle est fermée maintenant. 7. — Bon! Votre bouche est-elle ouverte? 8. — Oui, mademoiselle. Je l'ouvre pour parler et pour manger. 9. — Et vos oreilles? — Elles sont ouvertes. Elles restent [rest] ouvertes pour entendre. 10. — Et vos yeux, restent-ils [restent] ouverts [ouvert]? 11. — Non, mademoiselle, je les ouvre le matin; le jour ils restent ouverts. La nuit je les ferme pour dormir. 12. — Bien! « Porte ouverte » est le contraire de « porte fermée. » 13. Écoutez bien: mes yeux sont ouverts [ouvert], les deux portes sont ouvertes [ouvert]. 14. Henri est-il petit [petit]? Louise est-elle petite [petit]?

B. (1) *Where reasonably possible, make every verb in A negative.*

(2) *Substitute the proper personal pronoun for the noun object in:* 1. Je vois une porte. 2. Nous écoutons le professeur. 3. Il compte les élèves. 4. Ouvrez-vous la fenêtre? 5. Com-

prenez-vous le mot? 6. Vous ne voyez pas mes dents. 7. Ne voyez-vous pas mes dents? 8. Ne fermez-vous pas les yeux pour dormir? 9. Je vois une carte de France. 10. Je ne comprends pas le mot. 11. Avez-vous des amis? 12. Nous avons des dents. 13. Nous entendons des mots. 14. Nous voyons nos amies. 15. J'entends le mot.

(3) *Make sentences of the groups of words, supplying lacking words and using as many partitives as possible:* 1. J'ai, ne — pas, en. 2. Il, dents, a. 3. Sœurs, avez-vous? 4. J'ai, quatre. 5. Vous tâchez, la nuit, de dormir. 6. Il voit, portes, et fenêtres. 7. Nous, en, voyons, ne — pas. 8. Entendez-vous? ne — pas. 9. Porte ouverte, porte fermée, le contraire. 10. Portes, ouvertes, mais, fenêtres, fermées. 11. Pierre, petit et Louise, petite.

Write C. *Translate into French:* 1. Are your books open? Are the windows open? 2. Has the classroom windows and doors? 3. It has windows, doors, walls, desks, a ceiling, and a floor. 4. Have the pupils books? Yes. There are the pupils' books. 5. They have notebooks too, and pens, and paper, and pencils, but they have no chalk. 6. The teacher has some in his hand. 7. What are you doing? We are listening to the teacher. 8. She is speaking French and we are trying to understand her. 9. Do you understand her, Marie? Yes, I understand her. 10. That's good.

D. *The differences of spelling and pronunciation of ouvert, ouverte; petit, petite are due to a difference in what? To judge by fermé, fermée, do these same differences appear in every case? Would the addition of an s for the plural make any difference in the pronunciation of any of these words?*

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

Écrivez en caractères phonétiques et prononcez: 1. Je vois vingt élèves. 2. Où êtes-vous, mes amis? 3. Vous voyez les livres. 4. Nous entrons dans la classe. 5. Vos yeux restent ouverts. 6. Nous étudions le français. 7. Vous ouvrez la porte. 8. Il compte les élèves.

LESSON IX

41. The Regular Conjugations. French verbs are conveniently divided, according to the infinitive endings **-er, -ir, -re**, into three conjugations:

I	II	III
Donner [dɔnɛ] <i>to give</i>	Finir [finiʁ] <i>to finish</i>	Vendre [vɑ̃dr] <i>to sell</i>

Like these are conjugated all regular verbs with corresponding infinitive endings.

42. Present Indicative of *donner*, to give

1. Affirmative	2. Negative
<i>I give, am giving, etc.</i>	<i>I do not give, am not giving, etc.</i>
je donn <i>e</i> [zɔdɔn]	je ne donn <i>e pas</i> [zɔndɔnpa]
tu donn <i>es</i> [tydɔn]	tu ne donn <i>es pas</i> [tyndɔnpa]
il donn <i>e</i> [ildɔn]	il ne donn <i>e pas</i> [ilnɔndɔnpa]
nous donn <i>ons</i> [nudɔnɔ̃]	nous ne donn <i>ons pas</i> [nundɔnɔ̃pa]
vous donn <i>ez</i> [vudɔnɛ]	vous ne donn <i>ez pas</i> [vundɔnɛpa]
ils donn <i>ent</i> [ildɔn]	ils ne donn <i>ent pas</i> [ilnɔndɔnpa]
3. Interrogative	4. Negative Interrogative
<i>Am I giving? do I give? etc.</i>	<i>Am I not giving? do I not give? etc.</i>
donné-je? [dɔnɛ:ʒ]	ne donné-je pas? [nɔdɔnɛ:ʒpa]
donnes-tu? [dɔnty]	ne donnes-tu pas? [nɔdɔntypa]
donne-t-il? [dɔntil]	ne donne-t-il pas? [nɔdɔntilpa]
donnons-nous? [dɔnɔ̃nu]	ne donnons-nous pas? [nɔdɔnɔ̃nupa]
donnez-vous? [dɔnevʊ]	ne donnez-vous pas? [nɔdɔnevupa]
donnent-ils? [dɔntil]	ne donnent-ils pas? [nɔdɔntilpa]

43. Interrogation. By prefixing the words **est-ce que?** literally, *is it that?* any statement may be turned into a question:

Vous avez mon canif.	You have my penknife.
Est-ce que vous avez mon canif?	Have you my penknife?
Est-ce que vous n'aimez pas la marche?	Don't you like walking?

NOTE — The first singular interrogative form (*e.g.*, **donné-je? suis-je?** etc.) is avoided in most verbs, and *must* be avoided in some, by using **est-ce que?** In the exercises, use **est-ce que?** everywhere with the 1st singul

44. The Demonstrative Adjective. 1. The following are its forms, and they must be repeated before each noun to which they refer:

This, that = $\begin{cases} \text{ce [sə]}, & \text{before a masculine beginning with a consonant.} \\ \text{cet [set]}, & \text{before a m. beginning with a vowel or h mute.} \\ \text{cette [set]}, & \text{before any feminine.} \end{cases}$

These, those = *ces [se]*, before any plural.

2. To distinguish *this* from *that*, or for emphasis, add *-ci* (= *ici*) and *-là* respectively to the noun:

Ce livre, cet homme, cette amie. This (or that) book, man, friend.
Ce crayon-ci et ces plumes-là. This pencil and those pens.

a. In the combinations *c'est* and *ce sont* the demonstrative pronoun *ce* is often equal to English *it* (standing for and pointing to the real subject that follows), *he, she, they*.

C'est mon ami Pierre. It (he) is my friend Pierre.
Ce sont les enfants de ma tante. They are my aunt's children.
Est-ce [es] vous? C'est vous. Is it (that) you? It is you.

EXERCISE IX

un âge [œnɑ:ʒ] age
 un an [œnɑ̃] year
 le cousin [kuzɛ̃] cousin
 la cousine [kuzin] cousin
 la fille [fi:j] daughter, girl
 le fils [fis] son
 le garçon [garsɔ̃] boy
 la marche [marʃ] walking
 le sport [spɔ:r] sport

fort [fɔ:r] strong
 grand [grɑ̃] large, tall
 quel? m. [kɛl] what?

aimer [ɛme] like, love
 j'aime [ɛm] I (do) like, love
 je m'appelle [mapɛl] I am
 named, my name is
 il s'appelle [sapɛl] he is named

nous nous appelons [nunuzaplɔ̃]
 we are named, etc.
 vous vous appelez [vuvuzaple]
 you are named
 * regarder [rəgarde] look (at)
 je regarde [ʒəgard] I look at
 il regarde [rəgard] he is looking
 nous regardons [nurgardɔ̃]
 vous regardez [vurgarde]

dites [dit] say, tell (*imperative of dire*)

attentivement [atātivmɑ̃]
 attentively
 comment? [kɔmɑ̃] how?
 lentement [lɑ̃t(ə)mɑ̃] slowly
 plus [ply] more
 vite [vit] rapidly, quickly
 parce que [parskə] because

EXERCISE IX (Continued)

quel âge avez-vous [kela:zavevu] how old are you?

j'ai trois ans [zetrwazā] I am three; il a quinze ans, he is fifteen.

s'il vous plaît [silvuple] please.

* Endings like *donner*, but observe the pronunciation of the pres. indicative. See Lesson V, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, (1).

A. (1) 1. Comment vous appelez-vous [vuzaplevu¹], mon ami? 2. — Je m'appelle Maurice, monsieur (mademoiselle). 3. — Quel âge avez-vous? 4. — J'ai quinze ans. 5. — Vous êtes grand [grā]! Est-ce que votre père est grand aussi? 6. — Oui, monsieur (mademoiselle), il est grand, mais ma mère est petite; elle n'est pas grande [grā:d]. 7. — Est-ce que vous avez des frères et des sœurs? 8. — Oui, monsieur (mademoiselle), j'ai un frère et trois sœurs. 9. Mon frère s'appelle Édouard [edwar], et mes sœurs s'appellent Germaine [zermen], Jeanne et Adèle [adel]. 10. Édouard a treize ans; il est petit; mais très fort (fōr). 11. Germaine a huit ans, Jeanne a dix-sept ans, et Adèle en a dix-neuf. 12. Elles sont grandes [grā:d] et fortes [fort]. 13. Moi, je suis très fort aussi et j'aime les sports. 14. J'aime le tennis [tenis], le baseball [besbal] et la marche. 15. Mes sœurs aiment le tennis; mais elles n'aiment pas la marche.

(2) 1. — Est-ce que cette petite fille-ci est une de vos sœurs? 2. — Non, mademoiselle, c'est (she is) la sœur de ce petit garçon-là. 3. — Et ces trois petites filles-là? 4. — Non, mes sœurs ne sont pas à l'école; elles sont à la maison. 5. Ces grandes filles-là sont les enfants de mon oncle. 6. Ce sont (They are) mes cousines, et cet élève-ci est son fils. 7. C'est (He is) mon cousin. 8. — Est-ce que cet élève-là écoute le professeur? 9. — Oui, il l'écoute attentivement, mais il ne comprend pas très bien, parce que le professeur parle très vite. 10. Parlez plus lentement, monsieur, s'il vous plaît. 11. Nous écoutons très attentivement mais nous ne vous comprenons pas.

¹ Observe the disappearance of the [ə] in the pronunciation of *appelez* [aple]. See Lesson V, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, (1).

B. *Write, supplying the proper form:* ce, cet, cette, or ces; — enfant (*f.*), — élève (*m. and f.*), — fille, — garçon, — après-midi, — carte, — cartes, — yeux, — jour, — nuit.

C. (1) *Translate into French:* 1. I count the pupils. 2. He studies his lesson. 3. She enters (in) the classroom. 4. We eat bread and butter. 5. You look at the map. 6. They begin the lesson. 7. Don't I speak French? (*see § 43, note*) 8. Doesn't he listen to the teacher? (*two ways*) 9. Don't we look at the map? (*two ways*) 10. Don't they study? 11. I do not close the door. 12. She does not eat butter. 13. We do not eat any. 14. You do not return home in the morning; you return home in the afternoon. 15. They do not come in.

(2) 1. I count the pupils; he counts them; they count the windows; we count them. 2. We do not stay at home in the morning; they stay at home in the evening. 3. He opens the door; they open it; it is open. 4. Look at the map! What do you see? 5. They look at it; they study it. 6. Come in! They enter (in) the classroom by the door. 7. They eat bread; they eat some. 8. Do you want (*Voulez-vous*) some bread? 9. Do you want some? Don't you want any? We eat none.

(3) *Dites en français:* 1. My name is Robert. 2. Her name is Adèle. 3. His name is Joffre [*ʒɔfr*]. 4. What is your name? 5. Their (*f.*) name is Hugo [*ygo*].

D. Dictation: Lesson VII, A, (2).

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) *Écrivez en caractères phonétiques et prononcez:* 1. Ce garçon est petit. 2. Cette fille est petite. 3. Cette maison est grande. 4. Cet homme est grand. 5. Cet enfant est fort. 6. Mademoiselle est forte. 7. Le cahier est ouvert. 8. La porte est ouverte.

(2) Pronounce the feminine of **grand**, **ouvert**, **petit**.

LESSON X

45. Plural Forms. Note the following exceptions to the rule (§ 31) that the plural of nouns and adjectives is formed by adding -s to the singular:

1. Nouns in -s, -x, -z, and adjectives in -s, -x, remain unchanged in the plural, *e.g.*, *bras*, *bras*, *arm(s)*; *voix*, *voix*, *voice(s)*; *nez*, *nez*, *nose(s)*; *bas*, *bas*, *low*; *vieux*, *vieux*, *old*.

2. Nouns and adjectives in -au, nouns in -eu, and a few nouns in -ou, add -x instead of -s, *e.g.*, *couteau*, *couteaux*, *knife*, *knives*; *beau*, *beaux*, *fine*; *jeu*, *jeux*, *game(s)*; *bijou*, *bijoux*, *jewel(s)*; *caillou*, *cail-loux*, *pebble(s)*, and a few rarer nouns in -ou.

3. Nouns, and the commoner adjectives, in -al change -al to -au and add -x (as above), *e.g.*, *général*, *généraux*, *general(s)*; *rival*, *rivaux*, *rival(s)*, except *bal*, *bals*, *ball(s)*, and a few rarer nouns.

4. *Ciel*, *yeux*, *eye(s)*; *ciel*, *cieux*, *sky*, *skies*, *heaven(s)*.

46. Contractions. The forms *à + le* and *à + les* are always contracted into *au* and *aux* respectively; the remain-ing forms are not contracted, thus, *à la*, *à l'* in full:

Je parle au [o] frère.

I speak to the brother.

Aux [o] sœurs, aux [oz] hommes.

To the sisters, to the men

But: *Je parle à la sœur, à l'homme.*

47. Use of *il y a* [ilja]. 1. *There is* and *there are* are not only translated by *voilà*, but also by *il y a*:

Voilà des plumes sur la table.

There are some pens on the table.

Il y a des plumes sur la table.

There are some pens on the table.

2. Observe, however, that *voilà* answers the question 'where is?' 'where are?' and makes a specific statement about an object to which attention is directed by pointing or the like, while *il y a* does not answer the question 'where is?' 'where are?' but makes a general statement. *Voilà* is stressed, *il y a* is unstressed, just as in English *there is (are)* is usually stressed or unstressed according as it points out or merely makes a general statement.

Clear. You're

B. *Write, supplying the proper form:* ce, cet, cette, or ces; — enfant (*f.*), — élève (*m. and f.*), — fille, — garçon, — après-midi, — carte, — cartes, — yeux, — jour, — nuit.

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(2) Pronounce the feminine of *grand, ouvert, petit*.

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2. Nouns and adjectives in -au, nouns in -eu, and a few nouns in -ou, add -x instead of -s, *e.g.*, *couteau, couteaux, knife, knives*; *beau, beaux, fine*; *jeu, jeux, game(s)*; *bijou, bijoux, jewel(s)*; *caillou, cailloux, pebble(s)*, and a few rarer nouns in -ou.

3. Nouns, and the commoner adjectives, in -al change -al to -au and add -x (as above), *e.g.*, *général, généraux, general(s)*; *rival, rivaux, rival(s)*, except *bal, bals, ball(s)*, and a few rarer nouns.

4. *Œil, yeux, eye(s)*; *ciel, cieux, sky, skies, heaven(s)*.

46. Contractions. The forms à + le and à + les are always contracted into *au* and *aux* respectively; the remaining forms are not contracted, thus, à la, à l' in full:

Je parle *au* [o] frère.

I speak to the brother.

Aux [o] sœurs, *aux* [oz] hommes.

To the sisters, to the men

But: Je parle à la sœur, à l'homme.

47. Use of il y a [ilja]. 1. *There is* and *there are* are not only translated by *voilà*, but also by *il y a*:

Voilà des plumes sur la table.

There are some pens on the table.

Il y a des plumes sur la table.

There are some pens on the table.

2. Observe, however, that *voilà* answers the question 'where is?' 'where are?' and makes a specific statement about an object to which attention is directed by pointing or the like, while *il y a* does not answer the question 'where is?' 'where are?' but makes a general statement. *Voilà* is stressed, *il y a* is unstressed, just as in English *there is (are)* is usually stressed or unstressed according as it points out or merely makes a general statement.

Chou *Yan. and*

3. Il y a governs nouns just as other transitive verbs do:

Je donne *des plumes* à Marie.

I give (some) pens to Mary.

Il y a *des plumes* sur la table.

There are (some) pens on the table.

EXERCISE X

le bas [ba] stocking
 le bijou [bizu] jewel
 le bout [bu] tip, end
 le bras [bra] arm
 le cheval [ləʃval] horse
 le corps [kɔ:r] body
 le couteau [kuto] (table-)knife
 la différence [diferā:s] difference
 le général [ʒeneral] general
 la jambe [ʒā:b] leg
 le nez [ne] nose
 un œil [œnce:j] eye
 le pied [pje] foot
 le pluriel [plyrjel] plural
 la voix [vwa] voice

beau [bo] fine, handsome,
 beautiful

vieux [vjø] old

vingt et un [vêteœ] 21

vingt-deux [vêtdø] 22

vingt-trois [vêtrwa] 23

vingt-quatre [vêtkatr] 24

vingt-cinq [vêtsɛk] 25

vingt-six [vêtsis] 26

vingt-sept [vêtsɛt] 27

vingt-huit [vêthit] 28

vingt-neuf [vêtnœf] 29

trente [trā:t] 30

quelle? f. [kɛl] what?

qui? [ki] who? whom?

désirer [dezi:re] wish, want

lire [li:r] read

porter [pɔrte] wear, carry

prononcer [pronɔ:se] pro-
 nouncedistinctement [distɛkt(ə)mɑ̃]
 distinctly

en français [frāse] in French

entre [ā:tr] between

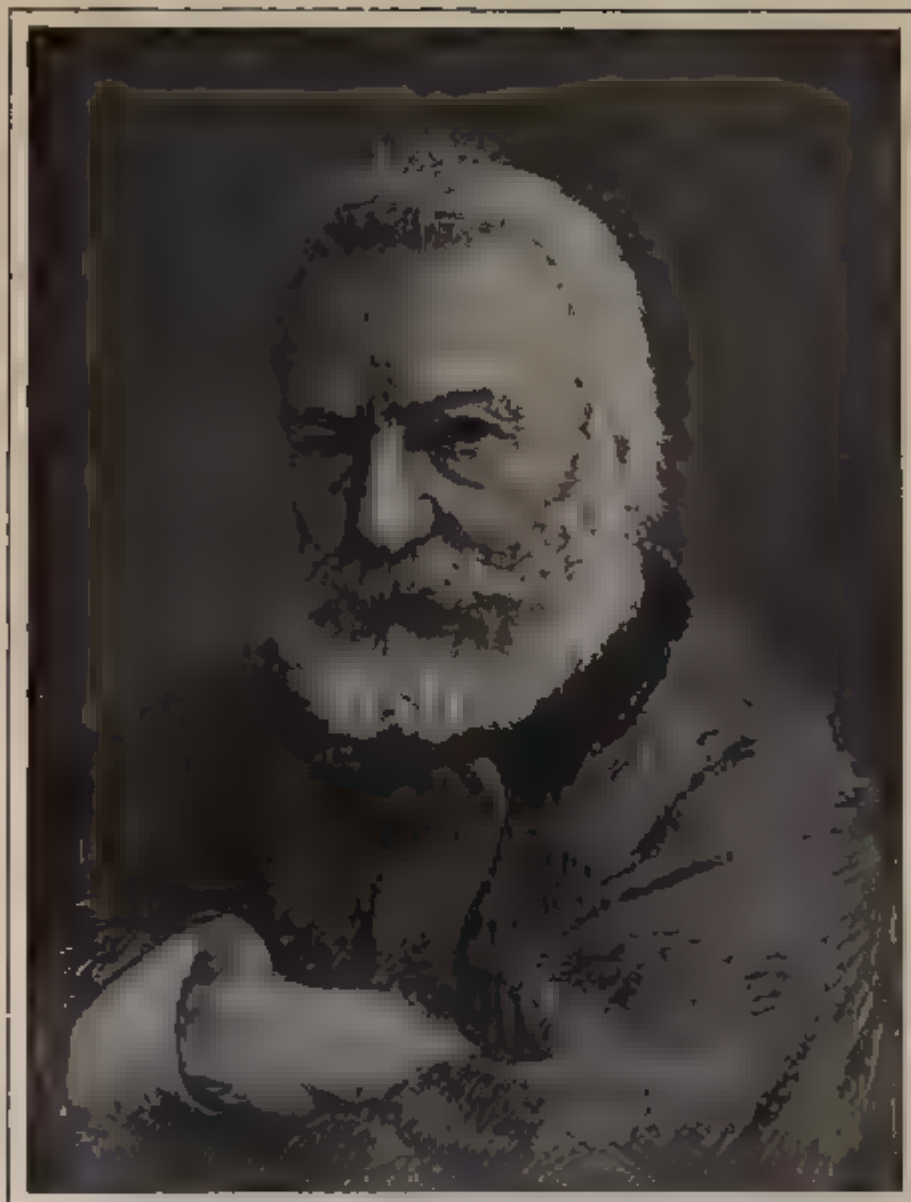
pourquoi? [purkwa] why?

quand? [kā] when?

A. (1) 1. Il y a vingt et un ou vingt-deux élèves dans cette classe de français. 2. Ils étudient le français parce qu'ils désirent le lire, le comprendre et le parler. 3. Pourquoi étudiez-vous le français? 4. Désirez (voulez)-vous lire des livres français, mes amis? 5. — Oui, monsieur, nous voulons (désirons) lire les livres de Victor Hugo, de Maupassant [mopasā], de Balzac [balzak], d'Anatole France [anatolfrā:s], de Dumas [dyma], de Voltaire [vɔltɛr], de Beaumarchais [bomarʃɛ], de Lesage [ləsa:ʒ], de Molière [mɔljɛr], et nous désirons (voulons) comprendre le français et le parler aussi. 6. — Eh bien, mes amis, écoutez-moi très attentivement parce que je vais vous parler en français.



MOLIÈRE
(JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN)



VICTOR HUGO

(2) 1. Entendez-vous ma voix? — Oui, monsieur. 2. — Comprenez-vous les mots quand je parle lentement? 3. — Oui, monsieur, mais nous ne comprenons pas quand vous parlez vite. 4. — Eh, bien, écoutez. Je vais parler lentement et prononcer distinctement. 5. J'ai un corps. Voici mon corps. 6. Voici mes deux bras. Au bout de mes deux bras, j'ai deux mains. 7. Il y a cinq doigts à cette main et cinq doigts à cette main; combien de doigts est-ce que j'ai? 8. Voici mon nez. Est-ce que j'ai un nez ou deux nez? 9. Et Louise, combien de nez a-t-elle? 10. A-t-elle trois yeux? Et un cheval combien d'yeux [djø] a-t-il? 11. Et combien d'yeux [djø] ont douze chevaux? 12. Et vous avez deux jambes [ʒã:b] et deux pieds [døpje], Henri, n'est-ce pas? 13. Et les chevaux combien de jambes ont-ils? — Ils en ont quatre. 14. — Combien de jambes ont sept chevaux? 15. — Qu'avez-vous aux pieds? — J'ai des bas aux pieds. 16. — Où portez-vous les bas, aux mains? 17. — Non, monsieur, je les porte aux pieds et aux jambes. 18. — Qu'avez-vous au bout des jambes? 19. — J'ai mes deux pieds au bout de mes jambes.

B. 1. Allez au tableau (noir), Jean 2. Écrivez au pluriel: le bras, la voix, un général, un couteau. 3. Maintenant écrivez au singulier: les yeux, les chevaux. 4. Dit-on (*Do we, people, say*): « Il y a vingt-trois élèves dans cette classe, » ou « Voilà vingt-trois élèves dans cette classe? » 5. Dit-on: « Il y a mes deux bras », ou « Voilà mes deux bras? » 6. Dit-on « Il y a notre professeur de français », ou « Voilà notre professeur de français? » 7. Quelle est la différence entre: « Voilà deux élèves qui n'écoutent pas! » et « Il y a deux élèves qui n'écoutent pas »?

C. *Translate into French*: 1. There are twenty-nine pupils in this French class. 2. The teacher speaks to the pupils in French. 3. He speaks slowly and the pupils try (*tâchent de*) to understand him. 4. He says (*dit*): "What is your name? How old are you? Why do you study French?" 5. "My name is Edward. I am sixteen. 6. I am studying because I wish to read, understand, speak, and write (the) French. 7. Will you (*Voulez-vous bien*) speak slowly?"

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Write phonetically and pronounce: **mon bras, mes bras; sa voix, leurs voix; un bas, vos bas; son père est vieux; ses amis sont vieux; voici leurs couteaux; ces enfants sont beaux; les bijoux de cette dame sont très beaux.**

(2) Compare the pronunciation of the singular and plural of the new words. Do they differ as to pronunciation from words that make their plural according to § 31? What will usually indicate to the ear the plural of such words?

(3) Write phonetically and read aloud: **un général, des généraux; un cheval, des chevaux; à l'œil, aux yeux; au ciel, aux cieux.**

(4) Is this a mere spelling change as in **livres, bijoux**?

(5) Count aloud 1-30, putting after each numeral, first a noun beginning with a consonant and then one beginning with a vowel: *e.g.*, **vingt-cinq couteaux, vingt-cinq amis.** Note that the final letter of **vingt** is heard as *t* in 21-29.

(6) Note the pronunciation of **bras, tu as** (§ 33), as compared with **bas, pas.** What is the usual pronunciation of the letter *a* (alone and not nasal)? Is this true of **âge?** of **nous tâchons?**

(7) Contrast the pronunciation of **le soir, pourquoi, je vois, la voix, voici, voilà** with that of **trois.** What seems to be the usual sound value of the spelling *oi*?

REVIEW OF VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

No. 1

(1) *Nommez* (Name) *les parties* (parts) *du corps* (12) *dont* (of which) *vous savez* (know) *le nom* (name).

(2) *Quels sont les membres* (members) *d'une famille* (family)?

(3) *Nommez tous* (*pluriel de tout*) *les objets* (objects) *dans la classe dont vous savez le nom.*

(4) *Donnez les contraires de:* nous ouvrons; le jour; petit; vite; nous sortons; ils ouvrent.

(5) *What words or expressions do you think of in connection with the following?* le garçon; le corps; l'oncle; le crayon; le plafond; l'après-midi; en anglais; devant; voilà; le cahier;

désirez-vous? pourquoi; j'écoute; la nuit; la fille; la famille; le matin; de.

(6) *Fill in blanks with appropriate words:* 1. Où sont vos mains? Les voilà au — de mes —. 2. J'— votre voix, mais je ne vous — pas. Pourquoi? Parce que vous parlez très —. 3. J'étudie le français — je désire — les livres de Balzac. 4. Les hommes ont deux —; les — en ont quatre. 5. Il — vingt-trois — dans cette classe. 6. Nous — avec les dents; nous — avec les oreilles; nous — avec les yeux. 7. Nous — de la salle de classe par la porte. 8. Donnez-moi un — de pain avec du —. 9. Sur le mur il y a une — de France. 10. Nous tâchons de vous —, mais vous — très vite; — vous parler plus —? 11. Je ferme les yeux pour —. 12. Quel âge a-t-il? Il — vingt —. 13. J'— avec ma plume dans mon —. 14. Comment vous — vous? Je m'— Henri; ma sœur s'— Louise. 15. Montrez — votre professeur de français, s'il —. Le —, monsieur.

(7) *What verbs do you know (seven or eight) that indicate the activities (a) of the brain, the eyes, or the ears, or (b) of the limbs? Use each in a sentence.*

PRONUNCIATION

(1) To judge from words like *papier*, *pied*, what sound value does the spelling *ie* usually have? Indicate in phonetic characters.

(2) What is the sound value of the combination *ien*, as in *bien*, *combien*? Of the combinations *in*, *ain*? Of the combination *un* as in *un*, *Verdun*?

(3) What two sounds has the letter *c*? Compare *morceau*, *ciel*, *c'est*, *garçon*, *français* with *carte*, *crayon*, *compter*, and make a rule (see § 5, 4).

(4) What two sounds has the letter *s*? Compare *soir*, *sœur*, *professeur* with *maison*, *vous avez*, and make a rule (see, in part, § 18, 1).

(5) Pronounce: *avec*, *voir*, *par*, *sœur*, *anglais*, *est*, *doigt*, *nuit*, *huit*, *fermez*, *les yeux*, *cousin*, *aimer* (Lesson I), *cheval*

[*seval*], *général*, *grand*, *fil*s. Are final consonants usually sounded in French? How does *fil*s compare in sound with other words ending in *s* as far as we have gone?

(6) What are the usual sound values for the spellings *-on*, *-en*, *-an*, *-in*, *-ain*, *-un*, *-ien*? For the spelling *-eu*? Contrast *beurre* with *vieux*, *yeux*. For the spelling *-ai*? Contrast *j'ai*, *maison*, with *français*, *s'il vous plaît*, *vous faites*.

(7) Compare the French sound *l* with English *l* (§ 17, 7). Where is the tip of the tongue for French *l*?

(8) Compare French *r* with English *r* (§ 17, 12). Is the tongue brought farther forward in French? In French avoid using the English *r*. The French lingual *r* is sharper.

(9) Pronounce slowly and distinctly with attention to syllable division: *général*, *désirer*, *regarder*, *attentivement*, *vous comprenez*, *après-midi*, *nous écrivons*, *porter*, *vous vous appelez*, *bonjour*, *merci*, *monsieur*, *mademoiselle*.

LESSON XI

1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00

48. An Indefinite Pronoun. 1. *One, some one, we, you, they, people*, used indefinitely, are represented in French by *on*, with the verb always in the singular:

On [3] *parle de Jean.*

We (you, they, etc.) speak of John.

2. When following a verb with a final vowel, *on* is joined to it by *-t-* (cf. § 29):

Par où commence-t-on?

Where do we (etc.) begin?

3. An *on* construction often corresponds to an English passive, especially when the agent is not mentioned:

Ensuite on apporte le potage.

Next the soup is brought.

49. Interrogation. Observe the frequently used interrogative phrase *qu'est-ce que?* = *what?* which is made up of *que?* (§ 38, 3) + *est-ce que?* (§ 43):

Qu'a-t-il? or *Qu'est-ce qu'il a?* What has he?

50. Present Indicative of *faire*, to do, make (irreg.).*I do, am doing, etc.*

je fais [ʒəfɛ]

tu fais [tyfɛ]

il fait [ɛlfɛ]

We do, are doing, etc.

nous faisons [nufəzɔ̃]

vous faites [vuʔɛt]

ils font [ɛlfɔ̃]

EXERCISE XI

l'algèbre *f.* [alʒɛbr] algebra
 l'arithmétique *f.* [aritimetik] arithmetic
 une assiette [asjet] plate
 la bonne [bɔ̃n] maid, nurse
 la cuiller [kɥijɛ:r] spoon
 le dessert [desɛ:r] dessert
 le dîner [dine] dinner
 la fourchette [furʃet] fork
 le fruit [frɥi] fruit
 une histoire [istwa:r] history, story
 le journal [ʒurnal] newspaper
 le latin [latɛ̃] Latin
 le légume [legym] vegetable
 les mathématiques *f.* [matematik] mathematics
 le potage [pota:ʒ] soup
 la question [kestʃɔ̃] question
 la salle [sal] large room, hall
 la salle à manger [salamɑ̃ʒ] dining room
 les sciences naturelles *f.* [sjɑ̃s-natyrel] natural science
 la tasse [ta:s] cup
 la viande [vjɑ̃:d] meat
 âgé [a:ʒe] old, aged
 s'amuser [samyze] enjoy oneself, have a good time

apporter [apɔrte] carry (to), bring
 commencer (à) [kɔmɛsɛ] begin
 dîner [dine] dine
 jouer [ʒwe] play
 nous lisons [lizɔ̃] we are reading
 il prend [prɑ̃] he takes, is taking
 préparer [prepa:r] prepare
 répondez! [repɔde] reply! (*imperative*)
 je me sers de [ʒəmsɛ:rde] I use, make use of
 il se sert de [sɛ:r] he makes use of
 nous nous servons de [sɛrvɔ̃] we use
 sonner [sɔne] ring
 traduisez [tradɥize] translate (*imperative*)
 travailler [travaje] work
 comme [kɔm] as, like
 que [kə] than
 d'abord [dabɔ:r] in the first place, first
 puis [pɥi] then, in the next place

- A. (1) 1. Que fait-on (Qu'est-ce qu'on fait) à l'école?
 2. On étudie ses leçons à l'école; on fait du français, de

l'anglais, du latin. 3. On étudie aussi l'histoire, les mathématiques et les sciences naturelles. 4. Je fais de l'arithmétique et du français; mon frère, qui est plus âgé, étudie aussi l'algèbre et le latin. 5. On travaille mais on joue aussi; on s'amuse bien. 6. On joue au tennis et au football [futbal].

(2) *Répondez aux questions:* 1. Qu'est-ce qu'on fait à l'école? 2. Est-ce qu'on va à l'école pour s'amuser? 3. Pourquoi va-t-on à l'école? 4-6. Faites-vous du latin à l'école? de l'histoire? de l'anglais? 7. Aimez-vous les sports? 8-9. Fait-on du tennis à votre école? du baseball? 10. Jouez-vous au football? 11. Avez-vous un frère? 12. Est-il plus âgé que vous? 13. Est-il plus grand? 14. Aimez-vous les langues ou les sciences naturelles? 15. Faites-vous de l'arithmétique ou de l'algèbre? 16. Aimez-vous l'histoire?

(3) 1. L'après-midi nous retournons de l'école et nous allons à la maison. 2. La porte est fermée. Nous sonnons et on ouvre. 3. Nous entrons dans la maison, et nous commençons à lire le journal avant le dîner. 4. On sonne et nous entrons dans la salle à manger. 5. On commence à dîner. D'abord nous avons du potage. 6. Nous le mangeons avec une cuiller. 7. Puis la bonne apporte la viande et les légumes. 8. Pour les manger nous nous servons d'un couteau et d'une fourchette. 9. Mon petit frère se sert d'une cuiller pour manger tout son dîner. 10. Moi, je suis grand; je me sers d'une fourchette et d'un couteau comme mon père et ma mère. 11. On mange dans une assiette. 12. Puis au dessert, on mange du fruit et on prend du café dans une tasse. 13. Mon petit frère ne prend pas de café parce qu'il est petit. 14. Après le dîner nous lisons les journaux du soir. 15. Puis nous tâchons de préparer nos leçons.

B. (1) *Rewrite A (3) above, substituting for the first plural, when possible (a) the first person singular, (b) the third person singular.*

(2) a. *What do you notice in A (3) about the verb **entrer** when followed by a noun? About **commencer** when followed by an infinitive?*

b What have you already noted about **tâcher, désirer, vous voulez**, when followed by an infinitive? Translate: 1. We try to understand and to speak French. 2. I learn French because I want (**désirer**) to read the works of Balzac. 3. Will you, please, speak slowly?

(3) Insert the proper subject pronoun: 1. — me sers. 2. — (m. and f.) se sert. 3. — nous servons. 4. — vous servez. 5. — se servent. Insert the object pronouns: 6. Je — appelle. 7. Il — appelle. 8. Nous — appelons. 9. Vous — appelez. 10. Ils — appellent. (Note the shifts in pronunciation and spelling in the present tense of **s'appeler** [saple]. These will be discussed in Lesson XIX)

(4) Supply the missing preposition: 1. Je me sers — ma plume pour écrire. 2. Ils se servent — leur cuiller pour manger le potage. 3. On prend le café — une tasse. 4. Il a une assiette — la main. 5. À l'école on joue — tennis. 6. Nous étudions — le dîner. 7. Nous entrons — la salle à manger. 8. On prend le café — le dîner. 9. Mon petit frère se sert — une cuiller — manger son dîner.

C. Traduisez en français: 1. What have you (two ways) in your plate? 2. I have meat, vegetables, and bread and butter. I have no fork to (pour) eat my dinner [with]. 3. What is the maid doing? She is bringing spoons, knives, and forks. 4. We have no fruit for (the) dessert. Look! The maid is bringing some into the dining-room now. 5. You are fond of (**aimer**) (the) fruit (*plural*), aren't you? Yes, I am fond of (the) soup to (pour) begin [with] and I like (the) fruit for dessert. 6. What do you do before (the) dinner? We read the evening paper. In the morning we read the morning paper. 7. What do people (on) do after (the) dinner? They (On) work or they (on) have a good time. 8. First I prepare my lessons, then I enjoy myself. 9. Does your small sister work (*arrange the question in two ways*)? 10. No, she has a good time. She looks at her books, but she doesn't work.

D. Dictation. Lesson IX, Exercise A, 15 sentences.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce slowly and distinctly with especial attention to syllable division and stress: **mathématiques, naturelles, arithmétique, cuiller, couteau, nous étudions, nous nous appelons, vous vous servez.** Try to stress all syllables alike.

(2) *a.* What do you notice about the spelling of **nous commençons** in A, (3), 3? See § 5, 4. Would this spelling occur in any other form of the present tense of **commencer**? Compare § 78, 1.

b. Is there anything of the same sort in the spelling of **nous mangeons** [nu mǎʒɔ̃]? See § 17, 18 and compare § 78, 2.

(3) Note the pronunciation of the first plural of **faire**. What sound value does the spelling **ai** oftenest have? What next? Compare **faire, je fais, j'aime, anglais, la craie, la maison, j'ai.**

(4) Write in phonetic characters and read aloud in singular and plural, putting in the definite article: **cuiller, couteau, fourchette, viande, fruit, légume, tasse, dessert.**

LESSON XII

51. Feminine of Adjectives. It is regularly formed by adding **-e** to the masculine singular, but adjectives ending in **-e** remain unchanged.

Grand, m., grande, f., tall; **facile, m. or f.,** easy.

52. Irregularities. Change of stem takes place in certain adjectives on adding **-e**. The following list shows the commoner types:

M.	F.
actif,	active, active
heureux,	heureuse, happy
flatteur,	flatteuse, flatter- ing
blanc,	blanche, white
long,	longue, long
faux,	fausse, false

M.	F.
cruel,	cruelle, cruel
gentil,	gentille, nice
ancien,	ancienne, ancient
gros,	grosse, big
muet,	muette, dumb
cher,	chère, dear
sec,	sèche, dry

Observe also: *m. beau or bel, f. belle, fine; m. nouveau or nouvel, f. nouvelle, new; m. vieux or vieil, f. vieille, old*, with two forms for the masculine, one of which gives the feminine. The masculine forms in -l are used before a vowel or *h* mute:

Le bel arbre, le bel homme. The fine tree, the handsome man.
But: *L'arbre est beau; le beau livre; les beaux arbres; les arbres sont beaux.*

53. Position. 1. An attributive adjective more usually follows its noun:

Un homme riche, une pomme mûre. A rich man, a ripe apple.

2. Adjectives from proper nouns, adjectives of physical quality, participles as adjectives, almost always follow:

La langue anglaise. The English language.
Du café chaud, une lampe cassée. Hot coffee, a broken lamp.

3. The following of very common occurrence nearly always precede:

Bon, good, mauvais, bad; beau, fine, handsome, joli, pretty, vilain, ugly; jeune, young, vieux, old; grand, tall, great, gros, big, petit, small; long, long, court, short.

4. A number of common adjectives have different meanings according as they precede or follow the noun. Two examples are:

Mon ancien élève. My old (former) pupil
L'histoire ancienne. Ancient history.
Mon cher ami. My dear friend. *Un dîner cher.* An expensive dinner.

54. Interrogative Adjective. *Which? what? what (a)! = m. quel? f. quelle? m. pl. quels? f. pl. quelles?*

<i>Quel [kɛl] livre?</i>	Which (what) book?
<i>Quelle [kɛl] plume?</i>	Which (what) pen?
<i>À quelle heure?</i>	At what time?
<i>Quelle belle vue! Quels héros!</i>	What a fine view! What heroes!
[kɛlero] (see § 17, 5)	

55. *There, in that place* = *y*. It stands for a place already ~~referred to~~, is put before the verb like a pronoun object, and is less emphatic than *là* = *there*:

Est-il à l'école? Il *y* [i] est.

Is he at school? He is (there).

EXERCISE XII

la dictée [dikte] dictation exercise

l'eau *f.* [lo] water

ancien [āsje] former, old, ancient

beau, bel [bo] [bɛl] fine, handsome

blanc [blā] white

chaud [ʃo] warm, hot

cher [ʃɛ:r] dear, expensive

court [ku:r] short

cruel [kryɛl] cruel

facile [fasil] easy

faux [fo] false, deceitful

gentil [ʒɑ̃ti] nice, pretty, well-behaved

grand [grā] large, tall

gros [gro] big

heureux [œrø] glad, happy

jeune [ʒœn] young

joli [ʒoli] pretty

long [lɔ̃] long

mauvais [mɔvɛ] bad, poor (in quality)

muet [mɥɛ] dumb, silent

mûr [my:r] ripe

nouveau [nuvo] new

riche [riʃ] rich

vilain [vilɛ] ugly, naughty

asseyez-vous! [asɛjevu] sit down! (*imperative*)

je m'en vais [ʒəmɑ̃vɛ] I go away

il s'en va [ilsɑ̃va] he goes away

beaucoup [boku] much, many, a great deal, a great many

peu [pø] little (*quantity*), few

y [i] there, to it, to them; at, in it, them

A. (1) Write with each of the following nouns two or more of the adjectives in §§ 51, 52, 53, that may be reasonably used with them, being careful about the position and form: un homme, une sœur, ces journaux, une salle à manger, des bijoux, quelle voix! une jambe, cette bouche, les yeux, une tête, cet oncle, mon ami, quel jour! notre professeur, le monsieur, un mur, une maison, un garçon, un cheval, des fruits, ces livres.

(2) Supply the proper form of a suitable adjective in each case:

1. Le potage est très —. 2. Mon café n'est pas —.

3. Asseyez-vous, mon — ami. 4. Le professeur nous donne

de * — leçons. 5. La dame a de * — bijoux. 6. Elle a

de * — yeux. 7. J'aime les enfants quand ils sont —.

* This use of *de* will be treated in § 59, 2.

8. Louise parle beaucoup; elle n'est pas —. 9. Le fruit est bon quand il est —. 10. Voilà des enfants —.

(3) *Donnez le contraire de:* longue, vieille, jolie, bonne, petite, âgée, noire.

(B) *Traduisez en français:* 1. This hot soup. That dumb woman. A nice woman. Their pretty little boy. Her white stockings. 2. Some false stories. Two big (*gros*) spoons. Her long knife. Happy men (*note two cases of linking in this phrase*). 3. What a nice boy! What a short lesson! What a big foot! 4. An English newspaper. An old Frenchman (*see § 21*). A tall (*grand*) Englishman. 5. Their new teacher. A poor (bad) teacher. Our old (= former) teacher. Ancient history. 6. Do you want any hot water? There is no hot water. 7. Are we in the classroom? We are (there). 8. What do you do in the dining-room? We eat (in it). What do you eat (there)? We eat bread, meat, vegetables and fruit (there). 9. Do you have a good time at school? Yes, we have a very good time (*nous nous amusons beaucoup [boku]*) there. 10. Do you work or (do you) play at school? We work a great deal (there) and play a little (there). 11. I am going [away] this evening. What is your sister doing? She is going away this evening.

C. Dictée, Lesson X, B.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Prononcez et écrivez en caractères phonétiques: **mon ancienne** (*old = former*) **place**, **notre chère amie**, **un bel homme**, **une grosse cuiller**, **une histoire fausse**, **ma nouvelle maison**, **une vieille maison**, **les beaux enfants**, **un vilain enfant**, **une courte leçon**, **une gentille petite fille**, **des enfants heureux**.

(2) As regards pronunciation, is the effect of adding the **-e** for the feminine the same with all adjectives? Compare, for example, **jolie** and **grande**. On this basis group the adjectives in §§ 51, 52, 53.

(3) Pronounce slowly, with special attention to syllable division and stress: **salle à manger**, **je m'en vais**, **nous commençons**, **les sciences naturelles**.

LESSON XIII

56. Present Indicative of *donner*, *finir*, *vendre*

*I give, am giving,
etc.*

donn e [dɔ̃n]
donn es [dɔ̃n]
donn e [dɔ̃n]
donn ons [dɔ̃nɔ̃]
donn ez [dɔ̃ne]
donn ent [dɔ̃n]

*I finish, am finishing,
etc.*

fini s [fini]
fini s [fini]
fini t [fini]
finiss ons [finisɔ̃]
finiss ez [finise]
finiss ent [finis]

*I sell, am selling,
etc.*

vend s [vā]
vend s [vā]
*vend ** [vā]
vend ons [vādɔ̃]
vend ez [vāde]
vend ent [vā:d]

* *Vendre* is irregular in this one form. The regular verb *rompre* has *rompt*, but *vendre* is here given as being more useful for practice.

NOTE. — The pronouns *je*, *tu*, *il*, etc., have been omitted in this paradigm and in some others to economize space in printing. They should be supplied in learning or reciting the paradigms.

57. The General Noun. A noun used in a general sense takes the definite article in French, though not commonly in English:

L'homme est mortel.
Les hommes sont mortels.
Le miel est très doux.
Le cheval est un animal utile.

Man is mortal.
Men are mortal.
Honey is very sweet.
The horse is a useful animal.

58. *Tout*. *All, the whole, every* = *tout*, with the following forms, which precede the article, when it is present:

M. F.
S. *tout* [tu] *toute* [tut]
Toute ma vie.
Tout le monde. |
Tous les mois.
Toute la semaine.
Tout homme, toute femme.
Tous les hommes.
Toute la journée.

M. F.
Pl. *tous* [tu] *toutes* [tut]
All my life.
Everybody (= the whole world).
Every month.
The whole week.
Every man, every woman.
All the men.
The whole day.

EXERCISE XIII

la balle [bal] ball	content (de) [kɔ̃tɑ̃] glad (to)
le bois [bwa] wood, woods	fatigué [fatige] tired
la campagne [kɑ̃paɲ] country (<i>in contrast with town</i>), à la campagne to or in the country	tranquille [trɑ̃kil] quiet, alone (<i>in the expression: leave alone</i>)
le champ [ʃɑ̃] field	utile [ytil] useful
un été [ete] summer; en été, l'été in summer	arriver [arive] arrive, come
la famille [famij] family	attendre [atɑ̃dr] wait for, expect
la femme [fam] woman, wife	chercher [ʃerʃe] hunt for; aller chercher, go and get
la fleur [flœ:r] flower	se coucher [səkuʃe] go to bed, lie down; nous nous cou- chons we go to bed, lie down
la gare [ga:r] station	il fait chaud [ilfɛʃo] it is warm, hot
le grand-père [grɑ̃pɛ:r] grand- father	habiter [abite] live in, inhabit
la grand'mère [grɑ̃mɛ:r] grand- mother	inviter (à) [ɛvite] invite
une heure [œ:r] hour; deux heures [døzœ:r] two o'clock	marcher [marʃe] walk, go (<i>of train, watch, etc.</i>)
un hiver [ɑ̃nive:r] winter; en hiver [ɑ̃nive:r], l'hiver [live:r] in winter	monter [mɔ̃te] get (in), climb; monter à cheval ride horse- back
le lit [li] bed	passer [pase] spend (<i>of time</i>), pass
le parent [parɑ̃] kinsman, parent	prendre [prɑ̃:dr] take, get
la poupée [pupe] doll	se préparer [səprepaʁ] get ready
le train [trɛ̃] train	voir [vwa:r] see
les vacances f [vakɑ̃s] vacation	comme! [kɑ̃m] how!
la ville [vil] city, town; en ville in town	comme [kɑ̃m] as, like
la voiture [vwaity:r] carriage, vehicle, en voiture in a carriage (<i>as distinguished from other ways of traveling</i>)	à pied [apje] on foot
	si [si] so

(A.) (1) 1. Nous habitons la ville de X (iks), mais nous aimons la campagne. 2. J'y vais avec ma famille tous les étés. 3. Nous y passons les vacances. 4. J'ai des parents à la campagne, mon grand-père, ma grand'mère, deux oncles et une tante. 5. Ils nous invitent à passer l'été dans leur maison

6. Quand l'hiver est fini, il fait très chaud en ville et nous nous préparons à aller à la campagne. 7. Je prends ma poupée, mon petit frère prend sa balle. 8. À une heure de l'après-midi nous allons à la gare. 9. Le train arrive à deux heures et nous montons dans une voiture. 10. Le train marche vite et au bout de trois heures nous arrivons à la petite gare. 11. Notre grand'mère et tous nos cousins nous attendent à la gare avec leur voiture. 12. Nous montons dans la voiture. 13. Les deux chevaux marchent lentement et nous avons le temps de voir les jolis champs et les beaux bois. 14. Tout est en fleurs. 15. Il y a des hommes et des chevaux qui travaillent dans les champs. 16. Notre grand-père nous attend à la maison. 17. Il est content de nous voir et nous sommes très contents de le voir aussi. 18. Nous nous couchons (Je me couche) à neuf heures du soir parce que nous sommes fatigués, et nous dormons bien. 19. Les lits sont si bons et tout est tranquille. 20. Comme j'aime la campagne! Les enfants s'amuse beaucoup à la campagne en été. 21. Les garçons montent à cheval, les petites filles jouent avec leurs poupées et cherchent des fleurs dans les champs et dans les bois.

(2) *Imagine that the passage above [A (1)] refers to you. Answer the questions in complete sentences:* 1. Habitez-vous la ville ou la campagne? 2. Aimez-vous la ville en hiver ou en été? 3. Où passez-vous les vacances? 4. Quels parents avez-vous à la campagne? 5. Est-ce que vous prenez [prenez] (*pres. of prendre*) le train pour aller à la campagne? 6. À quelle heure montez-vous dans le train? 7. Combien d'heures restez-vous dans la voiture? 8. Le train marche-t-il vite ou lentement? 9. Qui vous attend à la petite gare de campagne? 10. Est-ce que votre grand-père y est aussi? 11. Allez-vous à la maison de vos parents à pied ou en voiture? 12. Est-ce que votre grand'mère est contente de vous voir? 13. Êtes-vous fatigué? 14. À quelle heure vous couchez-vous? 15. Dormez-vous bien? 16. Mangez-vous bien? 17. Est-ce que les enfants aiment la campagne? 18. Que font les garçons? 19. Que font les petites filles? 20. Est-ce que les grandes filles montent à cheval aussi? 21. Est-ce que la

campagne est tranquille? 22. Plus tranquille que la ville? 23. Fait-il chaud en ville en été (or l'été)? 24. Fait-il plus chaud qu'à la campagne? 25. Fait-il chaud à Saint-Louis [sɛlwi] en été? 26. Fait-il plus chaud en été à Chicago ou à Paris [pari]?

B. (1) *Add the proper present endings and read aloud:* J'attends, nous attend, ils attend-; nous entend; ils entend-; je travail; je comprend-; vous finit; ils s'amus-; vous jou; nous commenç-; nous nous appel[apl]-; il finit-; ils finit-; nous compren[kɔprən]- (*observe the absence of the d*); compren[kɔprən]- vous? Je pren[prɑ]-, il pren[prɑ]-, nous pren[prən]-, vous pren[prən]-, ils prennent[prən]-. (*Note the absence of the d in the plural. Note also that the letter e stands for three different sounds in these five forms.*)

(2) *Write in parallel columns the present of:* finir, ouvrir, dormir (*sing. je dors, tu dors, il dort; nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment*), sortir, se servir (*sing. je me sers, tu te sers, il se sert*).

b. *Some verbs in -ir are not conjugated in the present like finir. Make a list of those you know that are not, and point out the differences.*

C. *Dites en français:* 1. We open; he is opening; I am sleeping (asleep); are you asleep? Go out! Go to sleep! He is asleep. 2. We go out, we finish; we (make) use (of) these pens; he is finishing his lesson; they are finishing their lesson. 3. They are leaving (going out of) the classroom; they are sleeping; men (on) use (make use of) horses, we sell fruit (*plural*). 4. The whole house, all night (the whole night); all women, all horses. 5. Animals are useful to men; I am very fond of (*aimer beaucoup*) animals. 6. Do you like flowers? Very-much-indeed (*beaucoup*). 7. Little girls like dolls and little boys like horses, but my uncle's son, my little cousin Pierre, likes horses and dolls too.

D. Dictée: Lesson XI, A (3).

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Note the pronunciation of *ville, tranquille, Con-
fille, travaille, gentille, oreille*. Write all six in pho-
characters.

(2) Write B (1), in phonetic characters, after adding
proper endings, and read aloud.

LESSON XIV

59. Partitives. In partitive constructions (§ 36),
alone is used:

1. In a general negation (§ 36, 2):

Il n'a pas de plumes.

He has no pens.

2. When an adjective precedes the noun:

Marie a de jolies fleurs.

Mary has (some) pretty flowers.

J'ai de votre argent.

I have some of your money.

But: *J'ai des pommes mûres.*

I have (some) ripe apples.

3. Similarly when a noun after an adjective is understood:

De bons rois et de mauvais.

Good kings and bad (kings).

4. After words of quantity in such expressions as these:

Beaucoup de thé.

A great deal of tea (much tea).

Une livre de viande.

A pound of meat.

Assez de viande.

Enough (of) meat.

Trop de pain.

Too much bread.

Il n'a plus d'argent.

He has no more money.

60. The preposition *de* + a noun forms adjectival phrases:

Une robe de soie.

A silk dress.

La feuille d'érable

The maple leaf.

61. Observe the following expressions of frequent use,
formed from *avoir* + an undetermined noun:

avoir besoin [bəzwē] *de*, be in
need of, need.

avoir chaud [ʃo], be warm.

avoir froid [frwa], be cold.

avoir faim [fē], be hungry.

avoir soif [swaf], be thirsty.

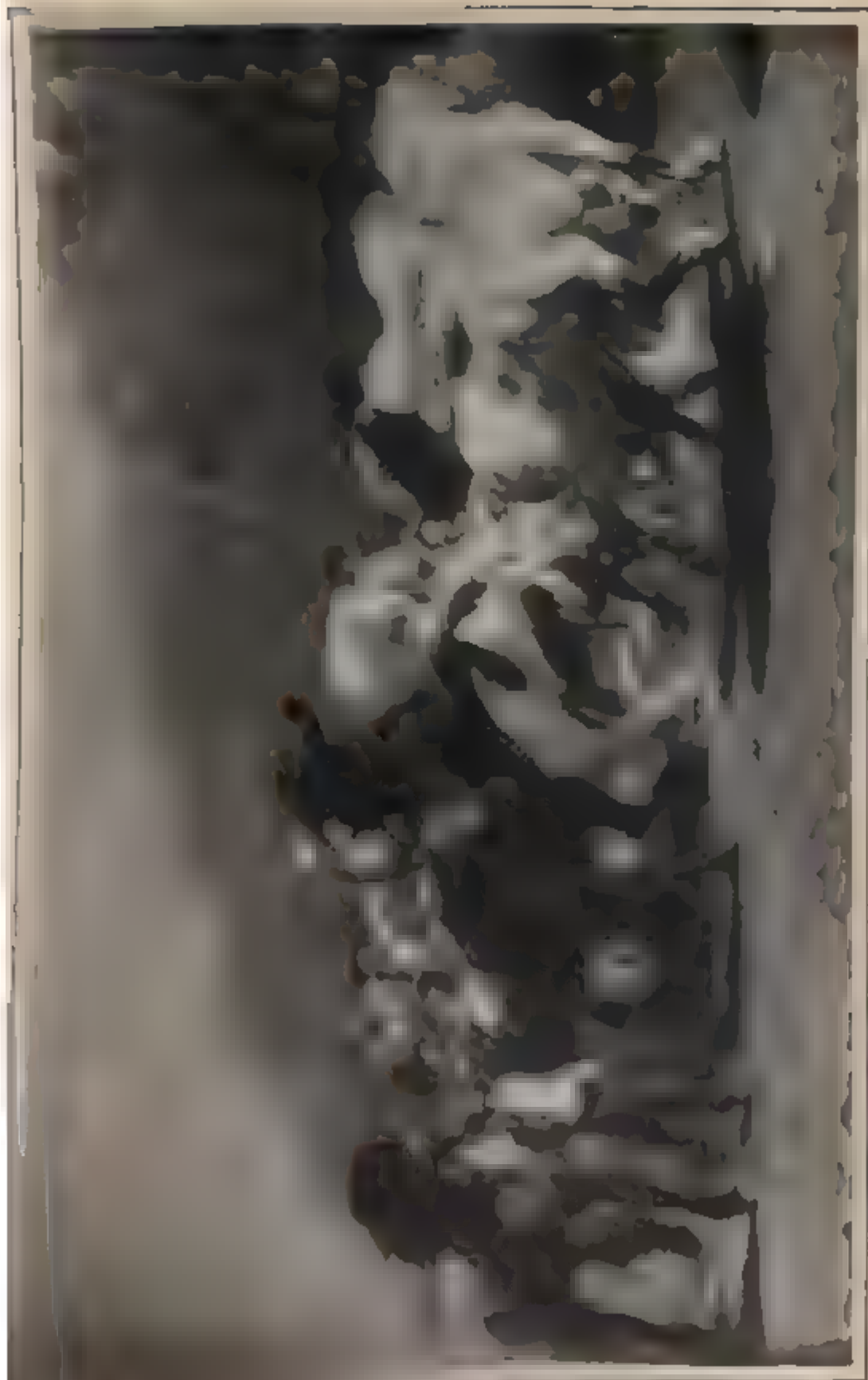
avoir sommeil [sɔmɛ:j], be sleepy.

avoir raison [rezō], be (in the)
right.

avoir tort [tɔ:r], be (in the) wrong.



« LES GLANEUSES »
d'après J.-F. Millet



« LA FOIRE AUX CHEVAUX »
d'après Ross Bonheur

EXERCISE XIV

le chemin [ləʃmɛ] road (*in general*); le chemin de fer [ləʃmɛdfe:r] railroad

la journée [ʒurne] day (*when duration is emphasized*)

la narration [naratʃjɔ̃] composition, theme

la pomme [pɔm] apple

la robe [rɔb] dress

la soie [swa] silk

le sommeil [sɔmɛ:j] sleep

le verre [ve:r] glass (*tumbler*)

le voyage [vwaja:ʒ] voyage, trip

malheureux [malœrø] unfortunate, unhappy

suivant [sqivã] following

aimer mieux [amemjø] like better, prefer

avoir envie de [avwa:rãvi] wish, want

boire [bwa:r] drink

je bois [bwa] I drink

vous buvez [byve] you drink

porter [porte] wear, have on, carry

répondre [repɔ:dr] answer, reply to

trouver [truve] find, consider, think

assez [ase] enough, rather

bien [bjɛ] well, very

juste [ʒyst] exactly, just

trop [trɔ] too much, too many

quelque chose [kɛlkəʃo:z] something

de bonne heure [dəbɔnœ:r] early

tout de suite [tutsɥit] at once

A. 1. Il fait chaud dans les champs en été. 2. Quand on a chaud, on a soif et on a envie de boire de l'eau froide. 3. Voici un verre d'eau que je vais boire. 4. Quand on travaille dans les champs, on a aussi très faim avant l'heure du dîner. 5. On a besoin de manger quelque chose. 6. Le soir on a bien sommeil. 7. On a envie de se coucher de bonne heure. 8. On est content de voir arriver la nuit. 9. On a besoin de six heures de sommeil. 10. - Pardon, monsieur, vous avez tort. Moi, j'ai besoin de huit heures de sommeil toutes les nuits. 11. Vous dormez beaucoup. Avez-vous sommeil, maintenant? 12. - Oui, madame, j'ai sommeil. J'ai grand besoin de dormir. J'ai froid aussi, et faim. 13. - Vous avez sommeil et froid et faim! Vous êtes très malheureux. Allez vous coucher tout de suite. 14. - Vous avez raison. Je vais me coucher, mais d'abord j'ai grand besoin de manger quelque chose parce que j'ai très faim. 15. Donnez-moi, s'il vous plaît, une tasse

de thé, beaucoup de viande, et des légumes. 16. Nous avons assez de pain, mais il n'y a pas trop de beurre dans cette assiette. 17. J'ai besoin aussi de plus de café; je n'en ai pas assez. 18. — Buvez-vous du café? — Oui, j'en bois beaucoup. 19. — Eh bien, mon ami, vous avez tort. Ne buvez pas trop de café. 20. — Merci. Je n'en bois pas trop; j'en bois juste assez.

B. Supply the proper form of expression for some, any, no, as demanded by the sentences: 1. J'attends aujourd'hui — parents de la campagne. 2. Édouard n'a pas ~~de~~ parents à la campagne. 3. Il n'y a pas — fruit cet été. 4. Mon grand-père me donne ~~de~~ bonnes pommes. 5. Nous cherchons — pommes pour le dessert. 6. Ma sœur a — jolies poupées; elle a beaucoup — poupées. 7. Les petits garçons n'ont pas — poupées; ils ont ~~de~~ bonnes balles. 8. Je vois — fleurs; il ne voit pas — fleurs; nous voyons — jolies fleurs et — vilaines; voyez-vous assez — fleurs à la campagne? Ils voient [vwa] (*third plural*) — fleurs blanches dans les champs.

Exercice. (1) *Traduisez:* 1. When a man (*use on*) works in the fields in summer, he (*on*) gets (*avoir*) hungry and thirsty and he (*on*) wants some cold water. But do not drink too much cold water. 2. What do you want for your dinner? Some hot soup, some vegetables, meat and fruit. I am very hungry and I need a good dinner. 3. There is no water in her glass. There is no tea in his cup. They need cold water and hot tea. 4. Are there any pupils in the classroom? Yes, there are some small boys and some pretty little girls. They are playing and are having a very good time. 5. These little girls have-on (*porter*) pretty silk dresses. Boys do not wear silk dresses. 6. These children play all day [long] (*the whole day: "day" = journée*). They are hungry and sleepy at dinner time (*à l'heure du dîner*). ☒ They need a great deal of sleep. 7. I need more sleep. You sleep too much. I invite you to go to bed (*vous coucher*) at once. ☒

(2) *Fermez le livre et écrivez comme narration un voyage à la campagne.*

D. *Répondez en français aux questions suivantes:* 1. Habitez-vous la campagne? 2. Restez-vous en ville en hiver? 3. Où passez-vous l'été? 4. Y avez-vous des parents? 5. Quels parents avez-vous à la campagne? 6. Est-ce qu'ils vous invitent à aller les voir? 7. Quels parents avez-vous dans la ville? 8. Comment allez-vous à la campagne, à pied, à cheval ou en chemin de fer? 9. Où va-t-on (*do you go, does one go*) pour prendre le train? 10. Est-ce qu'on prend le train à la maison? 11. Est-ce que le train marche vite? 12. Est-ce qu'on vous attend à la petite gare de campagne? 13. Qui est-ce qui vous attend à la gare? 14. Allez-vous à pied de la gare à la maison de vos parents? 15. Qui trouvez-vous à la maison? 16. Sont-ils contents de vous voir? 17. Et vous, êtes-vous content de les voir? 18. À quelle heure vous couchez-vous? 19. Les enfants aiment-ils la campagne? 20. Que font les garçons? 21. Et les petites filles, montent-elles à cheval aussi? 22. Que voyez-vous à la campagne? 23. Aimez-vous mieux la campagne en hiver ou en été?

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Pronounce: **quand on, grand homme, neuf heures, dix heures, les eaux.** See § 18, 1.

(2) Pronounce **sommeil.** With what does it rhyme?

(3) Pronounce: **faim, pain, bien, ancien, besoin, latin, main.**

(4) Pronounce: **eau, chaud, trop, quelque chose.** Be careful about lip position.

(5) a. Pronounce; **sœur, leur, heure, beurre, œil, fleur, jeune.** Write each in phonetic characters. Pronounce: **deux, bleu, yeux, veut, monsieur, vieux, peu.** Write each in phonetic characters.

b. In the first group, is the vowel (spelled **eu, œu, œ**) followed by a consonant sound? What is true of the vowel of the second group? Try to make a rule as to when these spellings give [œ], and when they give [ø]

c. For which of these sounds is the mouth more open? For which are the lips more tense? In trying to make these sounds many English-speaking people fail to project the lips enough.

Too often also they allow the tongue to move, giving a disagreeable *r* sound. Avoid this fault by all means.

In view of the above (b), how do you explain the pronunciation of the second and third vowels of *malheureux* [*malœrø*]?

LESSON XV

62.

Past Participles

<i>donner</i>	<i>finir</i>	<i>vendre</i>	<i>avoir</i>	<i>être</i>
<i>given</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>been</i>
<i>donné</i> [<i>døne</i>]	<i>fini</i> [<i>fini</i>]	<i>vendu</i> [<i>vødy</i>]	<i>eu</i> [<i>y</i>]	<i>été</i> [<i>ete</i>]

63. Compound Tenses. They are formed from the past participle along with an auxiliary (usually *avoir*, sometimes *être*, see § 155), as in the following section.

64.

The Past Indefinite

Perfect

<i>I have given, or I gave, etc.</i>	<i>I have finished, or I finished, etc.</i>	<i>I have sold, or I sold, etc.</i>
<i>j'ai donné</i> [<i>ʒedøne</i>]	<i>j'ai fini</i> [<i>ʒefini</i>]	<i>j'ai vendu</i> [<i>ʒevødy</i>]
<i>tu as donné</i> [<i>tyadøne</i>]	<i>tu as fini</i> [<i>tyafini</i>]	<i>tu as vendu</i> [<i>tyavødy</i>]
<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
<i>I have had, or I had, etc.</i>	<i>I have been, or I was, etc.</i>	
<i>j'ai eu</i> [<i>ʒey</i>]	<i>j'ai été</i> [<i>ʒete</i>]	
<i>tu as eu</i> [<i>tyazy</i>]	<i>tu as été</i> [<i>tyazete</i>]	
<i>il a eu</i> [<i>ilay</i>]	<i>il a été</i> [<i>ilaete</i>]	
<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	

65. Word Order. The auxiliary is the verb in a compound tense, and all rules of word order apply to it:

Nous ne l'avons pas fini.
N'a-t-elle pas été ici?

We have not finished it
Has she not been here?

66. Use of Past Indefinite. It denotes not only what has happened or has been happening, as in English, but also happened (= English past tense):

J'ai fini mon ouvrage.
Elle a chanté toute la matinée.
Il a été longtemps ici.
J'ai quitté Paris l'hiver passé.

I have finished my work.
She has been singing all morning.
He was here for a long time.
I left Paris last winter.

N.B. - The past indefinite is the ordinary past tense of French. For the past tense of narrative in the literary style, see § 148.

67. Idiomatic Present Indicative. Besides its use in general, as in English, the present indicative is used idiomatically, in certain phrases, to denote what has been and still continues to be:

Depuis quand êtes-vous ici?
Je suis ici depuis trois jours.

How long have you been here?
I have been here for three days
(or for three days past, or for
the last three days).

Depuis quand êtes-vous ici? - How long have you been here? - Je suis ici depuis trois jours. - I have been here for three days.

EXERCISE XV

une année [ane] year (when duration is emphasized)

un arbre [ānarbr] tree

le blé [ble] wheat

le déjeuner [deʒœne] lunch

la feuille [fœ:j] leaf, sheet (of paper)

la forêt [fœr] forest

la matinée [matine] morning

le mois [mwa] month

un oiseau [wazo] bird

le pays [pei] country, land

le pommier [pɔmje] apple tree

le raisin [rezē] grapes

la vigne [vin] grape vine

le vin [vê] wine

agricole [agrikol] agricultural

célèbre [selebr] famous

excellent [eksələ] excellent

industriel [ēdystriel] manufacturing

passé [pase] past, last

sec [sek] dry (§ 52)

vert [ve:r] green

chanter [ʃâte] sing

couper [kupe] cut

mûrir [myri:r] get ripe, ripen

vu [vy] seen (past participle)

visiter [vizite] go to see (in detail), inspect

aujourd'hui [əʒurdqi] to-day

hier [je:r] yesterday

huit jours [qizur] a week

longtemps [lôtā] long (time)

quinze jours [kē:zsur] two weeks

depuis [dəpqi] since

pendant [pādā] during

depuis quand [dəpqi:kā] since when, how long (conj.)

si [si] if

note
 A. 1. Depuis quand êtes-vous ici à la campagne? 2. — Nous sommes ici depuis deux mois. 3. — Que faites-vous? — Oh, nous nous amusons bien. 4. Hier j'ai passé toute la matinée à cheval et j'ai eu très faim avant l'heure du déjeuner. 5. J'ai été content de voir arriver le déjeuner. 6. Après le déjeuner j'ai visité les bois et les champs avec mon oncle. 7. Nous avons regardé le blé, qui est beau cette année. 8. Il a mûri pendant l'été; on va le couper. 9. Nous avons besoin de blé pour faire le pain. 10. Le pain français est excellent. J'ai mangé du pain aujourd'hui à mon déjeuner. 11. Puis nous avons visité les pommiers et les vignes. 12. Les pommes ne sont pas belles cette année, mais le raisin est excellent. 13. On va en faire de bon vin. On n'a pas fait de très bon vin l'année passée. 14. Il a fait trop froid en été et le raisin n'a pas bien mûri. 15. Les vins français sont célèbres. On en voit très peu en Amérique maintenant. 16. La France est un pays agricole. La Belgique [belzik] est un pays industriel. 17. Dans les bois nous avons regardé les beaux arbres. 18. Leurs feuilles sont vertes et dans les arbres on entend chanter des oiseaux. 19. Il y a de jolis bois en France. 20. Si vous allez en France, allez voir les forêts de Chantilly [šătiji] et de Fontainebleau [fštenblo]. 21. On ne coupe pas beaucoup d'arbres dans ces forêts-là et il y en a qui sont très vieux.

B. (1) *With what French words is the Idiomatic Present generally found? What verb form in English conveys the same meaning as the Idiomatic Present?*

(2) *Traduisez:* 1. We have been here for a week. 2. The piece of bread is too dry; it has been on the table for a fortnight (quinze jours). 3. How long have you been studying French? 4. We have been studying French for three months. 5. How long have you been hungry? 6. I have been hungry since five o'clock. 7. Aren't you mistaken (wrong)? No, I am right. 8. Wheat ripens in summer. I saw a great deal in the fields in France. 9. We need wheat to make bread. 10. They (On) make a great deal of wine in France. 11. Very little is made (use on) in America. 12. You (On) hear many birds in (the) French forests (de la France).

(3) *What word do we find after content before an infinitive? After inviter? Does the pure infinitive follow entendre or is it preceded by a preposition? Notice in A, 18 the word order in French after entendre. In what two ways may the infinitive after entendre be translated into English? Translate: Pourquoi n'entend-on pas chanter les oiseaux en hiver?*

U C. *Traduisez:* 1. We invited him (see § 65 for word order). They did not wait for him. She hunted for Pierre and Louise. 2. The pupils finished their lessons. 3. We did not sell the bread. 4. We were (use past indef.) in the country last summer. Our cousins were not at the station yesterday. 5. I was hungry for a long time (see § 66, example 3). They were cold all the morning (la matinée). 6. It was (Il a fait) cold last winter. Were you not thirsty yesterday? 7. We worked all summer. Did you wait for the train? Did you need the carriage yesterday?

U D. *Répondez aux questions:* 1. Où passez-vous les vacances? 2. Depuis quand êtes-vous à la campagne? 3. Aimez-vous à monter à cheval? 4. Avez-vous visité les champs? 5. Qu'avez-vous vu dans les champs? 6. Le blé est-il beau cette année? 7. A-t-il mûri pendant l'hiver ou pendant l'été? 8. Est-ce qu'on va couper le blé? 9. Que fait-on avec le blé? 10. Avez-vous vu des arbres? 11. Quel fruit les pommiers donnent-ils (bear)? 12. Et les vignes quel fruit donnent-elles? 13. Est-ce que les pommes sont bonnes cette année? 14. Ont-elles mûri? 15. Que fait-on avec le raisin? 16. Fait-on beaucoup de vin en France? 17. Fait-on beaucoup de vin en Amérique? 18. Est-ce que la France est un pays industriel? 19. Où est-ce qu'on trouve de grands arbres? 20. Avez-vous visité une forêt? 21. Est-elle grande ou petite? 22. Donnez les noms de deux forêts célèbres en France. 23. Qu'est-ce qu'on voit dans une forêt en été? 24. Qu'est-ce qu'on y entend? 25. Voit-on des feuilles vertes en hiver? 26. Est-ce qu'on entend chanter les oiseaux en hiver?

E. Dictée: Lesson XIII, A (1).

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) Write phonetically and read aloud: *nous avons eu, il a eu, vous avez été, depuis, depuis quand, ils ont vendu.*

(2) Is the word *eu* pronounced as you would expect? Note that this spelling combination is pronounced thus only in forms of *avoir*. What two other sounds does it stand for? Is there any way of knowing which sound value it should have in a given word? Compare Lesson XIV, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, (5), b.

Un peu = a little (followed by a noun in sing.)
Quelque (plural) [a few books]
Peu = little (but not much) followed by sing. or plural.

LESSON XVI

68. Comparatives. Place *plus* = *more*, *moins* = *less*, or *aussi* = *as*, before the adjective, and *que* = *than* or *as* after it, to form the comparative:

Il est *plus* grand *que* Jean.

He is taller *than* John.

Il est *moins* grand *que* Jean.

He is *less* tall *than* (not so tall as) John.

Il est *aussi* grand *que* Jean.

He is *as* tall *as* John.

69. Superlatives. 1. Place the definite article or a possessive adjective before *plus* or *moins* to form the superlative:

Marie est *la plus* jeune de toutes.

Mary is the youngest of all.

Obs.: *La plus* jeune des deux.

The younger of the two.

NOTE. — *In*, after a superlative, is translated by *de*: *le meilleur élève de la classe*, the best student in the class.

2. Do not omit the definite article when the superlative follows the noun:

La leçon *la plus* difficile.

The most difficult lesson.

Mes livres *les plus* utiles.

My most useful books.

70. Irregular Comparison. Observe the irregular forms:

bon [bɔ̃], good

meilleur [mɛʒœ:r], better

le meilleur [lə mɛʒœ:r]
the best

71. Comparison of Adverbs. 1. They are compared by **plus** and **moins** like adjectives, but **le** in the superlative is invariable.

2. Observe the irregular forms:

bien [bjɛ̃], well mieux [mjø], better le mieux [lə mjø], (the) best
 peu [pø], little moins [mwɛ̃], less le moins [lə mwɛ̃], (the) least

72. Present Indicative of *aller*, to go (irreg.)

I go, am going, etc.

je vais [ʒavɛ]

tu vas [tyva]

il va [ilva]

We go, are going, etc.

nous allons [nuzaʎ]

vous allez [vuzalɛ]

ils vont [ilvɔ̃]

73. Imperative of *aller*, to go

va [va], go

allons [aʎ], let us go

allez [alɛ], go

EXERCISE XVI

l' air m. [ɛ:r] air
 la cerise [lasri:z] cherry
 le cerisier [ləsrizje] cherry tree
 le chou [ʃu] cabbage
 les haricots verts [lə ariko vɛ:r] string beans (see § 17, 5)
 l' herbe f. [ɛrb] grass
 le jardin [ʒardɛ̃] yard, lawn, park, garden
 le lapin [lapɛ̃] rabbit
 la partie [partɪ] part, game, party
 la pêche [pɛ:ʃ] peach
 les petits pois [ləptipwa] green peas
 la poire [pwa:r] pear
 le poirier [pwarje] pear tree
 le pommier [pɔmje] apple tree
 la pomme de terre [pɔmdɛtɛ:r] (Irish) potato

la rose [roz] rose
 la route [rut] highway, main road, route
 la rue [ry] street
 la tulipe [tylip] tulip
 difficile [difisil] hard, difficult
 fruitier [fritje] fruit bearing
 meilleur [mɛʃɔ:r] better
 quelque [kɛlkø] some; in pl. (usually) few
 utile [ytil] useful
 mieux [mjø] better
 moins [mwɛ̃] less, fewer
 toujours [tuʒur] always, still
 aussi . . . que [osi kə] as . . . as, (see § 68)

A. (1) 1. Nous sommes toujours à la campagne. 2. Il fait moins chaud à la campagne et l'air y est meilleur que dans la ville. 3. Les grandes routes et les chemins sont plus jolis que les rues, et j'aime mieux les fleurs des champs et les feuilles vertes des grands arbres que les petits jardins des maisons de ville. 4. Dans la ville les jardins sont très petits et beaucoup de maisons n'en ont pas. 5. Dans ces petits jardins on voit un peu d'herbe et quelques arbres. 6. À la campagne les jardins sont plus grands. 7. On y trouve des fleurs, des arbres fruitiers, des légumes, de l'herbe. 8. Nous aimons mieux les jardins de campagne que les jardins de ville.

(2) 1. Allons voir le jardin de mon grand-père. Voilà les légumes. 2. Dans cette partie du jardin il y a des pommes de terre, des choux, des petits pois et des haricots verts. 3. Aimez-vous les choux? J'aime mieux les pommes de terre, les petits pois et les haricots verts que les choux. 4. Le chou est le légume le plus utile pour les lapins. Ils aiment beaucoup les choux. 5. Dans cette autre partie du jardin il y a des fleurs et des arbres fruitiers. 6. Voici des roses et des tulipes. Voilà des cerisiers, des pommiers et des poiriers. 7. La cerise et la poire sont excellentes, mais la pomme et la pêche sont meilleures. 8. La pêche est le meilleur de tous les fruits, mais elle est moins utile que la pomme. 9. Nous avons besoin de légumes et de fruits pour la table. 10. Il y a peu d'arbres fruitiers dans la ville, mais il y en a beaucoup dans le jardin de mon grand-père à la campagne.

B. (1) *Supply the missing words:* 1. — quand êtes-vous dans la classe? 2. Nous y — depuis neuf heures. 3. Depuis — étudiez-vous le français? 4. Je l'— depuis deux mois. 5. Le pain est sur la table — hier. 6. C'est l'hiver, il — froid depuis un mois. 7. J'— froid depuis huit jours.

(2) *Supply the proper form of the verb given in the infinitive:* 1. (attendre) Il — son père depuis une heure. 2. (mûrir) Ce blé — depuis huit jours. 3. (chanter) Les oiseaux — depuis cinq heures. 4. (avoir) Pierre — faim depuis onze heures. 5. (être) Nous — à la campagne depuis quinze

jours. 6. (voir) Nous avons — hier une belle forêt.
 7. (finir) Nous — nos leçons. 8. (mûrir) Les pommes
 — vite. 9. (aller) Ces enfants ~~vi~~ à l'école tous les
 jours. 10. (aller) Nos amis — à la campagne tous les étés.
 11. (être) Il a ~~est~~ longtemps en France. 12. (être) Il —
 depuis longtemps en France.

(3) a. What is the difference between **meilleur** and **mieux**?
 Is this clear from the English equivalent? ^{adj.} ^{adv.}

b. Note carefully the difference between: Il y a un peu de
 beurre sur la table, and il y a peu de (not much; negative force)
 beurre sur la table. We cannot say Il y a un peu de pommes
 sur mes arbres; we must say il y a quelques pommes sur mes
 arbres. Un peu can be used only before nouns in what number?
 What is the case in regard to quelques? What is the force of
 Il y a eu peu de pommes de terre l'année passée? Of Nous allons
 avoir quelques choux cette année pour nos lapins? Of Nous
 allons avoir peu de choux cette année pour nos lapins? What
 is the difference between the last two sentences?

(4) a. Écrivez au tableau noir au comparatif et au superlatif:
 bon, bien; petit, peu; difficile, excellente, ancienne, sèche,
 vilain, gentille.

b. Which of these adjectives usually precede or follow the noun?

c. On the basis of A (1), 3, make a rule for the gender of an
 adjective qualifying two nouns of different genders.

C. (1) Écrivez en français: 1. The most useful vegetable.
 The hardest lesson. The hardest part of the lesson. 2. My
 largest rabbit. My best peach. His best pear. His most
 beautiful rose. 3. Our most difficult lesson. Little money.
 A little money. 4. Fewer green peas. A few (some) green
 peas. 5. We work better. We dine better. Our dinner is
 better. 6. Fruit (pl.) is better than cabbage (pl.). She hears
 better. They see better. 7. We write better. A better book.
 Fewer string beans. 8. A little tired. Not very tired. A
 little boy. 9. A few little boys. Fewer little girls. Not many
 (few) little girls.

(2) Traduisez: 1. I prefer the country to the city (like
 better . . . than . . .) in summer. 2. It is less warm and

the air is better. 3. We went (*use être*) to the country last summer. 4. Our relatives have a large yard (*jardin*), but they have little fruit this year. 5. It (*Ce*) is not a good year for fruit (*plural*). Last year was better. 6. The leaves and grass were greener last summer. 7. I like the flowers too. Roses are the most beautiful of all flowers. •

D. *Compose questions to which the following sentences may be considered replies:* 1. Je suis à la campagne. 2. Je passe l'hiver en ville. 3. J'aime mieux la campagne en été. 4. Les chemins sont plus jolis que les rues. 5. Oui, madame, les routes sont plus grandes que les chemins. 6. Il y a plus d'herbe à la campagne. 7. J'aime mieux les pommes de terre que les choux. 8. Les lapins mangent les choux. 9. Voici la partie la plus difficile de cette leçon. 10. Voilà le plus grand des arbres. 11. J'ai un petit jardin devant ma maison de ville. 12. Le jardin de ma maison de campagne est plus joli. 13. Je travaille depuis huit heures. 14. Nous n'avons pas besoin de ces livres. 15. Non, la Belgique est un pays industriel. 16. Nous allons passer huit jours à New-York.

E. Dictée: Lesson XV, A.

LESSON XVII

74. Agreement of Past Participle. 1. In a compound tense with *avoir* the past participle agrees in gender and number with a direct object which precedes it:

J'ai fini mes leçons.

I have finished my lessons.

Je les ai finies.

I have finished them.

Quels livres a-t-il achetés?

What books has he bought?

N.B. — Remember that the participle does not agree with *en*, *e.g.*, *Avez-vous des plumes? Oui, j'en ai acheté hier. Have you any pens? Yes, I bought some yesterday.*

2. When used as an adjective, the past participle agrees like an adjective:

La plume achetée hier.

The pen bought yesterday.

76. Some Relatives. 1. The relative pronouns of most common use are *qui* as subject, and *que* as direct object of a verb:

La dame *qui* chante.

The lady who sings.

Les livres *qui* sont ici.

The books which are here

Les pommes *que* j'ai achetées.

The apples that I have bought.

2. The relative pronoun, often omitted in English, is never omitted in French:

Le pain *que* j'ai acheté hier.

The bread I bought yesterday

EXERCISE XVII

le cigare [siga:r] cigar
la cigarette [sigaret] cigarette
la cuisine [kɥizin] kitchen, cooking
la cuisinière [kɥizinjɛ:r] cook
le facteur [faktœ:r] postman, porter
le franc [frã] franc
le kilo(gramme) [kilo(gram)] kilo-gram (about 2 lbs., 3 oz.)
la laitue [lɛty] lettuce
le marché [marʃe] market
les messieurs [mesjø] gentlemen
le poulet [pule] chicken
les provisions *f.* [provizjɔ] food, provisions
la salade [salad] salad

cher [ʃɛ:r] dear, costly

quelqu'un [kɛlkœ] some one

acheter [aʃte] buy
écrit [ekri] written (*past part.*)
être à [ɛ:tr a] belong to
faire visite à go to see, pay a visit
fumer [fyme] smoke
ouvrir [uvri:r] open
ouvert [uve:r] open (*past participle of ouvrir*)
payer [pɛje] pay for, pay
prendre [prã:dr] take, get
pris [pri] got, taken (*past participle of prendre*)

alors [alo:r] then, therefore

comme [kœm] as

encore [œkœ:r] again, still, yet

ensuite [œsqit] then, in the next place

peut-être [pœtɛ:tr] perhaps

A. 1. Nous avons été (*went*) au marché ce matin. 2. Nous avons pris nos provisions pour ce soir, parce que nous allons avoir des amis à dîner. 3. Nous avons pris des légumes, des fruits, des fleurs et deux poulets. 4. Tout est cher maintenant. Nous avons payé les deux poulets douze francs. 5. Comme fruit nous avons pris du raisin blanc que nous

avons payé quatre francs le kilo(-gramme). 6. Les roses et les tulipes que nous avons prises pour la table sont chères aussi. Nous les avons payées dix francs. 7. Voici les légumes que nous avons achetés: des pommes de terre, de la laitue et des petits pois. 8. D'abord nous allons manger le potage. 9. Puis on va apporter des pommes de terre avec des petits pois. 10. Ensuite on va apporter (servir) le poulet et la salade de laitue et puis, après, nous allons avoir du raisin blanc. 11. Ensuite nous allons prendre du café et les messieurs vont fumer des cigares ou des cigarettes. 12. La cuisinière qui est dans la cuisine prépare maintenant un excellent dîner. 13. J'ai très faim depuis longtemps. 14. Je vais être content de manger quelque chose.

B. (1) *The past participle of ouvrir is ouvert; of écrire, écrit; of prendre, pris; of comprendre, — (?). Pronounce the feminine form of these participles. Is the change one of spelling simply, or of spelling and sound both? What is true of the change in participles like fini, eu, vu, acheté, fumé? Compare with these the following adjectives, giving in each case the feminine form: un, grand, petit, mauvais, heureux, facile, faux, gentil, ancien, gros, vieux, joli, court, vilain, quel, bleu. See Lesson XII, Exercise in Pronunciation, (2).*

(2) *Substitute pronouns for the object nouns, making the necessary changes:* 1. Il a mangé les pommes de terre. 2. Nous avons écrit deux lettres à nos parents. 3. La bonne a apporté les cuillers. 4. Nous avons passé nos vacances chez nos parents. 5. Il a ouvert la porte. 6. J'ai écrit cette lettre. 7. Quelqu'un a pris nos cerises. 8. Qui a mangé leurs poires?

(3) *Supply the correct form of the participle:* 1. (écrire) Voici les lettres que mon frère a —. 2. (prendre) La plume que vous avez — sur la table est au professeur. 3. (acheter) Je n'aime pas la viande que la bonne a —. 4. (ouvrir) À qui est la lettre qu'il a —? 5. (ouvrir) La lettre qu'il a — hier est à Jean. 6. (visiter) J'aime la belle forêt que nous avons — aujourd'hui. 7. (écrire) Comment trouvez-vous *What do you think of* la lettre que j'ai — à notre tante? 8. (fermer) Allez fermer la porte que cet enfant a —, s'il

vous plaît. 9. (ouvrir) Cette porte n'est pas ^{encore} ouverte. 10. (écrire) Ma lettre n'est pas encore ^{écrite}. 11. (prendre) Je n'aime pas la voiture que vous avez ^{prise} pour moi.

(4) *Reply to the questions, using in each case a pronoun object:*

1. Qui a écrit cette lettre? 2. Est-ce que votre oncle l'a ouverte? 3. L'avez-vous prise sur ma table de travail? 4. Avez-vous vu les lettres que nous avons écrites? 5. Est-ce que quelqu'un a pris nos pêches? 6. Pierre a-t-il écrit ces deux lettres? 7. A-t-il donné les lettres au facteur? 8. Le facteur a-t-il pris les lettres que vous avez écrites ce matin?

(5) *Use correctly in sentences: mieux, aussi... que, depuis, depuis quand, peu de, un peu de, quelques, meilleur, on, de bonne heure, tous les soirs.*

(6) *How does the French use of the tense compounded with the present of the auxiliary (perfect, or past indefinite) differ from its use in English? Did you ever hear a Frenchman speaking English use sentences like these: "I have seen him yesterday?" "I have arrived in America two months ago?" How do you explain his mistake?*

(7) *Thus far what three uses of the present form of verbs have we had? Compare: je travaille, il arrive demain, je travaille depuis l'heure du déjeuner. What two uses of the perfect form (past indefinite) have we had?*

C. (1) *Vary A (orally or in writing) using subject pronouns of other persons and numbers.*

(2) a. *Note that the French idiom often differs from the English. The French say: écoutez le professeur; regardez le poulet; ils ont payé leur dîner; nous attendons le train. What is the general difference here between French and English?*

b. *Nous entrons dans la salle, la cuisinière entre dans la cuisine. How does this verb contrast with the four given above?*

c. *In A, (2) and (3), what special meaning does the verb prendre have?*

(3) *Write French sentences in which you use correctly in the present and in the past indefinite: écouter, payer, regarder, aimer mieux, avoir besoin de, avoir raison, faire chaud, avoir chaud, prendre.*

D. *Traduisez*: 1. Have you been to market? Yes, I was there early this morning, to get our provisions for this evening. I got some meat and vegetables. 2. The fruit (*plural*) that I see is dear and is not very good, but the flowers that we bought are very pretty. There they are. 3. We expect some friends this evening who are very fond of (*aimer beaucoup*) flowers. The gentlemen like to (*à*) smoke. Here are some cigars and cigarettes I bought. 4. We are going to have an excellent dinner: soup, potatoes, peas, chicken, a lettuce salad, and then, as dessert, grapes, and, afterwards, coffee. 5. How long have your friends been here? They have been here for a week. 6. They are visiting (*être en visite chez*) their relatives. They are going to stay a few days longer (still a few days), perhaps a fortnight (fifteen days).

LESSON XVIII

76. Tenses with *être*. 1. The verb *être* + the past participle form the compound tenses of all reflexive verbs (§ 82) and of some intransitive verbs, of which the following are the most important:

aller [ale] go, be (<i>of health</i>)	naître [nɛ:tr] be born
arriver [arive] arrive, get (to)	rentrer [rɑ̃tre] come back again
descendre [desɑ̃:dr] go down, stop (<i>at a hotel</i>)	partir [parti:r] go away, leave
devenir [dəvni:r] become	rester [rɛste] stay, remain
entrer (dans) [ɑ̃tre] enter, go in	sortir (de) [sɔrti:r] go out
monter [mɔ̃te] go up, get (in), climb	tomber [tɔ̃be] fall
	venir [vəni:r] come

NOTE. — It will be observed that all of these intransitive verbs, except *rester*, denote a change of place or state.

2. The past participle of a verb (not reflexive) conjugated with *être* agrees with the subject, thus:

I have arrived, etc.

je suis arrivé(e) [arive]	nous sommes arrivé(e)s [arive]
tu es arrivé(e) [arive]	vous êtes arrivé(e)s [arive]
il (elle) est arrivé(e) [arive]	ils (elles) sont arrivé(e)s [arive]



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LE MARCHÉ AUX FLEURS, PARIS



À LA GARE DU NORD, PARIS

EXERCISE XVIII

la comédie [kəmedi] comedy	aller [ale] go, be (<i>of health</i>)
le concert [kōsɛ:r] concert	s'en aller [sɔnale] go away
la fois [fwa] time	arriver [arive] arrive, get (to)
une fois one time, once	descendre [desā:dr] go down, stop
le lundi [lōdi] Monday	partir (de) [partir] go away, leave
le magasin [magazē] shop, store	tomber [tōbe] fall
le musée [myze] museum	venir [vəni:r] come; venu [vəny]
la musique [myzik] music	come (<i>past part.</i>)
le palais [palɛ] palace	causer [koze] talk, chat
le parc [park] park	mener [māne] take, lead
la pièce [pjes] play, room	quitter [kite] leave, quit
le restaurant [restorɔ] restau- rant	rire [ri:r] laugh; ri [ri] laughed (<i>past part.</i>)
le salon [salɔ] drawing room, parlor	directement [dirɛkt(ə)mā] di- rectly, straight
le taxi [taksi] taxi	midi [midi] noon
le temps [tā] time (<i>period</i>), weather	minuit [minqi] midnight
le théâtre [teatr] theater, stage	partout [partu] everywhere
le tramway [tramwe] street car, tramway	chez [ʃe] at the house (office) of, with

A. (1) 1. Nos parents de la campagne sont chez nous depuis huit jours. 2. Nous sommes très contents de les voir. 3. Ils sont arrivés lundi par le train de midi. 4. Nous ne sommes pas allés les chercher à la gare. 5. Ils ont pris un taxi à la gare et ils sont venus directement à la maison. 6. Ils ne sont pas descendus à un hôtel. 7. Nous les menons partout pour les amuser. 8. Nous avons pris le tramway et nous avons visité les différentes parties de la ville. 9. Nous les avons menés aux grands magasins de la ville, aux musées, et au concert pour entendre de la musique. 10. Nous les avons menés deux fois au théâtre pour voir jouer * des pièces. 11. Nous avons été hier soir au théâtre. 12. Nous sommes entrés dans la salle à huit heures et nous avons trouvé nos places. 13. On

* Observe the word order here. Compare for position and translation with the infinitive after *voir* (see XIV, A, 8) and *entendre* (XV, B, 3).

a joué le *Bourgeois gentilhomme* [burʒwazãtijom] de Molière qui nous a beaucoup amusés. 14. C'est une excellente comédie et nous en avons beaucoup ri. 15. Nous sommes sortis du théâtre après minuit. 16. La nuit était (*was*) très noire et un de nos cousins est tombé.

(2) (1) Nous sommes restés quelque [kelkə] temps au salon pour causer avant d'aller nous coucher. 2. Aujourd'hui nous sommes tous [tus] très fatigués, mais notre tante et deux de nos cousines sont parties de bonne heure. 3. Elles vont visiter le palais et le parc de Versailles [versaj]. 4. Demain toute la famille va voir le grand marché de Paris, les Halles [le al] (see § 17, 5), et ce soir nous allons les mener dîner dans un des grands restaurants. 5. Ils vont rester encore quelques jours chez nous. 6. Ils vont partir dans huit jours.

B. (1) Supply the auxiliary of the past indefinite tense and use the proper form of the participle: 1. (entrer) Nous ———; (partir) elle ———; (aller) elles ——— au marché; (monter) nous ——— dans la voiture. 2. (descendre) Madame Durand [dyrã] ——— à l'hôtel Crillon [krijõ]. 3. (arriver) La petite fille ——— hier chez son grand-père. 4. (sortir) Monsieur n'est pas à la maison; il ——— tout de suite après le déjeuner. 5. (aller) Les enfants ——— se coucher de bonne heure. 6. (entrer) Les élèves ——— dans la classe. 7. (venir) Elles ne ——— pas ——— à l'école aujourd'hui. 8. (partir) Nos amis ——— hier pour la France; (quitter) ils ——— Chicago lundi. 9. (quitter) Nous ——— notre amie dans la rue et elle* ——— tout de suite. 10. (quitter) Nous la ——— après le déjeuner.

(2) a. Observe the difference in meaning and use between *aller*, *s'en aller*, *partir*, *sortir*, *quitter*. We say in French: je vais chez moi après la classe, but we do not say: la classe est finie, je vais; instead, we say, je pars, je m'en vais. That is, with *aller* alone some expression of place is usually added. Examples: nous allons dans le jardin; nous y allons; il va en France; il y va. *Aller* alone does not mean "leave, go away."

* Use the proper form of *s'en aller*.

For that we use partir or s'en aller. Study the different meanings: je vais à New-York demain; à quelle heure partez-vous? Je pars de Chicago (je quitte Chicago) demain à 9 heures; il est allé à la campagne hier; il est parti (s'en est allé) hier matin; il a quitté le train à la petite gare. Is quitter transitive? What auxiliary does it take? Observe too that the English "come" is often expressed in French by arriver: je suis arrivé par le train de huit heures.

(b) Write a group of sentences about a trip to the country in which you use correctly aller, partir, quitter.

C. (1) *Sortir means "to go out": je sors de la salle à manger après le dîner; il sort de sa chambre; nous sommes sortis de la cuisine. Où est la cuisinière? Elle est sortie. Est-ce que Monsieur Hugo est chez lui (at home)? Non, mademoiselle, monsieur est sorti.*

(2) Observe that the present tense of servir, partir, sortir, dormir is not inflected like that of finir, mûrir. Compare Lesson XIII, B, (2). Write and read aloud the present tense of these six verbs. Note that servir alone means "to serve," and that used with the personal object pronoun (reflexive) and the preposition de (se servir de) it means "to use" "make use of." Observe also that the past participle of venir is different from that of other verbs in -ir. Mon frère est venu nous voir hier; elles sont venues de bonne heure.

D. (1) *Rewrite A, substituting une de mes cousines for nos parents and je for nous, where the sense allows it. Pay especial attention to the use of auxiliaries and to participle agreement.*

(2) What seems to be the difference of meaning between temps and fois in A (1) 10 and (2), 1?

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

(1) *What ways do you know of spelling the sound [ɛ]? Pronounce: vous êtes, mon frère, muette, la craie.*

(2) *Note the pronunciation of tous in nous sommes tous [tus] très fatigués. In this case tous is a pronoun. Contrast the pronunciation of Tous mes amis sont partis, and Ils sont*

tous pa- ' Tous les restaurants sont fermés, and Tous
sont fermés— how may you tell when tous is an adjective and
when it noun?

VOCABULARY REVIEW, No. 2

(1) *What words — opposites or synonyms — are suggested by the following (in case of nouns, always supply the proper definite or indefinite article):* plus, peu, facile, blanc, long, vieux, joli, heureux, monter, s'en aller, avoir peur, raison, mûr, agricole, campagne, chemin, entrer, arriver, midi.

(2) *Supply words that make sense:* 1. Le petit garçon joue à la —; la petite fille j — avec sa —. 2. Pour manger de la viande nous avons besoin d'un — et d'une —. 3. On mange les légumes dans une — et on boit le café dans une —. 4. Nous travaillons beaucoup à l'école; nous faisons du — et de l'— et des — et de l'—. 5. Je lis le — *le Temps* (journal célèbre de Paris) tous les —. 6. Nous allons nous — parce que nous sommes fatigués. 7. Il — chaud en ville en —. 8. Nous allons — les vacances à la —. 9. Je — un taxi pour aller à la —. 10. À la gare j'attends le —. 11. Le train — et je — dans une —. 12. Mes parents sont contents de me —. 13. Nous allons voir les — et les —. 14. Dans les champs nous voyons des — et du — mûr. 15. Dans les bois nous voyons des — avec leurs — vertes et nous — chanter les —. 16. J'écris une — à ma mère. 17. La bonne a acheté un — (*adverb of quantity*) de beurre.

(3) *In your answer, enumerate all the objects that may properly be included: Qu'est-ce qu'on voit à la campagne (les animaux, les légumes, les fruits, etc.)?*

(4) Qu'est-ce qu'on achète (*3d sing. present*) au marché?

(5) 1. Quand on achète quelque chose, que faut-il (*must one*) faire? 2. Que fait-on avec une poupée? 3. Que fait-on pendant le dîner? 4. Que fait-on au concert? 5-7. Que avec un couteau? avec une plume? avec la laitue?

8. Pourquoi est-ce qu'on mange? 9. Pourquoi est-ce qu'on boit? 10. Que fait-on quand on a sommeil?

(6) Pourquoi va-t-on au théâtre? au concert? au marché? au magasin? au restaurant? à la campagne? dans les champs? dans les bois?

(7) Quels légumes aimez-vous? Quels fruits? Que boit-on (3d sing. pres. of boire) chez vous?

(8) Quels parents avez-vous?

(9) *Distinguish (by examples of correct usage or by explanation) between the use of fois and temps (see Lesson XVIII, A); of aller and partir (s'en aller); of partir and quitter; of partir and sortir; of depuis and depuis quand; of avant and devant; of meilleur and mieux; of peu and un peu; of un peu and quelque(s); of joli and beau; of vieux and ancien; of gentil and joli; of je prends and je mène (1st sing. pres.); of écouter and entendre; of comédie and pièce; of servir and se servir de; of cher in chère cousine and le poulet est cher; of voir and regarder; of il fait chaud and il a chaud.*

(10) *Écrivez au pluriel:* monsieur, animal, œil, ciel. *Au féminin:* blanc, vert, tout, sec, court, muet, long, gros, vieux, nouveau, gentil.

(11) *Conjuguez au présent:* regarder, chercher, faire, aller, voir, mûrir, ouvrir, partir, dormir, servir, entendre, comprendre, prendre, écrire.

(12) *Écrivez à la première personne (first person) du pluriel du passé indéfini:* chercher, quitter, faire, être, aller, voir, sortir, attendre, prendre, ouvrir, écrire, descendre, monter, s'en aller, se coucher, s'appeler.

(13) *Écrivez en français:* 1. Belgium is an industrial country 2. France is an agricultural country. 3. There are many fields in France. 4. There are also many forests and there are some that are very old. 5. Their trees are tall and beautiful 6 One hears many birds sing in the green leaves. 7 The French fields are beautiful this year 8. The wheat has ripened during the summer and they are going to cut it.

LESSON XIX

77. Pronom Objects. 1. The personal pronoun has, for the indirect object of the third person, the following forms:

lui [li], (to, for, him, (to, for, her. *leur* [lə:r], (to, for) them.

2. *Lui* and *leur* precede the verb (§ 30), but follow *le*, *la*, *les*:

Nous lui parlons.

We speak to him (to her).

Je la lui donne.

I give her it (it to her).

Je les leur donne.

I give them (to) them.

78. Observe the following peculiarities of pronunciation and spelling:

1. *commencer*, to begin, — *nous commençons*. The *c* [s] of the stem is written *ç* [s] before *o* of the ending (cf. § 5, 4).

2. *manger*, to eat, — *nous mangeons*. The *g* [ʒ] of the stem is written *ge* [ʒ] before *o* of the ending (§ 19, 2).

3. *mener* [mæne], to lead, take (someone somewhere), *je mène* [mæn], *tu mènes* [mæn], *il mène* [mæn], *nous menons* [nʁmɔ̃], *vous menez* [vʁmæne], *ils mènent* [mæn].

In this case the change affects both the spelling and the pronunciation. The vowel [ə], called *mute e* or *feminine e*, becomes [ɛ] when the syllable stress falls on it, as in four forms of the present of *mener*. This sound [ɛ] is here spelled *è*. The shift of stress occurs in those forms in which the [ə] of the stem would be followed by a single consonant + *e* mute (cf. § 12, 1, n.).

EXERCISE XIX

le bonbon [bɔ̃bɔ̃] (piece of) candy

la bottine [botin] shoe, high shoe

le chapeau [ʃapo] hat

la chaussure [ʃosy:r] footwear

la chemise [laʃmi:z] shirt

la cravate [kravat] cravat, neck-tie

le (faux-)col [(fo)kal] collar

le marchand [marʃɑ̃] shopkeeper, merchant

le mouchoir [muʃwa:r] handkerchief

la paire [pe:r] pair

le prix [pri] price

le soulier [sulje] shoe, low shoe

bleu [blø] blue

même [mɛ:m] same

pauvre [po:vr] poor, unfortunate

plusieurs [plyzjœ:r] several

EXERCISE XIX (Continued)

accompagner [akɔ̃pɑ̃] go
with, accompany

appeler [aple] call

courir [kuriʁ] run, run about;
couru [kury] (*past participle*
of courir)

demander [dəmɑ̃d] ask, ask for

rentrer [rɑ̃tre] return (home),
come in again

bon marché [bɔ̃marʃe] cheap
(*invariable*)

enfin [ɑ̃fɛ̃] finally, at length

souvent [suvɑ̃] often

A. 1. Que nous sommes fatigués! 2. Nous avons beaucoup couru aujourd'hui. 3. Mes cousins sont allés à plusieurs magasins et je les ai accompagnés. 4. Nous sommes entrés d'abord chez un marchand de chapeaux. 5. Un de mes cousins a demandé un chapeau. 6. Le marchand lui montre un joli chapeau. 7. Mon cousin lui dit Combien, monsieur? 8. Trois dollars [dɔlar], répond le marchand, et mon cousin l'achète. 9. J'en ai pris un aussi au même prix. 10. Ensuite nous sommes allés chez un marchand de chaussures où l'on* nous a montré des bottines et des souliers. 11. Nous avons acheté une paire de bottines pour notre cousine et deux paires de souliers. 12. Les ~~chaussures~~ ne sont pas très bon marché maintenant. 13. Nous les avons payées bien cher. 14. Puis nous sommes entrés dans un grand magasin. 15. Un de mes cousins a demandé des chemises, des mouchoirs, des faux-cols et des cravates. 16. Le marchand lui en a montré de très jolis. 17. Il en a acheté. Il a acheté aussi des mouchoirs pour son père. 18. J'ai acheté une très jolie cravate en soie. 19. Je l'ai payée treize francs. 20. Enfin nous avons acheté des bonbons pour ma tante et mes cousines et nous sommes rentrés chez nous.

B. (1) Run rapidly through A, changing the number or the person (or both) of each subject.

(2) Beginning with Nous sommes entrés (A, 4) change all the verbs to the present form. Such a passage would be quite normal in French. Would it be so in English?

* The l' of l'on has no significance. It merely makes the sound more agreeable when coming between où and on.

(3) *Give two translations for courir. What is the past participle? What auxiliary does it take? Contrast with aller, partir, sortir, s'en aller, etc. Say: he ran, he did not run, you have run about a lot to-day, haven't you?*

(4) *Substitute a personal pronoun for the indirect object:*
 1. Nous parlons au marchand. 2. Nous avons payé cette cravate au marchand. 3. Je l'ai payée au marchand douze francs. 4. Il a parlé de la pièce à sa tante. 5. Les petites filles ont donné leurs poupées à ces pauvres enfants. 6. La bonne a apporté du café à nos amis. 7. Elle a écrit une courte lettre à sa sœur. 8. Louise ne répond pas à son père. 9. Je vais porter des fleurs à mon amie. 10. Robert demande un faux-col et une cravate au marchand.

(5) *Substitute personal pronouns for the direct and indirect objects:* 1. Le général a donné le cheval à son fils. 2. Les généraux ont donné les chevaux à leurs fils. 3. Elle a écrit cette longue lettre à son oncle. 4. Vous écrivez la lettre au professeur en français, n'est-ce pas? 5. Voulez-vous donner une balle au petit garçon? 6. Le marchand a montré les chapeaux à mon oncle. 7. Il a vendu les bottes à mon cousin. 8. Le petit garçon a demandé la balle à son père.

(6) *Make these revised sentences negative.*

(7) *Supply a suitable personal pronoun of the third person, direct or indirect object, according to the verb:* 1. Nous — (le? lui? les? leur?) écoutons. 2. Nous — parlons. 3. Les hommes — regardent. 4. Je — attends. 5. Il — paie trois francs. 6. Pierre — demande une chemise et un mouchoir.

(8) *What is to be noted about the objects of écouter, regarder, attendre, payer, demander, as compared with the English equivalents? Note that payer may have three objects: the thing paid for (direct object), the amount paid (adverbial object), and the person paid (indirect object).*

C. (1) *Écrivez en français:* 1. I waited for him; we waited for her. 2. John is listening to them; we are talking to them. 3. I paid ten francs for them. 4. We begin dinner (to dine); first we take soup. 5. He takes his friends to the

theater. Let's take (*like first plural present indicative but no subject pronoun*) our cousins to the park. 6. I took my place. We take our friends to the station where they are going to take the train. 7. Our relatives often take us to the concert. 8. I ask my father for money. I ask my father for some. 9. Let's ask the merchant for a blue cravat and six collars. 10. We paid for the dinner. We paid five francs for it. 11. We paid the merchant ten francs for the shirt. We paid him ten francs for it.

(2) *Re-read the reading passages (A) in Lessons XII, XIV, XV, XVI, and write in French an account of a visit to the country.*

D. Dictée: Lesson XVII, A.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION

Note the pronunciation and spelling of the various forms of the present of **acheter**, *to buy* and **appeler**, *to call*:

acheter [aʃte]

1. achète [aʃet]
2. achètes [aʃet]
3. achète [aʃet]
4. achetons [aʃtɔ̃]
5. achetez [aʃte]
6. achètent [aʃet]

appeler [aple]

1. appelle [apel]
2. appelles [apel]
3. appelle [apel]
4. appelons [aplɔ̃]
5. appelez [aple]
6. appellent [apel]

Where does the syllable stress fall in forms 1, 2, 3, 6? Where in 4 and 5? What difference does this make in the sound of the [ə] of the stem of the infinitive? Note that this [ə] disappears entirely in the pronunciation of the infinitive of **acheter**, **appeler**, **devenir**, and in the forms **nous menons**, **vous menez**, **appelons**, **appelez**, **achetons**, **achetez**, but that it is sounded in the infinitive of a word of only two syllables like **mener** [mənə], **venir** [vənir]. Compare Lesson V, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, (1). Observe that we say similarly [ʃəval], but [ləʃval, œʃval]. Are these changes of spelling in **mener**, **appeler**, etc., due to any phonetic principle? Contrast them with the changes in words like **manger**, **commencer**.

LESSON XX

79. Personal Pronoun Objects. The remaining forms serve both as direct and indirect object of verbs (for elision, see § 19):

me [mə], me, to (for) me.

te [tə], thee, to (for) thee, you

se [sə], himself, herself, itself, oneself, to (for) himself, etc.

nous [nu], us, to (for) us.

vous [vu], you, to (for) you.

se [sə], themselves, to (for) themselves.

80. Pronominal Adverbs. They are used with verbs, and are equivalent to a preposition + a pronoun, standing usually for things:

y = **à** (dans, sur, etc.) + a pronoun, means *to* (at, on, in, into, etc.) *it* or *them*; *there*.

en = **de** + a pronoun, means *of* (from, etc.) *it* or *them*, *some of it*, *some of them*, *some*, *any*, *thence*; *from there*.

Je vais à la campagne.

J'y vais demain.

Venez-vous de Paris?

Oui, j'en arrive.

I am going to the country.

I shall go there to-morrow.

Do you come from Paris?

Yes, I am coming from there.

81. Position. Personal pronoun objects and pronominal adverbs, coming before the verb, are arranged thus:

me	}	before	{	le	}	before	{	lui	}	before	y	}	before	en.
te				la				leur						
se				les										
nous														
vous														

Il me donne les plumes.

Il me les donne.

Il les leur donne.

Il nous en donne.

Il y en a.

He gives me the pens.

He gives them to me.

He gives them to them.

He gives us some of it.

There is (are) some.

82. Reflexive Verb. The compound tenses of reflexive verbs, *e.g.*, *se flatter*, *to flatter oneself*, are formed with **être**:

PRESENT INDICATIVE

I flatter myself, etc.

je me flatte	[ʒəmflat]
tu te flattes	[tytflat]
il (elle) se flatte	[ilsəflat]
nous nous flattons	[nunuflatɔ̃]
vous vous flattez	[vuvuflate]
ils (elles) se flattent	[ilsəflat]

PAST INDEFINITE

I (have) flattered myself, etc.

je me suis	} flatté(e) [flate]
tu t' es	
il (elle) s' est	} flatté(e)s [flate]
nous nous sommes	
vous vous êtes	
ils (elles) se sont	

83. Agreement. The past participle agrees with the preceding direct object, as in the case of verbs compounded with *avoir*:

Elles se sont flattées.

They^{let} have flattered themselves.

But: Ils se sont lavé les mains.

They have washed their hands.

84. Observe the possessive force of the article, or of the article with an indirect object, when there is no ambiguity as to the possessor, especially when referring to parts of the body, clothing, etc.

Je vous donne la main.

I give you my hand.

La bonne leur lave les mains.

The maid is washing their hands.

EXERCISE XX

la brosse [brɔs] brush	se coucher [səkuʃe] go to bed, lie down
la chambre [ʃɑ̃br] bedroom (usually)	se laver [səlave] wash oneself, wash
les cheveux <i>m</i> [leʃvø] hair	se lever [səleve] get up
la figure [figyʁ] face, figure (statue, etc.)	penser (à) [pāse] think (of, have in mind)
les nouvelles <i>f</i> . [nuvel] news	perdre [pɛdr] lose, waste
le peigne [pɛn] comb	se promener [prɔmne] take a walk, ride
le savon [savɔ̃] soap	se servir de [səsɛrvirdə] make use of, use
la serviette [sɛrvjet] towel, napkin	
la tête [tɛt] head	
intéressant [ɛtɛrɛsɑ̃] interesting	avant de [avɑdə] before (with infinitive)
brosser [brɔse] brush	déjà [deʒa] already

A. (1) *Supply the object pronoun of the person indicated, both singular and plural:* 1. Le marchand — (1st pers.) répond. 2. Je ne — (3d) ai pas répondu. 3. Vous — (3d) demandez des cigares? 4. Ils — (1st) écoutent. 5. Nous — (3d) écoutons. 6. Ils — (1st) (3d) donnent. 7. Je — (3d) ai payé un dîner.

(2) *Rewrite, using where possible direct and indirect object pronouns instead of the object nouns:* 1. Mon cousin a demandé des chapeaux (see § 36, 3) au marchand. 2. Le marchand a montré des souliers à mon oncle. 3. La bonne a apporté les lettres à mon père. 4. Elle m'a apporté les lettres. 5. Elle m'a apporté des lettres. 6. Elle nous a servi du potage. 7. Elle nous a servi le potage. 8. Il vend des pommes à ma sœur.

(3) *Substitute en or y for the prepositional phrases with de and à according to the sense:* 1. Nous parlons du lapin. 2. Il a parlé de ses vacances. 3. Elle est sortie de la salle à manger. 4. Nous sommes sorties du salon. 5. Lui avez-vous parlé de ses leçons de latin? 6. Il se sert d'une fourchette. 7. Nous avons besoin de serviettes. 8. Mes cousins se sont servis de mes cravates. 9. Je vais avoir besoin d'un mouchoir. 10. Nous pensons à notre voyage. 11. Elle pense à son nouveau chapeau. 12. Avez-vous pensé à chercher des bonbons? 13. Ce lapin pense à manger vos choux, n'est-ce pas? 14. Nous allons à la campagne. 15. Voyez-vous les élèves dans le parc? 16. Avez-vous quelque chose à la main? 17. Il a couru à l'école. 18. Il sort de sa chambre de bonne heure. 19. Nous sommes descendus du train à midi. 20. Nous sommes descendus à cet hôtel et nous y sommes restés pendant l'hiver. 21. Ils sont restés quinze jours à Paris. 22. Nos amis les ont accompagnés à la gare. 23. Ces messieurs sont arrivés à Chicago hier. 24. Ils sont de vos amis, n'est-ce pas?

B. (1) *Answer, using, instead of the nouns, personal pronouns and en or y when suitable:* 1. Sortez-vous du théâtre? 2. Avez-vous été au théâtre? 3. Allez-vous encore au théâtre? 4. Avez-vous ri de la comédie? 5. Dînez-vous avant d'aller au théâtre? 6. Vos cousins sont-ils allés au concert hier?

7. Avez-vous pensé à votre voyage? 8. Avez-vous pensé à m'accompagner chez Wanamaker? 9. Vous a-t-on servi du vin, monsieur? 10. La bonne a-t-elle apporté du café au salon? 11. En a-t-elle donné à Madame Perrin [perē]? 12. Qui a accompagné vos cousins au théâtre? 13. Avez-vous demandé le journal à cette vieille femme? 14. Avez-vous donné à la vieille femme le prix du journal? 15. Lisez-vous les journaux tous les jours avant de quitter la maison? 16. Avez-vous trouvé des nouvelles intéressantes dans le journal? 17. L'élève a-t-il répondu aux questions? 18. Avez-vous répondu à sa lettre? 19. A-t-il répondu à ces dames? *

(2) *Write out the present and past indefinite indicative of se promener (see § 78, 3); se coucher; se servir d'une fourchette; s'en aller.*

C. *Traduisez en français:* 1. He gets up early; he takes a drive (*use se promener en voiture, en automobile* [otomobil]); he goes to bed. 2. The cook uses lettuce to make salad. 3. She washes her (§ 84) hands before preparing dinner. 4. I wash my hands and face every evening (§ 58) before going to bed. 5. I have already washed my hands once. 6. These children washed their hands with (*avec*) (some) soap. Now they need a towel. 7. They ride horseback (*use se promener à cheval*) every day. 8. When they are tired, they go to bed early. 9. It is time to (*Il est temps de*) get up now; we get up; we got up early this morning; the girls (*bonnes*) got up; they are getting up now. 10. I have eyes in my (§ 84) head. He has pencils in (*à*) his hands, a hat on (*sur*) his head, shoes on (*à*) his feet. 11. We used soap and a towel to (*pour*) wash our hands. 12. They need a brush and a comb to brush their hair. 13. He lost his hair. If you do not wash your hair, you are going to lose it (*number?*). 14. We are washing our hair. She washed her hair yesterday. 15. Do you wash your hair often? 16. How many times (*Combien de fois*) a day (*par jour*) do you wash your hands? Your face? 17. How

* Note that *y* may not be substituted in the reply to the last question. Can you suggest a reason?

many times a day do you get up? 18. How often (= How many times) do you eat daily? 19. The whole family has gone away (*two ways*) and it is time to study my history lesson now.

D. a. Count from 1-30, putting in each case a different noun after each numeral, as: un franc, deux serviettes, trois brosse, etc.

b. Pronounce and learn the following numerals: trente et un élèves [trā:teœneleiv], trente-deux enfants [trā:tdøzāfā], trente-trois marchands. Continue through 39, putting a noun after each numeral.

c. 40 = quarante [karā:t], 41 = quarante et un [karā:teœ], 42 = quarante-deux [karā:tdø]. Count through 49, putting a different noun after each numeral.

d. 50 = cinquante [sēkā:t], 51 = cinquante et un [sēkā:teœ], 52 = cinquante-deux [sēkā:tdø]. Count through 59, using in each case a noun beginning with a vowel.

LESSON XXI

85. Imperfect Indicative of *donner*, *finir*, *vendre*

<i>I was giving, etc.</i>	<i>I was finishing, etc.</i>	<i>I was selling, etc.</i>
donn ais [dɔnɛ]	finiss ais [finisɛ]	vend ais [vāde]
donn ais [dɔnɛ]	finiss ais [finisɛ]	vend ais [vāde]
donn ait [dɔnɛ]	finiss ait [finisɛ]	vend ait [vāde]
donn ions [dɔnjɔ̃]	finiss ions [finisjɔ̃]	vend ions [vādjɔ̃]
donn iez [dɔnje]	finiss iez [finisje]	vend iez [vādje]
donn aient [dɔnɛ]	finiss aient [finisɛ]	vend aient [vāde]

86. Imperfect Indicative of *avoir*, *être*

<i>I had, used to have, etc.</i>	<i>I was, used to be, etc.</i>
av ais [avɛ] av ions [avjɔ̃]	ét ais [etɛ] ét ions [etjɔ̃]
av ais [avɛ] av iez [avje]	ét ais [etɛ] ét iez [etje]
av ait [avɛ] av aient [avɛ]	ét ait [etɛ] ét aient [etɛ]

To form the Pluperfect tense, add a past participle; see § 63.

87. Use of the Imperfect. The name 'Past Descriptive' is often given to this tense-form. In general, it serves to indicate the situation, the setting, the state of affairs at a time in the past, without regard to the beginning or the end of the action, or to the length of its duration. In past narrative, the past indefinite is used to record the successive events one after the other; the imperfect form is used to give the background and the descriptive elements of the situation.

Since the English language has no such special tense form, except the progressive past (*was walking*, etc.), it is highly important to understand clearly the meaning of the sentence before deciding whether to translate a given English past into the French imperfect or into the past indefinite. Often both translations are possible, but with different meanings.

Study the following passage:

Vous étiez (avez été) absent hier, Pierre.	You were absent yesterday, Pierre.
Oui, monsieur, j'étais (ai été) malade.	Yes, sir, I was ill.
Je suis resté au lit toute la journée.	I stayed in bed all day.
J'avais (ai eu) la fièvre.	I had fever.
Ma gorge m'a fait (me faisait) très mal.	My throat hurt me very badly.
Le médecin est venu deux fois à la maison, et m'a si bien soigné que mon rhume a disparu.	The doctor came to the house twice and took such good care of me that my cold disappeared.
J'ai été (étais) malade comme cela l'hiver passé aussi.	I was ill like that last winter too.
Notre médecin était en France avec nos soldats, et j'ai été toute une semaine au lit.	Our physician was in France with our soldiers, and I was in bed for a whole week.

In only one case above (**Notre médecin était en France . . .**) would the past indefinite be quite out of place, but wherever it is used it stresses the narrative element of the story, the

fact that the incident was completed at a time in the past, whereas the imperfect form directs attention to the incident as it occurred, or to the state of affairs as it existed.

In certain cases, where the descriptive element is all important, the imperfect form is regularly used and corresponds to an English progressive past, or to a past modified by 'used to.'

1. It denotes what used to or continued to take place in the past.

Nous <i>parlions</i> souvent de vous.	We often spoke (used to speak) of you.
Tous les ans j' <i>allais</i> à la campagne en été.	I used to go to the country in summer every year.

2. It is used for an action that was happening when something else happened or was happening.

Quand le médecin <i>est arrivé</i> , j' <i>étais</i> au lit.	When the doctor came I was in bed.
Pendant que je <i>parlais</i> , mon ami <i>fumait</i> un gros cigare.	While I was talking, my friend was smoking (smoked) a large cigar.

NOTE. — In the first example under 1 above we could just as correctly say: *Nous avons souvent parlé de vous.* The meaning, however, would be somewhat different. The notion of an habitual action would have disappeared.

88. Imperfect of *faire* (irreg.)

I was doing, etc.

<i>fais</i>]	nous <i>fais ions</i> [nufəzjɔ̃]
<i>me</i>]	vous <i>fais iez</i> [vufəzje]
<i>ie</i>]	ils <i>fais aient</i> [ilfəzɛ]

It of *commencer*, *manger*, cf. §§ 78, 156:

<i>ie</i>]	je <i>mangeais</i> [mā:ʒɛ]
<i>i</i>]	tu <i>mangeais</i> [mā:ʒɛ]
etc.	il <i>mangeait</i> [mā:ʒɛ], etc.

EXERCISE XXI

un appétit [apeti] appetite	crier [krie] shout, cry out
le bain [bē] bath	dit [di] said (<i>past part.</i>)
la branche [brū:ʃ] branch (<i>of tree</i>)	faire jour [fɛ:rzu:r] get light, be light; faire noir [fɛ:r nwa:r] be dark
une époque [epək] time, period	se faire mal [mal] hurt oneself
le mal [mal] evil, harm	frapper [frape] strike, impress
la minute [minyt] minute	s'habiller [sabiʒe] dress
le petit déjeuner [ləptideʒøne] breakfast	réveiller [revɛʒe] wake; se réveiller wake up
la peur [pœ:r] fear	rêver [rɛve] dream
le rêve [rɛ:v] dream	fort [fɔ:r] loudly
la terre [tɛ:r] earth, ground	heureusement [œrø:zmɑ̃] luckily
la toilette [twalet] toilet (<i>dressing</i>)	tard [ta:r] late
malade [malad] ill	par terre [partɛ:r] on the ground
souffrant [sufɾɑ̃] not well	si [si] so
avoir peur [avwa:r pœ:r] be afraid, get frightened	à travers [atravɛ:r] across, through
cesser (de) [sɛse] stop	

A. (1) 1. Je me suis couché hier soir de bonne heure, mais je n'ai pas bien dormi parce que j'étais un peu souffrant. 2. Mon bras me faisait mal. J'ai eu aussi de mauvais rêves. 3. J'ai rêvé que mon cheval courait à travers les champs et dans les bois. 4. Les branches des arbres me frappaient partout et j'avais peur de tomber et de me faire très mal. 5. J'ai eu si peur dans mon sommeil que j'ai crié très fort et je me suis réveillé. 6. Mais il faisait toujours très noir quand je me suis réveillé et je ne me suis pas levé tout de suite. 7. J'ai dormi encore un peu avant de me lever. 8. À six heures il a fait jour et je me suis levé. 9. J'ai fait ma toilette. 10. J'ai pris mon bain dans de l'eau froide et je me suis habillé. 11. La bonne commençait à préparer le petit déjeuner. 12. J'avais si faim que j'étais content quand elle a dit « C'est servi! » 13. Je suis descendu. Ma sœur était déjà à table. 14. Elle m'a dit « Bonjour! bon appétit! » 15. Ma mère n'était pas encore descendue. 16. J'ai mangé de (*with*) bon appétit, et puis nous sommes partis pour l'école.

(2) *Try to explain in each case the use of the tenses:* (a) 1. Nous avons fait visite hier à un de nos amis. 2. Il commençait à dîner quand nous sommes arrivés. 3. Il mangeait le potage. Nous sommes restés deux heures. 4. Il nous a invités à dîner et après nous avons fumé plusieurs bons cigares. 5. Mon ami n'a pas fumé. 6. Il fumait quand il était jeune, mais il a cessé de fumer l'année passée parce qu'il était malade. 7. J'ai été souvent malade mais je n'ai pas cessé de fumer. 8. Je ne fumais pas quand j'étais petit. 9. J'ai commencé quand j'avais vingt ans.

(b) 1. Nous avons été souvent à la campagne. 2. Nous y allions tous les étés. 3. Il faisait moins chaud qu'en ville. 4. Nos parents nous accompagnaient. 5. À cette époque-là mon grand-père habitait la vieille maison de famille. 6. Il était très âgé mais il était encore assez fort. 7. Il se promenait à cheval tous les jours. 8. Souvent je l'accompagnais sur un petit cheval qu'il m'avait donné. 9. Après ces promenades j'étais fatigué et j'avais un excellent appétit. 10. Une fois le cheval a eu peur. 11. Il a couru à travers les champs et je suis tombé par terre. 12. J'avais très peur, et je me suis fait mal au bras. 13. Heureusement il y avait de l'herbe et je suis tombé sur l'herbe, mais le bras m'a fait mal pendant deux ou trois jours.

B. (1) *In nous sommes restés deux heures and nous avons été souvent à la campagne (A, 2), is the emphasis on the continuousness, the repetition of the action, the situation, or on the event itself? Contrast the verb forms used in le cheval a eu peur (got frightened) and in j'avais très peur (was very much frightened). What seems to be the difference in the effect of the two?*

Note that verbs like rester, adverbs like souvent, longtemps, and expressions of time like deux heures, deux ans, do not necessarily call for an imperfect tense, which, although it denotes 'what continued to happen,' is used only when the writer wishes to stress that element. Compare § 66, examples 2 and 3.

(2) *Use the proper form of the verbs in parenthesis. Choose the past indefinite or the imperfect according to the sense of the*

sentence: 1. (être) Quand je — petit je —¹ de bonne heure. 2. (dormir) Je — bien. 3. (se lever) Je — de bonne heure aussi et je —² avec mes parents. 4. (avoir) Je — toujours bon appétit. 5. (rêver) Une nuit je — que mon cheval —³ avec moi à travers la forêt. 6. (frapper) Une branche me — dans la figure et je —⁴ très peur. 7. (crier) Je — si fort que je —. 8. (dormir) Mais je — encore deux heures avant de —. 9. (rêver) Je — beaucoup. 10. (rêver) Je — plusieurs fois que je — de mon cheval.

(3) Vary the person and number of the subject in A.

(4) The imperfect of *dormir* is *je dormais*, etc. Conjugate it throughout. Contrast it with *je finissais*. Conjugate in the imperfect on this model: *sortir, partir, servir*.

C. Traduisez: 1. I used to go to bed early and I slept well. 2. But once when I was ill I slept very badly and I dreamed a great deal. 3. I got very much frightened and shouted so loudly that my father came into my room and wakened me. 4. He said that I was shouting so loudly that I was waking the whole family. 5. When he saw that I was very much frightened, he stayed in my room [for] some minutes. 6. I slept some hours still before waking. 7. When I got up, the maid was preparing breakfast. 8. I was hungry and was glad to eat something. 9. When the maid said "Breakfast is ready," I went down stairs. 10. The family was at table already. We ate with a good appetite. 11. My sister left for school, but I looked at (*j'ai parcouru*) the morning paper before leaving. 12. It was Monday and I got (*arriver*) to school late that morning.

NOTE. — In 6 put *encore* (still) before 'some hours.' Be careful about the position of *déjà* in 10 (see A, (1), 13). Note the absence of any article in *à table* and *de bon appétit*. Note the different French forms in 1 and 2 for 'I slept'; why? In 12 put *tard* before *à l'école*.

D. Dictée: Lesson XIX, A.

¹ (*se coucher*).

² (*déjeuner*).

³ (*courir*).

⁴ (*avoir*).

⁵ (*se réveiller*).

⁶ (*se lever*).

⁷ (*tomber*).

LESSON XXII

90. Future Indicative of *donner*, *finir*, *vendre**I shall give, etc.*

donner	ai	[dɔ̃(ə)re]
donner	as	[dɔ̃(ə)ra]
donner	a	[dɔ̃(ə)ra]
donner	ons	[dɔ̃(ə)rɔ̃]
donner	ez	[dɔ̃(ə)re]
donner	ont	[dɔ̃(ə)rɔ̃]

I shall finish, etc.

finir	ai	[finire]
finir	as	[finira]
finir	a	[finira]
finir	ons	[finirɔ̃]
finir	ez	[finire]
finir	ont	[finirɔ̃]

I shall sell, etc.

vendr	ai	[vɑ̃dre]
vendr	as	[vɑ̃dra]
vendr	a	[vɑ̃dra]
vendr	ons	[vɑ̃drɔ̃]
vendr	ez	[vɑ̃dre]
vendr	ont	[vɑ̃drɔ̃]

NOTE. — In the future of verbs of the *donner* type, we print the symbol *ə* in parenthesis to indicate that it is pronounced very lightly. In fact it usually disappears in rapid speech.

This symbol is printed in the same way in the future of *être* and *faire* in §§ 91, 92 to indicate that it is pronounced very lightly, and that it disappears if the preceding syllable ends in a vowel sound. Compare with this *la fenêtre* [lafnɛ:tr], *ses leçons* [sɛlsɔ̃], *deux chevaux* [døʃvo], *je me lève* [ʒəmlɛ:v], *je serai* [ʒəsre], *nous ferons* [nufrɔ̃]. See Lesson V, *Exercise in Pronunciation*, (1); XIX, *Exercise in Pronunciation*.

91. Future Indicative of *avoir*, *être**I shall have, etc.*

aur	ai	[ɔ̃re]	aur	ons	[ɔ̃rɔ̃]
aur	as	[ɔ̃ra]	aur	ez	[ɔ̃re]
aur	a	[ɔ̃ra]	aur	ont	[ɔ̃rɔ̃]

I shall be, etc.

ser	ai	[s(ə)re]	ser	ons	[s(ə)rɔ̃]
ser	as	[s(ə)ra]	ser	ez	[s(ə)re]
ser	a	[s(ə)ra]	ser	ont	[s(ə)rɔ̃]

92. Future Indicative of *aller* (irreg.), and *faire* (irreg.)*I shall go, etc.*

ir	ai	[ire]	ir	ons	[irɔ̃]
ir	as	[ira]	ir	ez	[ire]
ir	a	[ira]	ir	ont	[irɔ̃]

I shall do, etc.

fer	ai	[f(ə)re]	fer	ons	[f(ə)rɔ̃]
fer	as	[f(ə)ra]	fer	ez	[f(ə)re]
fer	a	[f(ə)ra]	fer	ont	[f(ə)rɔ̃]

93. For the future of *lever* and *acheter*, cf. § 78, 3:*je lèverai* [levre], etc.*j'achèterai* [aʃɛtre], etc.

94. **Use of Future.** It is used in general as in English, but observe its use in a subordinate sentence, when futurity is implied (but for 'if' clause see § 116, 3):

Je lui parlerai quand il arrivera. I shall speak to him when he comes.

EXERCISE XXII

un autobus [otobys] motor bus
 la couturière [kutyrjɛ:r] dress-
 maker
 le devoir [lədvwa:r] exercise
 le gant [gɑ̃] glove
 la modiste [modist] milliner
 le projet [prɔʒɛ] plan
 la promenade [promnad] walk,
 ride, excursion
 la semaine [lasmen] week
 le travail [trava:j] work
 dernier [dernje] last
 fatigant [fatigɑ̃] tiring
 prêt [pre] ready
 prochain [prɔʃɛ̃] next

sale [sal] dirty

blanchir [blɑ̃ʃi:r] launder

essayer [esɛje] try on

faire beau [bo] be good
 weather; faire mauvais
 [mavɛ] be bad weather;
 faire nuit [ni] get dark,
 be dark

mettre [metr] put, put on

demain [dɛmɛ̃] to-morrow

en retard [ɑ̃rtɛ:r] behind time,
 late

rapidement [rapidmɑ̃] rapidly,
 fast

A. 1. Il est déjà tard. Nous allons nous coucher tout de suite. 2. Demain nous nous lèverons de bonne heure parce que nous avons des projets de promenade. 3. Le petit déjeuner sera prêt quand nous descendrons. 4. Nous sortirons tout de suite parce que nous ne voulons pas être en retard. 5. S'il fait beau (temps) nous irons à pied; s'il fait mauvais (si le temps est mauvais), nous prendrons un autobus ou le tramway. 6. Nous passerons chez la modiste. Si nos chapeaux ne sont pas prêts, nous attendrons un peu. 7. Avant onze heures nous serons chez la couturière pour essayer nos robes. 8. Nous les payerons [pejrɔ̃] quand elles seront prêtes. 9. Quand nous serons fatiguées, nous irons déjeuner au restaurant du Café Voltaire. 10. Notre père nous y attendra à midi. 11. Après le déjeuner nous entrerons dans un magasin pour acheter des mouchoirs et des gants et puis nous rentrerons chez nous. 12. Nous attendons à dîner des amis qui nous mèneront au théâtre ce soir. 13. Si nos nouvelles robes sont prêtes, nous les mettrons. 14. On sort très tard du théâtre à Paris. 15. Il est fatigant de courir nuit et jour et nous serons bien contentes quand nous serons au lit.

B. (1) *Make a list from A of the instances of the special use of the future (§ 94).*

(2) *Complete the future forms, and reply to the questions:* 1. Je me fer^{ai} mal. 2. Ils se fer^{ont} mal. 3. Nous ir^{ons} chez nous. 4. Ils ir^{ont} au musée. 5. Il répondr^a à vos questions. 6. On vous entendr^a. 7. Vous vous réveill^{ez}. 8. Il fer^a jour à six heures. 9. Si j'ai peur, je cri^{rai}. 10. Aur^{ez}-vous peur si je crie? 11. Crier^{ez}-vous si vous avez peur? 12. À quelle heure descendr^{ez}-vous? 13. Vous servir^{ez}-vous de cette brosse? 14. Vous amus^{ez}-vous au théâtre ce soir? 15. Cette pièce de Molière vous amus^{era} beaucoup.

(3) *Use in the future the verbs in parenthesis:* 1. (se lever) À quelle heure vous lèverez? 2. (se lever) Je lèverai à sept heures. 3. (se lever) Vous lèverez tard, mon ami. 4. (répondre) Mon frère répondra aux questions du professeur. 5. (entrer) Nous entrerons dans le théâtre avant huit heures. 6. (sortir) Nous sortirons du théâtre après minuit. 7. (être) Sera vous à l'école la semaine prochaine? 8. (mener) Je vous mènerai au marché demain matin. 9. (acheter) Nous achèterons des haricots verts, des petits pois, et un chou pour mon lapin. 10. (être) Nous serons chez nous avant midi. 11. (avoir) La cuisinière aura besoin des légumes avant onze heures. 12. (perdre) Si vous arrivez si tard vous perdrez votre temps.

(4) *Supply the correct form of the verb in parenthesis and translate:* 1. (avoir) Je vous apporterai la chemise quand vous en aurez besoin. 2. (avoir) Vous la mettrez quand vous la verrez. 3. (être) Vous la ferez blanchir quand elle sera sale. 4. (être) Vous vous laverez les mains quand elles seront sales. 5. (être) Nous dînerons quand le dîner sera prêt. 6. (être) Nous descendrons quand vous serez habillé. 7. (avoir) Nous déjeunerons quand nous aurons faim. 8. (faire) Nous sortirons tous les jours cet hiver quand il sera beau temps. 9. (faire) Nous nous lèverons quand il sera jour. 10. (faire) Nous resterons dans la maison quand il sera mauvais temps. 11. (entendre) J'ouvrirai la porte quand je vous entendrai venir. 12. (entendre) Je fermerai la fenêtre quand je entendrai chanter.

vosre amie. 13. (aller) Je prendrai un taxi quand je —
à la gare. 14. (finir) J'irai me coucher quand je — mon
devoir. 15. (se réveiller) Serez-vous prêt quand je —?

(5) *What do you observe to be the written stem of the future of donner, finir, vendre? What familiar part of the verb does it seem to be? What do the future endings remind you of? Observe that for être, avoir, faire, aller these same endings are added to a new stem: ser-, aur-, fer-, ir-. Note the pronunciation of the future of donner.*

C. (1) *Beginning with A, 2, substitute hier for demain and shift the rest of the passage to the past. Look out for the imperfect and past indefinite forms. The si clauses must be converted into affirmative statements, as (A, 5). Il a fait (or il faisait) beau temps et nous sommes allés à pied; il a fait mauvais et nous avons pris . . . The slight confusion of sense here may be ignored. The two present forms in A, 14 and 15, contain general statements, and therefore remain unchanged.*

(2) *Traduisez en français:* 1. We used to finish our work early. 2. Did you finish it? 3. The grapes (use singular) were ripening when I was in the country last (translate two ways) week. 4. Did they get ripe rapidly? 5. Were you (past indef.) at the concert yesterday? 6. Were they (on) singing when you got (arriver) there? 7. Had they (on) begun? 8. Did you like the music? 9. How long did you stay? 10. Did the merchant sell (two ways, with different senses) shoes? 11. Did you dream when you were little? 12. Did you dream last (cette) night? 13. Did you get scared? 14. Did you hurt yourself when your horse fell? 15. Did you get frightened when your horse ran through the woods? 16. You didn't come yesterday; were you ill? 17. Did you see her often in France? 18. Did you stay long in France? 19. I worked two hours yesterday evening. 20. I worked a great deal (beaucoup) when I was younger. 21. It got light very late yesterday morning. 22. I was late for (the) school. 23. It was dark when I left.

D. Dictée: Lesson XXI, A.

LESSON XXIII

95. Disjunctive Personal Pronouns. The personal pronouns already given are used as subject or object with the verb, and are hence called 'conjunctive.' The following forms, not being immediately connected with a verb, are called 'disjunctive':

moi [mwa], I, me	nous [nu], we, us
toi [twa], thou, thee, you	vous [vu], you
lui [lɥi], he, him	eux [ø], they (m.), them (m.)
elle [ɛl], she, her	elles [ɛl], they (f.), them (f.)

96. The following are some of their uses:

1. Absolutely, a verb being implied, but not expressed:

Qui est là? — Moi (eux, elles). Who is there? — I (they).

2. After a preposition:

Pour elles; avec moi; sans eux. For them; with me; without them.

3. As logical subject after **ce + être**:

C'est moi, c'est toi.	It is I, it is thou (you).
C'est lui, c'est elle.	It is he, it is she.
C'est nous, c'est vous.	It is we, it is you.
Ce sont eux, ce sont elles.	It is they (m.), it is they (f.).

97. When the real subject follows the verb **être**, **ce** is used to represent or point to this logical subject, whereas the English would seem to demand a personal pronoun (see § 44, 2, a):

C'est Marie et sa mère.	It is Mary and her mother.
C'est nous, ce sont eux.	It is we, it is they.
C'est un homme célèbre.	He is a celebrated man.
Ce sont mes meilleures amies.	They are my best friends.
C'est aujourd'hui lundi.	It is Monday to-day (To-day is).
C'est à nous qu'il parle.	It is to us that he is speaking.

NOTE. — When the logical subject is a noun, **ce** is used in case the noun is modified by an article or a possessive adjective; **il (elle)** is used when the noun has no modifier, as when it denotes nationality or profession:

C'est un soldat	But	Il est soldat
C'est un Américain		Il est Américain

EXERCISE XXIII

un autobus [otabyʁ] motor bus	s'arrêter [sarɛtɛ] halt, come to a stop
le coin [kwɛ̃] corner	demeurer [dəmœʁɛ] live, dwell, reside
le conducteur [kɔ̃dyktœʁ] con- ductor	saluer [salœ] speak to, greet
le côté [kotɛ] side, direction	bientôt [bjɛto] soon, in a little while
la dame [dam] lady	là-bas [labɑ] over there, down there
la destination [dəstinasjɔ̃] des- tination	à côté de beside, next to
le militaire [militæʁ] soldier (<i>of any rank</i>)	sans [sɑ̃] without, but for
le numéro [nymero] number	ne . . . rien [nə . . . rjɛ̃] nothing
un ordre [ɔʁdʁ] order	cela ne fait rien [sələnfɛrjɛ̃] that doesn't matter
le voisin [vwazɛ̃] neighbor	de ce côté [dəskotɛ] on this side, in this direction
le voyageur [vwajazœʁ] traveler, passenger	
autre [otr] other	
sage [sɑ:ʒ] good, well-behaved	

A. 1. Nous sortirons ce matin, n'est-ce pas? 2. — Oui, voulez-vous aller à pied ou prendrons-nous l'autobus au coin de la rue? 3. — Allons à pied. Il fait très beau. 4. J'aime à marcher quand il fait froid. 5. Qui est ce monsieur là-bas de l'autre côté de la rue? 6. — C'est un de nos anciens voisins, qui demeure maintenant dans une autre rue. 7. — Est-ce votre professeur de français? 8. — Non, ce n'est pas lui. Le voilà de ce côté de la rue qui monte dans (*getting into*) le tramway. 9. Avez-vous vu ces trois messieurs qui nous ont salués? 10. — Oui, je les ai vus. — Ce sont des amis de mon père. 11. Voyez-vous cette dame qui monte en voiture? C'est une amie de votre mère, n'est-ce pas? 12. — Non, elle est trop petite. Ma mère n'a pas d'amie aussi petite qu'elle. 13. — Mais elle nous a salués. 14. — Cela ne fait rien. Ce n'est pas une amie de ma mère. 15. Elle a salué peut-être ces messieurs qui sont derrière nous. Les voyez-vous? 16. — Oui, vous avez raison. Ce sont eux qu'elle a salués. 17. Ce sont deux jeunes militaires, n'est-ce pas? 18. — C'est à ce coin-là que nous attendrons l'autobus. 19. Il s'arrête

de l'autre côté de la rue. Prenons des numéros. 20. Quand l'autobus arrivera, le conducteur criera les numéros et les voyageurs monteront dans l'ordre de leurs numéros. 21. — Oh, je comprends! On ne fait pas comme cela chez nous. 22. — Non, mais cela ne fait rien; on fait comme cela en France. 23. — Eh bien, nous voilà montés! Nous avons de bonnes places, n'est-ce pas? 24. L'autobus marche vite et nous serons bientôt à notre destination.

B. (1) a. Identify each case of *ce* and *il* (elle, etc.) in A.)

b. Fill in the blank with *ce* or *il* (elle, ils, elles): 1. Il fait chaud. 2. Il est quatre heures. 3. Ce est aujourd'hui qu'il part. 4. Il est le conducteur qui a crié les numéros. 5. Il fera jour bientôt. 6. Il est facteur; elle est cuisinière. 7. Il sera bientôt midi. 8. Ce est ici que l'autobus s'arrête. 9. Il s'arrête ici. 10. Elle sont mes frères que vous avez vus. 11. Ils sont arrivés hier. 12. Ils sont ici depuis huit jours. 13. Ils demeurent à Saint-Louis. 14. Ce est à Saint-Louis qu'ils demeurent. 15. À qui est ce? 16. Ils est à eux.

(2) Translate: with me, at my house, at his house, with her, before them (*masc.*), behind them (*fem.*), for him, of them (*masc.*), without her, without them (*masc.*), by (beside) him, by me, after you, after her.

(3) Give eight possible answers to each question, using disjunctive pronouns: 1. Qui est là? 2. Qui a crié pendant la nuit? 3. Qui a perdu ce mouchoir?

C. (1) Re-read exercise A of Lesson XXII. Close the book and reproduce it in the future with the following as key words: se coucher ce soir — des projets pour demain — se lever — déjeuner — sortir — prendre tramway, autobus — passer chez modiste — aller chez couturière — essayer robes — déjeuner avec papa au restaurant — au magasin — des gants — rentrer — théâtre ce soir — content d'être au lit.

(2) Translate and explain the cases of *ce* or *il* (elle, etc.):

1. She is here; she is my teacher. 2. They went (*partir*, see on XVIII, B, 2) this morning; they are the ones (= it is

they) who went this morning. 3. I am the one (= It is I) who spoke (*1st person*) to you. 4. He is famous; he is a famous man. 5. She is very pretty; she is a very pretty lady. 6. He is good (*sage*); he is a good boy. 7. It (*street car*) stops here; it is here that it stops. 8. They are gone (*partir*); they are my friends. 9. She stops; she is a good child. 10. He is [*a*] postman; he is the postman who brought the letters.

(3) *Fill in each blank with the present, imperfect, past indefinite and future (four forms) of the verb in parenthesis:* 1. (*sortir*) Notre voisin — de sa maison. 2. (*monter*) Les voyageurs — dans la voiture. 3. (*faire*) Cela ne — rien (*rien as object has the same position as pas*). 4. (*crier*) Le conducteur — les numéros. 5. (*s'arrêter*) Les tramways — de l'autre côté de la rue. 6. (*se promener*) Mon oncle — à cheval. 7. (*courir: 1st future, courrai*) Ces jeunes filles — nuit et jour. 8. (*avoir besoin*) Ces enfants — d'un bon dîner. 9. (*avoir*) Il y — une fois une belle dame. 10. (*être*) Il — temps de partir. 11. (*cesser*) Mon père — de fumer. 12. (*s'appeler*) Le petit garçon — Charles [*çarl*]. 13. (*commencer*) Le professeur — la leçon.

LESSON XXIV

98. Impersonal Verbs. They are conjugated in the third person singular only, with the subject *il* = *it*, used indefinitely and absolutely. Among such are

(a) verbs describing natural phenomena, as in English:

Quel temps fait-il?
Il fait beau temps.
Il pleut, il pleuvait.
Il a plu, il pleuvra.
Il neige, il a neigé
Il fait chaud, il fait du vent

What kind of weather is it?
It is fine (weather).
It is raining, it was raining.
It has rained, it will rain.
It is snowing, it has snowed.
It is hot, it is windy.

(b) Il faut:

Il faut saluer ses amis.

It is necessary to (we must, you must, one must) speak to our (your, one's) friends.

(c) The idiomatic expression *il y a* + an object noun.*Il y a des plumes sur la table.*

There are pens on the table.

Il y a dix milles d'ici à la ville.

It is ten miles from here to the city.

(d) *Il est* with expressions of time:*Il est trois heures, midi.*

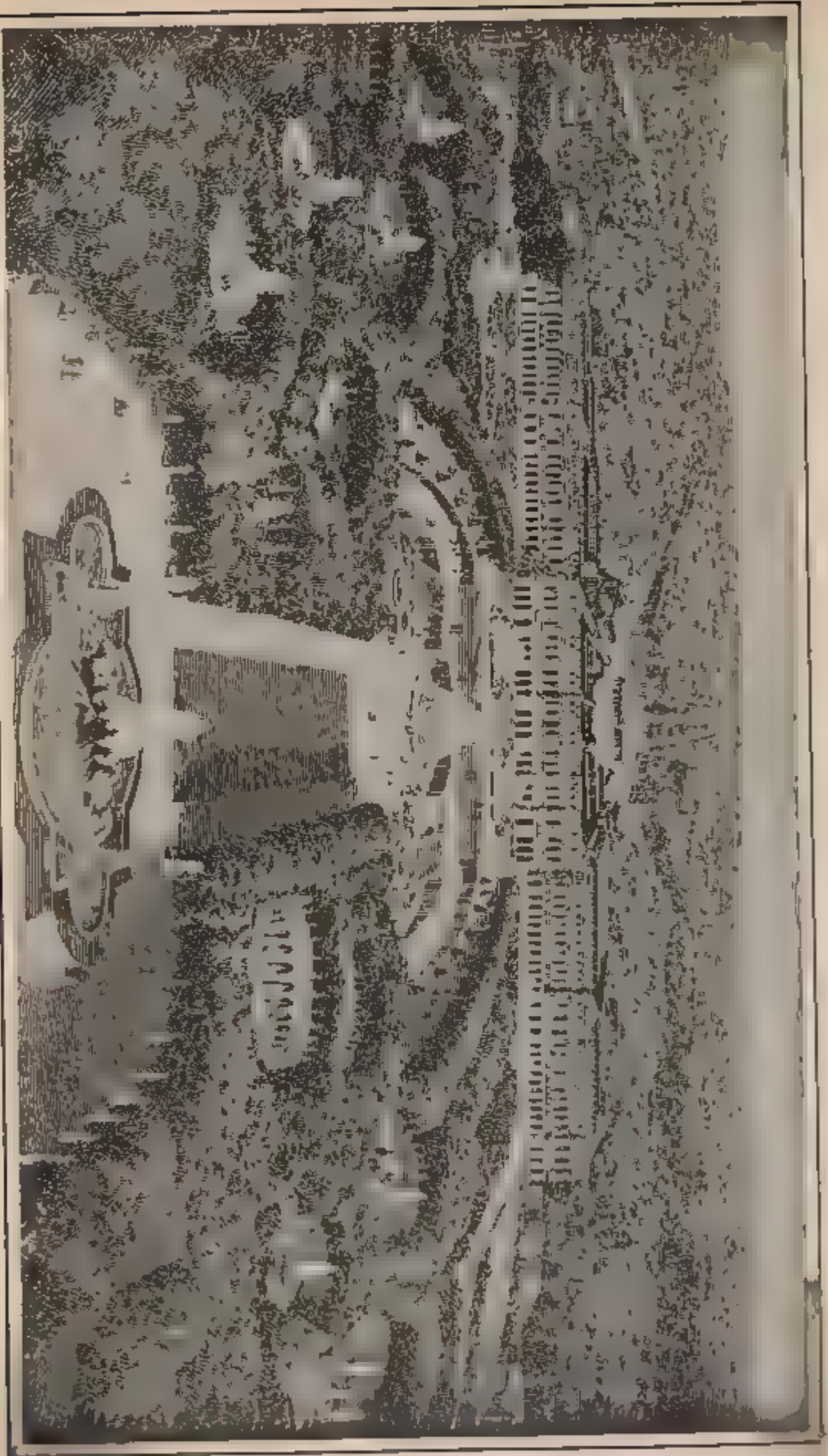
It is three o'clock, twelve o'clock (noon).

Il est une heure (du matin).

It is one o'clock (1 A.M.).

EXERCISE XXIV

une auto(mobile) [oto(mobil)] automobile (*often masc.*)*le bateau* [bato] boat*le bout* [bu] end*le camarade* [kamarad] school-mate, chum*le ciel* [sjel] sky*le congé* [kõze] leave; *jour de congé* holiday*le coucher du soleil* [kuʃedysolɛ:j] sunset*un endroit* [œnãdrwa] spot, place*une excursion* [eksksyrsjõ] trip*le lac* [lak] lake*le lever du soleil* [ləvedysolɛ:j] sunrise*le monde* [mõ:d] world*le nuage* [nɔa:ʒ] cloud*les provisions* *f.* [prɔvizjõ] food, things to eat*le repas* [ləpa] meal*le vent* [vã] wind*couvert* [kuvɛ:r] overcast, covered*propre* [prɔpr] clean*le lundi* [lœdi] Monday*le mardi* [mardi] Tuesday*le mercredi* [mɛkrɛdi] Wednesday*le jeudi* [ʒœdi] Thursday*le vendredi* [vã:drɛdi] Friday*le samedi* [samdi] Saturday*le dimanche* [dimã:ʃ] Sunday*appeler* [aple] call*s'apprêter* [saprɛte] get ready*chasser* [ʃase] drive away*neiger* [nɛʒe] snow*il neige* [nɛ:ʒ] it is snowing*pleuvoir* [plœvwa:r] rain*il pleut* [plø] it is raining*se reposer* [sɛrpoze] rest*après-demain* [apredmẽ] day after to-morrow*avant-hier* [avã(t)jɛ:r] day before yesterday*dehors* [dɔ:r] outdoors*près de* [prɛdɔ] near*sous* [su] under, beneath*pendant que* [pãdãkɔ] while



VIRBAILLES



UNE PROMENADE EN BATEAU

A. (1) 1. C'est aujourd'hui vendredi. 2. Mardi dernier nous avons fait une jolie excursion. 3. Nous nous sommes levés avant le lever du soleil et nous avons regardé dehors pour voir quel temps il faisait. 4. Le ciel était couvert de nuages et il commençait à pleuvoir. 5. Il a plu pendant une heure, mais après le petit déjeuner il a cessé de pleuvoir. 6. Le vent a chassé les nuages et bientôt il a fait très beau. 7. À dix heures nous sommes partis en automobile pour passer la journée dans le parc de Versailles, un des plus beaux parcs du monde. 8. Nous avons pris des choses à manger parce que nous voulions (*wished*) dîner sous les arbres. 9. Nous étions huit dans notre automobile mais nous étions bien malgré cela. 10. Il y avait plusieurs autres automobiles pour nos camarades. 11. En route nous avons chanté et crié, et nous avons beaucoup ri. 12. J'aime les excursions en auto, si on ne marche pas trop vite. 13. La grande route était très belle, avec de beaux arbres des deux côtés. 14. Les petits chemins dans la forêt étaient moins bons mais cela ne faisait rien. 15. Nous ne voulions pas aller trop vite.

(2) 16. Au bout d'une heure nous nous sommes arrêtés dans un joli endroit près d'un petit lac. 17. Il y avait de l'herbe et de beaux arbres. 18. Nos parents sont restés sous les arbres pour préparer le repas, pendant que les enfants s'amusaient. 19. Quelques-uns des garçons ont joué à la balle. 20. D'autres ont fait une promenade en bateau sur le petit lac. 21. Il y avait plusieurs bateaux et quelques-unes des jeunes filles les ont accompagnés. 22. Avant le repas ma mère m'a dit: « Tes mains ne sont pas propres; va les laver tout de suite. » 23. Après le dîner on s'est reposé sur l'herbe parce qu'on était fatigué. 24. À cinq heures nous sommes partis et nous sommes arrivés chez nous avant le coucher du soleil. 25. Quelle belle journée! En hiver on ne fait pas de si jolies excursions. 26. Il fait froid, il neige et très souvent il pleut toute la journée et on s'amuse mieux à la maison. 27. Les jours sont aussi très courts. Le soleil se lève tard et se couche de bonne heure. J'aime mieux l'été.

14. Memorize *: Eh, bonjour Lundi!
 Comment va Mardi?
 Très bien, Mercredi;
 Je viens de la part de Jeudi,
 Dire à Vendredi,
 Qu'il s'apprête Samedi,
 Pour aller à l'église Dimanche.

(1. (1) *Transfer the story in A to the future, substituting demain for aujourd'hui, prochain for dernier, futures for past indefinites, etc., and tell it first in the first person as above, and then of mes cousins, making the proper changes of verbs, pronouns, etc. The first person, future, of voulions is voudrons (or use allons vouloir).*

(2) *Traduisez:* 1. It was raining when we got up this morning, but it did not rain long. 2. When it stopped raining we went out. Our friends were waiting for us. 3. They invited us to go with them to Versailles, where they were going to spend the day in the beautiful park. 4. There were eight of us in their motor car, but in spite of that we were very comfortable. 5. On the way we laughed and sang. When we got to our destination we all got out (*descendre*). 6. While our parents prepared dinner on the grass, the boys played ball. 7. Some of the girls went for a boat ride on the small lake. 8. We asked them (*indirect object*) to (*de*) wait for us, but they would (*imperf.* of *vouloir*; 1st person, *voulais*) not. 9. Two of the girls fell into the water, but they did not hurt themselves. 10. At six o'clock my mother called us and we set out (= departed). 11. The car went rapidly and we got home before sunset.

15. Répondez aux questions: 1. Quel jour de la semaine est-ce aujourd'hui? 2. Quel jour est-ce que ce sera demain? 3. Et

* Translation: (Good morning, good day). How do you do Monday! How is Tuesday? — Very well, Wednesday: — I come from (= in behalf of), Thursday — To tell Friday — That he is to get ready Saturday, — To go to church Sunday.

Observe the use of capital letters here, contrary, apparently, to § 21. In jingle the days are personified.

quel jour était-ce hier? 4. Et après-demain? 5. Et avant-hier? 6. Quels jours de la semaine avez-vous vos classes? 7. Allez-vous à l'école tous les jours? 8. Jeudi est jour de congé pour les petits Français; avez-vous congé le jeudi? 9. Est-ce que vous vous amusez le samedi? 10. Aimez-vous mieux les samedis ou les lundis? 11. Quand est-ce que «Vendredi» s'apprête? 12. Pourquoi s'apprête-t-il? 13. Vous apprêtez-vous le samedi pour aller à l'église le dimanche? 14. Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui? 15. Comment va votre père? 16. Quels sont les jours de la semaine?

E. Dictée: Lesson XXII, A.

VOCABULARY REVIEW No. 3

(1) Give opposite or synonym: bon marché, une bottine, une semaine, deux semaines, tard, faire beau, faire chaud, avoir raison, essayer, se lever, de bonne heure, le lever du soleil, jour, matin, pauvre, ensuite, quelque chose, sale, premier.

(2) Supply the proper words: 1. La terre est ^{recouverte} de neige. 2. Le vent ^{souleve} les nuages. 3. Il ^{répond} à vos questions. 4. La couturière fait des ^{robes}, la modiste fait des ^{chapeaux}. 5. J'étais fatigué et j'ai dormi ^{beaucoup} ce matin. 6. Je suis arrivé en ^{train} à l'école. 7. Je me coucherai de bonne heure parce que j'ai ^{besoin}. 8. Je vais au concert parce que j'aime la ^{musique}. 9. Je vais voir une ^{pièce} de Molière au ^{théâtre} ce soir. 10. Allez vite laver vos mains, elles sont ^{sales}; elles ne sont pas ^{propres}. 11. Je me suis ^{coiffé} les cheveux; je me suis ^{frisé} la figure. 12. J'ai mes ^{chaussures} aux pieds. 13. Pour me laver les mains j'ai besoin de ^{savon} et d'une ^{serviette}. 14. Je n'aime pas cet enfant, il n'est pas ^{agréable}. 15. Prenons l'autobus qui ^{arrête} à ce coin de la rue. 16. Les ^{passagers} montent dans le tramway; le conducteur crie les ^{numéros} et nous montons dans ^{l'un} de nos numéros. 17. Je n'aime pas les autos, j'aime mieux me promener à ^{pied}. 18. Quand il ^{fait} froid, je mettrai mes gants. 19. Nous avons acheté deux ^{paires} de souliers. 20. Je marche avec les ^{enfants} et les ^{jeunes gens}, je pense avec la ^{raison}.

(3) *Supply past indefinite and future of cesser or s'arrêter according to the sense:* 1. Il ^{cessera}~~cessa~~ de pleuvoir. 2. Le train ^{s'arrêtera}~~s'arrêta~~. 3. Il ne neige pas maintenant, la neige a ^{cessé}~~cessé~~ de tomber. 4. Cet enfant a ^{s'arrêta}~~s'arrêta~~ d'écouter. 5. Il ^{s'arrêta}~~s'arrêta~~ à la porte. 6. Ne vous ^{s'arrêtez}~~s'arrêtez~~ pas dans la rue; vous serez en retard pour la classe. *Supply the infinitive of one of these verbs:* 7. Voulez-vous ^{arrêter}~~arrêter~~ vous arrêter? 8. Voulez-vous ^{arrêter}~~arrêter~~ de causer avec eux?

(4) *Supply fois or temps or heure:* 1. Il fait beau ^{temps}~~temps~~; deux à la ^{fois}~~fois~~; il est ^{temps}~~temps~~ de partir; quelle ^{heure}~~heure~~ est-il? c'est ^{heure}~~heure~~ du dîner. 2. Combien de ^{fois}~~fois~~ resterez-vous chez la couturière? 3. Combien de ^{fois}~~fois~~ les avez-vous vus? 4. Le ^{temps}~~temps~~ c'est de l'argent. 5. Je n'ai pas le ^{temps}~~temps~~ d'y aller. 6. Il a neigé plusieurs ^{heures}~~heures~~ vendredi dernier. 7. Depuis combien de ^{heures}~~heures~~ demeurez-vous à New-York? 8. Notre auto [oto] s'est arrêtée trois ^{fois}~~fois~~. 9. Il y avait une ^{fois}~~fois~~ une petite fille très sage.

(5) a. *Supply de bonne heure or bientôt:* 1. Ils se lèveront ^{bientôt}~~bientôt~~ demain. 2. Il est un peu en retard mais il arrivera ^{bientôt}~~bientôt~~. 3. J'ai fait une promenade ^{déjà}~~déjà~~ ce matin. 4. Je rentrerai ^{déjà}~~déjà~~ pour le déjeuner. 5. Attendez un peu, l'autobus arrivera ^{bientôt}~~bientôt~~. 6. Si le tramway n'arrive pas ^{bientôt}~~bientôt~~, j'irai à ma destination à pied. 7. Aujourd'hui ils se sont réveillés ^{déjà}~~déjà~~.

b. *Supply tard or en retard:* 1. J'aime à me lever ^{tard}~~tard~~ en hiver. 2. Le soleil se couche ^{tard}~~tard~~ en été. 3. Je suis parti très ^{tard}~~tard~~ de chez moi. 4. Cet élève est toujours ^{tard}~~tard~~. 5. Vous êtes ^{tard}~~tard~~ pour prendre le train. 6. Le train est arrivé ^{tard}~~tard~~ à la gare.

(6) *Use in two sentences each the verbs conjugated with être (see Lesson XVIII).*

(7) *Supply suitable words:* 1. Nous avons été au « Bon Marché » (magasin célèbre de Paris). 2. Nous avons acheté une paire de ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~, trois paires de ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~, et deux ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~ pour ma grande sœur. 3. Et nous avons acheté une jolie ^{robe}~~robe verte pour mon oncle, des ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~, des ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~, et des ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~ pour mon père et des ^{chaussures}~~chaussures~~ pour ma petite sœur. 4. Tous les enfants aiment les ^{jeux}~~jeux~~.~~

(8) Énumérez (enumerate) les objets dont vous servez pour votre toilette (voyez aux Leçons XX, XXI).

(9) Complétez: 1. Vous ^{avez} trop de cigares. 2. Quand les enfants ^{ont} peur, ils ^{crient}. 3. Les enfants ^{ne} crient pas beaucoup. 4. Quand le ciel est couvert de ^{nuages} en hiver, on dit qu'il va ^{neiger}. 5. Si c'est en été, on dit qu'il va ^{pleuvoir}. 6. On se promène sur l'eau dans un ^{bateau}. 7. On se promène à travers la forêt à ^{cheval}. 8. On se promène sur les grandes routes en ^{auto} ou à ^{vélo} ou à ^{pié}.

(10) Quels sont les jours de la semaine?

(11) Dites en français: already, again, late, early, at length, through, beside, near, yell loudly, the same day, out-doors

LESSON XXV

99. The Infinitive. Some of the commoner uses of the infinitive are:

1. Without any preposition, (a) after such verbs as **devoir**, *must*, *ought to*, **falloir**, *must*, *be necessary to*, **pouvoir**, *can*, *be able to*, **savoir**, *can*, *know how to*, **vouloir**, *will*, *wish*. (b) after verbs of motion such as **aller**, *go*, **venir**, *come*; (c) after verbs of perceiving such as **écouter**, *listen (to)*, **entendre**, *hear*, **voir**, *see*, **regarder**, *look at*; and after **faire**, *make*, *cause to*, **laisser**, *let*.

Désire-t-il aller en ville?

Does he wish to go downtown?

Il faut travailler.

He (we, you, they, etc.) must work.

Je vais chercher des plumes.

I am going to get some pens.

Je vois venir des soldats.

I see some soldiers coming.

Je fais sonner la cloche.

I make the bell ring.

2. Preceded by **de**, (a) after impersonal **être** followed by an adjective; (b) after many verbs, such as **cesser**, *stop*, **demander**, *ask*, **dire**, *tell*, **essayer**, *try*, **prier**, *beg*, **regretter**, *regret*, *be sorry*, **tâcher**, *try*; (c) after nouns to form adjective phrases; and after most adjectives.

Il est facile de parler.	It is easy to talk.
Il a cessé de chanter.	He has ceased singing.
Le crime de voler.	The crime of stealing.
Vous êtes libre de partir.	You are free to go.
Je vous prie de rester quelques minutes.	I beg of you to stay a few minutes.

4. Preceded by *à*, (a) after such verbs as *aimer*, *like*, *s'amuser*, *have a good time*, *apprendre*, *learn*, *avoir*, *have*, *chercher*, *seek*, *commencer*, *begin*, *continuer*, *continue*, *enseigner*, *teach*, *inviter*, *invite*, *se mettre*, *begin*, *réussir*, *succeed*; and (b) after some adjectives denoting fitness, tendency, purpose, etc.

J'aime à patiner.	I like to skate (like skating).
Je m'amuse à patiner.	I amuse myself (by) skating.
Commencez à lire.	Begin to read.
Nous avons à copier nos phrases.	We have to copy our sentences.
Il se met à travailler.	He begins to work.
Ceci est bon à manger.	This is good to eat.
Cela est facile à faire.	That is easy to do.

N.B. — *Aimer* may also (colloquially) be followed by the pure infinitive; e.g. *j'aime à marcher lentement*, *I like to walk slowly*.

4. Observe that the same adjective may take *à* or *de*, according to the construction in which it is used. When the infinitive depends upon the adjective and is not the logical subject of the sentence, the adjective and the infinitive are connected by means of *à*; when the infinitive is the real subject of the sentence, it is preceded by *de*.

Il est facile à contenter.	He is easy to satisfy.
Il est facile de le contenter.	It is easy to satisfy him.
La chose est facile à faire.	The thing is easy to do.
Il est difficile de patiner.	Skating is difficult.

5. A verb governed by a preposition must be in the infinitive, except after *en* (cf. § 101); the infinitive is usually translated into English by means of a present participle:

Il a fait sans penser.	I did it without thinking.
Il a parti sans rien dire.	He left without saying anything

100. Present Participle of *donner, finir, vendre, etc.*

<i>Giving</i>	<i>Finishing</i>	<i>Selling</i>
donn ant [dɔnɑ̃]	finiss ant [finisɑ̃]	vend ant [vɑ̃dɑ̃]
<i>Having</i>	<i>Being</i>	
ay ant [ɛjɑ̃]	ét ant [etɑ̃]	

101. **Agreement.** Used as an adjective, the present participle agrees like an adjective; otherwise it is invariable:

Une scène charmante.	A charming scene.
Les enfants sont obéissants.	The children are obedient.
Elle tombait souvent en <i>marchant</i> .	She often fell while walking.
Ce professeur aime à s'amuser en lisant les pièces de Molière.	This teacher likes to entertain himself by reading Molière's plays.
En lisant on apprend à lire.	By reading one learns to read.
Tout en pleurant, elle continua.	Still weeping, she went on.

N.B. — The present participle, when preceded by *en*, strengthened sometimes by *tout*, is often called the *gerund*. The preposition *en* is expressed in English by *on, in, while, by* or is left untranslated.

102. Present Indicative of *pouvoir, be able, can, may* (irreg.)

I can, am able, etc.

je peux or puis [zəpø,pi]	nous pouvons [nupuvø]
tu peux [typø]	vous pouvez [vupuve]
il peut [ilpø]	ils peuvent [ilpœiv]

103. The impersonal *il faut* (imperfect *il fallait*, past indef. *il a fallu*, future *il faudra*) is often used with the pure infinitive to indicate a general obligation on the part of the speaker or the person spoken to or about:

Il faut faire son devoir.	One must do one's duty.
Il faut partir.	I (we, you, he, they) must leave.
Il ne fallait pas s'arrêter.	You (we, he, they, she) ought not to have stopped.
Il a fallu beaucoup travailler	We (they, you, etc.) had to work hard.
Il ne faudra pas voler.	We (one, people, etc.) must not steal.

Observe the position of the negative words in the French examples.

EXERCISE XXV

la carte [kart] card, map	venir [vəni:r] come; il vient
la cloche [kloʃ] bell	[vjɛ] he comes, is coming
la connaissance [kɔnəsɑ:s] ac- quaintance	vouloir [vulwa:r] wish
un effort [efɔ:r] effort	apprendre (à) [apʁɔ:dr] learn, teach
la glace [glas] ice, mirror	enseigner (à) [ɑ̃sɛp] teach
le roman [romɑ] novel	réussir (à) [reysi:r] succeed
la soirée [sware] evening (<i>when duration is stressed</i>)	essayer (de) [esɛʒ] try, at- tempt
charmant [ʃarmɑ] delightful	prier (de) [priɛ] ask, beg, re- quest
enchanté [ɑ̃ʃɑte] delighted	regretter (de) [ʁegʁete] regret, be sorry
libre [libr] free	patiner [patine] skate
falloir [falwa:r] be necessary;	se porter be (<i>of health</i>)
il faut [fo] it is necessary,	remercier [ʁemɛrsje] thank
one must; il faudra [fodra]	sonner [sɔne] ring
it will be necessary, one will have to or must	facilement [fasilmɑ] easily
pouvoir [puvwa:r] be able, can	

A. 1. Bonjour, monsieur; je suis enchanté de faire votre connaissance. 2. Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui? 3. — Très bien, merci. Et vous? 4. — Qui? Moi? Toujours bien, je vous remercie. 5. Aimez-vous ce temps? — Oh, beaucoup. 6. Il a fait froid cette nuit (*last night*) mais maintenant on voit le soleil et il fait presque chaud. 7. J'ai fait une promenade charmante dans le parc ce matin. 8. Il n'y a pas de fleurs, mais il y a des * petits oiseaux qui ne sont pas partis, et qui n'ont pas encore cessé de chanter. 9. En passant j'ai regardé le petit lac et j'ai vu qu'il y avait de la glace. 10. Nous pouvons bientôt patiner. 11. On peut s'amuser facilement en hiver, n'est ce pas? 12. — Oui, il est très facile de s'amuser dehors quand on se porte bien. 13. Et si on ne désire pas sortir, on peut rester à la maison à lire et à faire de la musique. 14. J'ai

* Observe *des petits oiseaux*, like *des petits pois*. The adjective *ad* *noun* are felt as a compound noun. Similarly we say regularly *des filles*, *des petits pains* (*rolls*) and, often, *des petits garçons*.

commencé hier un roman de Dumas [dyma]. 15. Et souvent nous invitons nos amis à passer la soirée chez nous. 16. On chante, on danse, on joue aux cartes. 17. Oui. Il est facile de bien s'amuser quand on a des amis.

B. (1) *Use the indicated infinitive, directly or preceded by a preposition, according to § 99:* 1. Vous ne pouvez pas (parler). 2. Il faut (se coucher) tout de suite. 3. Nous allons (nous lever) maintenant. 4. Il a déjà cessé (pleuvoir). 5. Je regrette (quitter) mes amis. 6. Je vous prie (répondre) à ma question. 7. J'ai beaucoup à faire; nous avons trop (faire). 8. Ma sœur a entendu (chanter) Caruso. 9. Vous entendrez (chanter) les oiseaux dans le parc. 10. Nous voulons (voir) le petit lac. 11. Je vois (tomber) la neige. 12. À quelle heure voulez-vous (dîner)? 13. Le vent a réussi (chasser) les nuages. 14. Vous pouvez (réussir) (parler) français, si vous tâchez (bien prononcer). 15. Nous essayons (parler) français. 16. Je vais (me promener) près de la forêt. 17. Il m'a enseigné (monter) à cheval. 18. Vous êtes libre (jouer) dans mon jardin. 19. Regrettez-vous (cesser) (fumer)? 20. Je vous prie (vous servir) de mon savon. 21. Il fait jour; il faut (se lever) tout de suite; il faudra (rentrer) avant minuit. 22. J'aimais (passer) les vacances à la campagne. 23. Elle avait réussi (trouver) son livre. 24. Il n'est pas facile (bien prononcer) le français. 25. Désirez-vous (vous arrêter) ici? 26. Ils voient (venir) leurs amis. 27. Il écoutait (sonner) les cloches. 28. Il m'a prié (le mener) au concert. 29. Il s'amuse (lire). 30. Il m'apprendra (patiner). 31. Les élèves demanderont au professeur (leur enseigner) (lire) le français.

(2) *What do you observe about the position of the infinitive after entendre, voir, écouter? Contrast it with the order in English.*

(3) a. *Observe carefully:* 1. La classe a appris à bien prononcer. 2. Après avoir fait ma toilette, je suis descendu. 3. Je regrette de vous voir partir. 4. Mon père a fini par me chasser de la maison. 5. On se couche pour dormir. 6. On ne peut rien apprendre sans faire un effort.

*after a prep. we can't use partic.
 "en" (while) we use the pres part. In all other cases we use the infinitives -*

b. These six prepositions take the infinitive. What form of the infinitive is found after *après*? *Par* with the infinitive is usually found only after *commencer* and *finir*. Observe that *en* does not take the infinitive. For by + verb form in other cases, compare § 101, example 5. May we use *avant* alone before an infinitive?

c. Translate: 1. After finishing my work; after eating too much. 2. We shall begin by reading aloud (*à haute voix*). 3. One learns to skate by skating. 4. Before leaving, I wish to thank you again (*encore une fois*).

d. Note the usual position of *bien* with infinitives (before), and in compound tenses (before the past participle). Write: 1. We had a very good time. 2. She sang well yesterday.

C. (1) Translate the participial phrases (be careful about the auxiliaries): 1. Having finished his lesson. 2. Having arrived before noon. 3. Having stopped eating. 4. Having gone to see her. 5. Having succeeded in teaching you to skate. 6. Having been to the theater yesterday evening (not *soirée*). 7. Having gone out early. 8. Having come in (*rentrer*) late. 9. Having waked (1st person: *m'étant réveillé*. Third person?) before daylight (*le jour*). 10. Having got up (1st plural fem.: *nous étant levées*. Third plural fem.?) at six o'clock. 11. Having begged (*prier*) my father to give me more money. 12. Having asked (*demander*) my chum to come to see me.

(2) Traduisez: 1. He enters without knocking. 2. She left without looking at me; you cannot pronounce French without making an effort. 3. In winter we amuse ourselves by (*à*) skating. 4. He will not succeed in finding the right (*bon*) road. 5. Do you want to spend your time in (*à*) running-about (*courir*) the streets? 6. He speaks of going to France (the) next summer. 7. He cannot speak of going away without regretting to leave his friends. 8. While skating (see § 101, example 3) yesterday, I fell and hurt myself. 9. When I was small I used to fall and hurt myself while skating. 10. Appetite comes (*vient*) while one eats (= eating). 11. We (On) learn to speak French by speaking (see § 101, example 5).
 We (On) succeed in stopping smoking by stopping smoking.

LESSON XXVI

104. Present Subjunctive of *donner, finir, vendre*

<i>I (may) give, etc.</i>	<i>I (may) finish, etc.</i>	<i>I (may) sell, etc.</i>
donn <i>e</i> [dɔ̃]	finiss <i>e</i> [finis]	vend <i>e</i> [vɑ̃d]
donn <i>es</i> [dɔ̃]	finiss <i>es</i> [finis]	vend <i>es</i> [vɑ̃d]
donn <i>e</i> [dɔ̃]	finiss <i>e</i> [finis]	vend <i>e</i> [vɑ̃d]
donn <i>ions</i> [dɔ̃jɔ̃]	finiss <i>ions</i> [finisjɔ̃]	vend <i>ions</i> [vɑ̃djɔ̃]
donn <i>iez</i> [dɔ̃je]	finiss <i>iez</i> [finisje]	vend <i>iez</i> [vɑ̃dje]
donn <i>ent</i> [dɔ̃]	finiss <i>ent</i> [finis]	vend <i>ent</i> [vɑ̃d]

N B. — The paradigm meanings *I may give, etc.*, are only approximate, as will be seen from the examples below.

105. Present Subjunctive of *avoir, être*

<i>I (may) have, etc.</i>	<i>I (may) be, etc.</i>
aie [ɛ] ayons [ɛjɔ̃]	sois [swa] soyons [swajɔ̃]
aies [ɛ] ayez [ɛje]	sois [swa] soyez [swaje]
ait [ɛ] aient [ɛ]	soit [swa] soient [swa]

106. Use of the Subjunctive. Some of the commoner uses of the subjunctive are:

1. In a subordinate noun clause introduced by *que, that*, after expressions of *willing* or *desiring*:

Je désire que vous restiez. I desire you to remain (= that you may or should remain).

2. Similarly, after expressions of *joy* or *sorrow*:

Je suis content qu'il soit ici. I am glad he is here.

3. So also after expressions of *necessity*, like *il faut*:

Il faut que vous restiez. You must remain.
Il est nécessaire que vous restiez. It is necessary for you to remain.

N B. — We learned in §§ 99, 103 that *falloir* is often followed by the pure infinitive. In B and C of the Exercise below the pupil will find examples that should help him to decide between the cases when the infinitive or subjunctive may be used indifferently, or when the subjunctive is required. It should be observed that the subjunctive construction is preferable in such cases as example 1, when we have a definite person in mind.

1. *que* in adverbial clauses after certain conjunctions, *e.g.*, *pour que*, *in order that*, *pour que*, *in order that*, *avant que*, *before*, *bien que*, *although*, *quoique*, *although*, etc.
Bien qu'il soit pauvre il est heureux. Although he is poor, he is happy.

5. *Que* is never omitted, as *that* often is in English:
Je suis content qu'il soit ici. I am glad (that) he is here.

107. Tense Sequence. Present or Future in the principal clause is regularly followed by Present Subjunctive:

Pres. Il faut	} <i>que vous parliez.</i>	{ You must speak.
Fut. Il faudra		{ You will have to speak.

108. Present Indicative of *vouloir*, *will*, *wish*, etc. (irreg.)

I will, wish, etc.

je veux [zøvø]	nous voulons [nuvulɔ̃]
tu veux [tyvø]	vous voulez [vuvel]
il veut [ilvø]	ils veulent [ilvel]

109. Present Subjunctive of *faire* (irreg.)

I (may) do, etc.

fasse [fas]	fassions [fasjɔ̃]
fasses [fas]	fassiez [fasje]
fasse [fas]	fassent [fas]

EXERCISE XXVI

le billet [bijɛ] ticket	avoir l'intention de intend
le doute [dut] doubt	dire [dir] say, tell
un esprit [espri] wit, intelligence,	envoyer [ɑ̃vwaje] send
spirit	féliciter [felisite] congratulate
la fin [fɛ̃] end	laisser [lase] leave, allow
la guerre [gɛ:r] war	permettre (de) [permɛtr]
une intention [ɛ̃tɑ̃sjɔ̃] intention	allow, permit
le moyen [mwajɛ̃] means, way	voyager [vwajaze] travel
la vie [vi] life	
aimable [amabl] kind	ne . . . que only
charmé [ʃarmɛ] delighted	sans doute [sɑ̃dut] doubtless,
mille [mil] a thousand	certainly
possible [pɔ̃sibl] possible	seulement [sœlmɑ̃] only

EXERCISE XXVI (Continued)

afin que [afɛkə] in order that,	au revoir! [orvwa:r] good-bye,
so that	see you again!
avant que [avɑkə] before	c'est cela [sɛsla] that's right,
bien que [bjɛkə] although	that's it
quoique [kwakə] although	peut-être [pøtɛ:tr] perhaps

A. Use the infinitive in parenthesis with or without a preposition according to usage: 1. On ne peut pas (bien marcher) sur la glace, il faut (apprendre)¹ (patiner). 2. Je regrette (ne pas pouvoir) (patiner). 3. Il a cessé² (neiger) maintenant; nous pouvons (sortir). 4. Désirez-vous (faire) la connaissance de Monsieur Daudet [dodɛ]? 5. — Beaucoup. Je vous prie (me présenter) à Monsieur Daudet. 6. — Alors, permettez-moi³ (vous présenter) mon ami, Monsieur Dupin. 7. — Je suis charmé⁴ (faire) votre connaissance, monsieur. 8. Êtes-vous depuis longtemps en Amérique? 9. — Non, monsieur. Je ne suis en Amérique que depuis trois mois. Je l'aime beaucoup, et je regretterai (partir) la semaine prochaine. 10. — Vous avez réussi (très bien apprendre) l'anglais. Permettez-moi (vous féliciter). 11. — Je vous remercie, monsieur. Vous êtes mille fois aimable, mais je commence seulement⁵ (l'apprendre). 12. Mais où avez-vous appris⁶ (parler) français? 13. Comment avez-vous réussi⁷ (parler) et (comprendre) si bien? Vous avez été sans doute en France! 14. — Non, monsieur, je regrette⁸ (n'avoir) pas encore vu la France. 15. J'avais l'intention (y aller) l'année dernière, mais la guerre ne permettait pas (voyager). 16. Eh bien, il faut (venir) bientôt; et venez (me voir) à Paris, n'est-ce pas? 17. — Merci, monsieur. Je veux (le faire) et je le ferai l'été prochain, si je peux — Au revoir, monsieur! Au revoir! À (till) l'année prochaine! — C'est cela. À l'année prochaine, à Paris!

B Contrast the following sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Il désire réussir. | Il désire que nous réussissions. |
| 2. Je veux le faire. | Il veut que je le fasse. |
| 3. Nous sommes contents de vous voir si bien réussir. | Nous sommes contents que vous ayez si bien réussi. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Vous regrettez de l'avoir fait, n'est-ce pas? | Je ne regrette pas que vous l'ayez fait. |
| 5. Il faut vous féliciter de votre prononciation. | Il faut que le professeur vous félicite de votre prononciation. |
| 6. Il est nécessaire de permettre cela aux enfants. | Il est nécessaire que vous me permettiez de vous le dire. |

What is the essential difference in regard to the subject of the dependent verb that makes the subjunctive necessary in the sentences of the second column?

Hence, what general statement can you formulate in the case of verbs that come under both § 99 and § 106; that is, when is the infinitive used and when the subjunctive?

C. (1) *Make two groups of sentences with désirer, vouloir, regretter, être content, il faudra, in which you illustrate both constructions possible after these verbs. Observe that in cases like § 99, 1, example 2, § 103, and § 106, 3, example 1, the infinitive and subjunctive constructions after il faut (faudra) are exactly equivalent. This is often the case when the subject in English is a personal pronoun; but il faut que cet élève fasse son travail.*

(2) *Supply the proper form of the verb in parenthesis, inserting any missing preposition:* 1. (être) Bien qu'il ~~soit~~ riche, il est heureux. 2. (avoir) Quoiqu'elle ~~ait~~ beaucoup d'argent, elle a de l'esprit. 3. (faire) Bien qu'il ~~soit~~ beau aujourd'hui, ces enfants ne peuvent pas sortir. 4. (partir) Quoique nous ~~soyons~~ de très bonne heure, nous n'arriverons qu'à minuit. 5. (faire) Mon père désire que je ~~sois~~ un voyage en France pour mieux (apprendre) (parler) français. 6. (entendre) Nous mènerons mon cousin au concert ce soir afin qu'il ~~soit~~ de la¹ bonne musique. 7. (finir) Je le laisserai tranquille tout(e) l'après-midi pour qu'il ~~soit~~ son travail avant le dîner. 8. (finir) Nous ne partirons pas avant qu'il ~~soit~~ ses leçons pour demain. 9. (faire) Il fermait la porte afin qu'il ~~soit~~ assez chaud dans sa chambre. 10. (arriver) Nous n'avons pas nos places et il ne faut pas que nous ~~soyons~~ trop tard. 11. (être) Quoique nos places ne ~~soient~~

¹ Compare XXV, A, footnote.

pas trop bonnes, j'entendrai bien. 12. (avoir) Mon cousin entendra bien aussi quoiqu'il ne ^{pas} pas de trop bonnes oreilles. 13. (quitter) Il faudra que nous ^{la} la salle avant la fin du concert. 14. (avoir) Il est nécessaire que nous ^{nos} nos billets avant d'entrer dans la salle. 15. (être) Il faut que nous ^à à nos places avant qu'on ^{1°} (chanter).

(3) *Traduisez:* 1. We are delighted that you are having a good time in America. 2. Although you have been here only a few months, you speak English very well. 3. I must congratulate you on your pronunciation. 4. I wish to send my son to France, in order that he may learn (§ 202) to speak French. 5. He likes it very much, but he is just beginning (is beginning only) to learn to speak it. 6. When your son is in Paris, he must make the acquaintance of my old friend Mr. Dumas, who has several sons and three daughters. 7. One learns a language very quickly by talking with other young people (*gens*). 8. They are the best teachers. Your son must often spend the evening at his house. 9. He will have to (must) learn the language, in order to play cards and chat with the young ladies. 10. I shall be glad to have him do that (that he do . . .). 11. We wish him to become acquainted with (*faire connaissance avec*) the life of a French family. 12. It is the best way of becoming acquainted with France.

D. *Form questions to which the sentences in C, (2) could be considered as answers.*

E. (1) a. *Observe the similarities between the stem of the present participles of verbs like **donner, finir, vendre** (§ 100) and that of the present and imperfect indicative and the present subjunctive:*

PRES. PART.	regardant	mûrissant	attendant
PRES. INDIC.	regarde	mûris	attends
IMP. INDIC.	regardais	mûrissais	attendais
PRES. SUBJ.	regarde	mûrisse	attende

b. *Complete orally or at the board the conjugation of these forms*

¹ (*commencer*).

(2) *This similarity exists in all the so-called regular verbs, and is important for all others. For example:*

PRES. PART.	ayant	étant	faisant	[fəzã]	dormant
PRES. INDIC.	ai	suis	fais	[fe]	dors
IMPERF. INDIC.	avais	étais	faisais	[fəze]	dormais
PRES. SUBJ.	aie	sois	fasse	[fas]	dorme

Complete orally or at the board the conjugation of these forms. Observe that the forms of the verb être are derived from more than one stem. Compare am, was, been.

LESSON XXVII

110. Imperative of *donner, finir, vendre*

<i>Give, etc.</i>	<i>Finish, etc.</i>	<i>Sell, etc.</i>
donn <i>e</i> [dɔn]	finis [fini]	vend <i>s</i> [vã]
qu'il donn <i>e</i> [dɔn]	qu'il finiss <i>e</i> [finis]	qu'il vend <i>e</i> [vã:d]
donn <i>ons</i> [dɔnɔ̃]	finiss <i>ons</i> [finisɔ̃]	vend <i>ons</i> [vãdɔ̃]
donn <i>ez</i> [done]	finiss <i>ez</i> [finise]	vend <i>ez</i> [vãde]
qu'ils donn <i>ent</i> [dɔn]	qu'ils finiss <i>ent</i> [finis]	qu'ils vend <i>ent</i> [vã:d]

Obs.: The 3rd sing. and 3rd pl. are subjunctive forms used as imperatives.

111. Imperative of *avoir, être*

<i>Have, etc.</i>	<i>Be, etc.</i>
aie [ɛ]	sois [swa]
qu'il ait [kilɛ]	qu'il soit [swa]
ay <i>ons</i> [ɛjɔ̃]	soy <i>ons</i> [swajɔ̃]
ay <i>ez</i> [ɛje]	soy <i>ez</i> [swaje]
qu'ils aient [kilzɛ]	qu'ils soient [kilswa]

112. Imperative Negative

ne donne pas qu'il ne donne pas ne donnons pas, etc.

113. **Position of Objects.** 1. Personal pronoun objects follow the positive imperative (but not the subjunctive as imperative), and are joined to it and to one another by hyphens:

Donnez-*lui* la plume.

Give him the pen.

Donnez-*la*-*lui*.

Give it to him.

Donnons-*leur-en*.

Let us give them some.

But. Qu'il *me la* donne.

Let him give it to me.

2. If the imperative is negative, the general rule of position (§ 81) holds good:

Ne la lui donnez pas.

Do not give it to him.

3. *Moi* and *toi* are used after an imperative instead of *me* and *te* (unless before *y* and *en*, in which case apostrophe replaces hyphen):

Donnez-*moi* des pommes.

Give me some apples.

Donnez-*m'en*.

Give me some (of them).

4. When a verb has two objects, they are usually arranged thus after it:

le (la, les)

before *moi* (toi, lui, nous, vous, leur).

me (te, lui, nous, vous, leur)

before *y* (en).

y

before *en*.

EXERCISE XXVII

un accord [œnakœ:r] agreement

une encre [ɑ:kr] ink

un exercice [egzɛrsis] exercise

la feuille [fœi:j] leaf, sheet (of paper)

un instant [ɛstɑ̃] instant, moment

le participe [partisip] participle

la règle [rɛ:gʁ] rule

le stylo(graphe) [stilo] fountain pen

droit [drwa] right

malade [malad] ill

allons! [alɔ̃] come! (interjection)

se dépêcher (de) [sədəpɛʃe] hurry

déranger [derɑ̃ʒe] disturb

faire son possible [fɛ:rsɔ̃ posibl] do one's (his, etc.) best

prendre [prɑ̃:dr] take; prenez! [prɛne] take!

remplir [rɑ̃plir] fill

d'accord in agreement

ferme [ferm] hard

ne . . . plus [nə ply] no more, no longer

ne . . . que only

ça [sa] contraction (familiar) of cela

moi-même [mwamɛ:m] myself

mon cher [mɔ̃ʃɛ:r] old man, my dear fellow

sapristi! [saprɪsti] good gracious!

A. 1. On nous a dit de préparer nos leçons et nous faisons notre possible pour les bien préparer. 2. Le professeur nous a laissés ici afin qu'on ne nous dérange pas. 3. Nous avons prié nos camarades de nous laisser tranquilles. Nous avons peu de temps et il faut travailler ferme. 4. Quel est le livre que vous avez à la main droite? Est-ce votre livre de français? 5. — Oui, c'est ma grammaire française. — Donnez-la-moi un instant, s'il vous plaît. 6. Il faut que je tâche de trouver la règle de l'accord des participes. La voici. 7. — Moi aussi. Laissez-moi la regarder un instant, je vous prie. Elle n'est pas facile. 8. — Maintenant c'est de l'encre que je cherche. Il n'y en a plus dans mon stylo [stilo]. En avez-vous? 9. — Oui, j'en ai. — Alors donnez-m'en, s'il vous plaît: assez pour remplir mon stylo. 10. — Voilà. — Je vous remercie beaucoup. 11. Allons, dépêchons-nous. Travaillons un peu plus vite. Ne causons plus. 12. Vous me faites perdre trop de temps. — Soyez tranquille, nous finirons avant que le professeur soit prêt. 13. — Sapristi! J'ai perdu mon cahier. — Ça (Cela) ne fait rien! Prenez de ce papier-ci. 14. Prenez-en assez, je vous prie, mais n'en prenez pas trop, parce que j'ai besoin de quelques feuilles moi-même. 15. — Merci bien. Voulez-vous que j'en donne aussi à mon camarade Henri? 16. — Oui, donnez-lui-en, mais ne lui en donnez pas trop. 17. — N'ayez pas peur, mon cher. Je prendrai seulement ces quelques feuilles (*ou* je ne prendrai que ces quelques feuilles).

B. (1) *Substitute personal pronouns for the direct and indirect object nouns:* 1. Prenez^{en} du papier, je vous prie. 2. Ne prenez pas trop d'encre. 3. Chassez ces enfants du jardin. 4. Priez votre oncle de venir nous voir. 5. Écrivez-lui la lettre tout de suite. 6. N'écrivez pas la lettre à votre camarade cette semaine. 7. Ne mettez pas la cuiller dans votre tasse. 8. Mettez les cuillers à nos places, s'il vous plaît. 9. Présentez-moi votre ami. 10. Présentez mon ami à votre père, je vous prie. 11. Donnez le roman à votre tante. 12. Ne donnez pas les romans aux enfants. 13. Finissons le devoir vendredi soir. 14. Ne finissons pas ces devoirs samedi matin. 15. Ne dérangeons pas nos camarades pendant qu'ils travaillent. 16. Ne

dérangez pas le professeur. 17-18. Demandez la règle des participes à votre voisin; — à votre voisine.

(2) Give orally or write on the board the 1st and 2d plural imperative, affirmative and negative, of **commencer, se lever, se coucher, voir, aller, se dépêcher, prendre, remplir, partir** (observe that **partir** differs from **finir** in the imperative exactly as in the present indicative), **sortir, attendre**.

(3) Complete the following by adding a noun object, and then repeating the phrase with the proper pronoun: 1. Cherchez — (Model: Cherchez le livre; cherchez-le). 2. Ne cherchez pas —. 3. Finissez —. 4. Ne finissez pas —. 5. Vendez —. 6. Ne vendez pas —. 7. Qu'il écoute —. 8. Chante —. 9. Ne chante pas —. 10. Choisissez —. 11. Ne choisissez pas —. 12. Donnons —.

C. *Écrivez en français*: 1. I regret to tell (à) his mother that he is ill. 2. I regret that he is ill. 3. He will be delighted (**enchanté**) to see you. 4. He will be delighted that you brought him some money. 5. We want to learn to skate and to ride horseback. 6. My father wants me to learn (*pres. subj. 1st pers., apprenne*) music. 7. Allow me to tell you my name (*use s'appeler: see Lesson IX, A*). 8. Must (**Faut-il que**) we begin to speak French immediately? 9. They will have to (**il faudra qu'ils**) let her alone (= leave her quiet). 10. She wants them to let her alone, but they don't want to let her alone. 11. Introduce me, please (**s'il vous plaît or je vous prie**) to your friend. 12. I beg you to introduce me to him (**à lui**). 13. Introduce him to me, please. 14. Although he has a lot of money, he does not travel. 15. Although I thanked him, he did not answer me. 16. Leave me alone so that (**pour que**) I may finish my work before dinner. 17. We must (**Il faut que**) go to bed early and I must get up to-morrow before sunrise. 18. Although he does his best, he hasn't succeeded in learning to pronounce French * very well (*after verb*).

D. Dictée: Leçon XXIV, A, (1).

* We say *parler français*, but *prononcer le français, comprendre le français, apprendre le français*.

LESSON XXVIII

114. Conditional of *donner, finir, vendre*

<i>I should give, etc.</i>	<i>I should finish, etc.</i>	<i>I should sell, etc.</i>
donner <i>ais</i> [dɔ̃n(ə)rɛ]	finir <i>ais</i> [finirɛ]	vendr <i>ais</i> [vɑ̃drɛ]
donner <i>ais</i> [dɔ̃n(ə)rɛ]	finir <i>ais</i> [finirɛ]	vendr <i>ais</i> [vɑ̃drɛ]
donner <i>ait</i> [dɔ̃n(ə)rɛ]	finir <i>ait</i> [finirɛ]	vendr <i>ait</i> [vɑ̃drɛ]
donner <i>ions</i> [dɔ̃nərjɔ̃]	finir <i>ions</i> [finirjɔ̃]	vendr <i>ions</i> [vɑ̃driɔ̃]
donner <i>iez</i> [dɔ̃nərje]	finir <i>iez</i> [finirje]	vendr <i>iez</i> [vɑ̃drie]
donner <i>aient</i> [dɔ̃n(ə)rɛ]	finir <i>aient</i> [finirɛ]	vendr <i>aient</i> [vɑ̃drɛ]

NOTE. — For the pronunciation of the conditional of *donner* and of the future and conditional of *être* (§ 115) and of *faire* (§ 117), see the note to § 90; but observe that the *e* is generally sounded in the first and second plural of the conditional tense.

115. Conditional of *avoir, être*

<i>I should have, etc.</i>	<i>I should be, etc.</i>
aur <i>ais</i> [ɔ̃rɛ] aur <i>ions</i> [ɔ̃rjɔ̃]	ser <i>ais</i> [s(ə)rɛ] ser <i>ions</i> [sərjɔ̃]
aur <i>ais</i> [ɔ̃rɛ] aur <i>iez</i> [ɔ̃rje]	ser <i>ais</i> [s(ə)rɛ] ser <i>iez</i> [sərje]
aur <i>ait</i> [ɔ̃rɛ] aur <i>aient</i> [ɔ̃rɛ]	ser <i>ait</i> [s(ə)rɛ] ser <i>aient</i> [s(ə)rɛ]

116. Conditional Sentences. 1. The conditional is used to express what would happen (*result*) in case something else were to happen (*condition*):

S'il avait le temps (*condition*), **il finirait sa leçon** (*result*). If he had time (Had he time, etc.), he would finish his lesson.

2. A 'result' clause in the conditional (English *should* or *would*) regularly has the 'if' clause in the imperfect indicative, whatever be the corresponding English form:

Si j'étudiais bien (*condition*), **le maître serait content** (*result*). If I studied (*or* if I were to s., *or* were I to s., *or* should I s.) well, the teacher would be glad.

3. A 'result' clause in the future requires the 'if' clause in the present indicative, whatever be the corresponding English form:

S'il est ici demain (*condition*), **If he is** (*or be, or will be, or should*
je lui donnerai l'argent (*result*). **be**, here to-morrow, I shall give
 him the money.

N.B. — Neither the future nor the conditional may be used after *si* in the clause that expresses the supposition.

117. Future and Conditional of *faire* (irreg.) and *aller* (irreg.)

fer ai [f(ə)re] *fer ais* [f(ə)re] *ir ai* [ire] *ir ais* [ire]
fer as [f(ə)ra], etc. *fer ais* [f(ə)re], etc. *ir as* [ira], etc. *ir ais* [ire], etc.

EXERCISE XXVIII

l' Angleterre *f.* [ləŋɡlətɛ:r] Eng-
 land

la bicyclette [bisiklɛt] bicycle

la cathédrale [katedral] cathe-
 dral

le château [ʃato] chateau, coun-
 try mansion

l' Espagne *f.* [lɛspan] Spain

le fleuve [flœ:v] river (*that flows*
into the sea)

le garçon [ɡarsɔ̃] waiter

la langue [lɑ:g] language, tongue

le monument [mɔnymɑ̃] build-
 ing, etc., of interest

le paysage [peiza:ʒ] landscape

la rivière [rivjɛ:r] river (*that flows*
into another stream)

la vallée [vale] valley

le vignoble [vinobl] vineyard

ignorant [ipərɑ̃] ignorant

sûr [sy:r] certain

coûter [kute] cost

expliquer [ɛksplike] explain

se mettre [sə mɛtr] place oneself

je pense bien! I should think so!

revoir [rəvwɔ:r] see again

traverser [traverse] cross

se trouver [sə truve] be, be situ-
 ated

un jour some day

à temps [a tɛ̃] in time

tout le monde [tulmɔ̃:d] every-
 body

sans [sɑ̃] but for, without

A. 1. Si vous alliez faire un grand voyage, où iriez-vous?
 2. — J'irais en France d'abord. Puis, si j'avais le temps et
 l'argent, j'irais voir l'Italie, l'Espagne et l'Angleterre. 3. Ce
 sont les pays les plus intéressants de l'Europe. 4. Sans la
 guerre, je serais déjà allé en Europe, mais à présent, même
 (*even*) si j'avais le temps, je n'aurais pas assez d'argent. 5. Les
 voyages coûtent beaucoup plus cher qu'avant la guerre. 6. Si

les billets coûtaient moins cher, j'irais passer les prochaines vacances en France. 7. — Si vous étiez en France, que feriez-vous? 8. — J'irais voir les plus jolies villes, comme Rouen, Chartres, Blois, Tours. 9. À Rouen et à Chartres, je visiterais les belles cathédrales. 10. À Blois et à Tours j'irais voir les beaux châteaux et je me promènerais à bicyclette dans la jolie campagne. 11. Toute cette vallée de la Loire est charmante. 12. Si vous aviez vu une fois les jolis paysages et les belles routes, vous regretteriez beaucoup de ne pas y passer vos vacances tous les ans. 13. — Y a-t-il d'autres villes intéressantes à voir? 14. — Je pense bien. Si nous avions le temps je vous parlerais aussi de Marseille, la ville de Monte-Cristo, de Bordeaux, la ville du vin de Bordeaux, de Lyon, la grande ville industrielle, de Nîmes et d'Arles et d'Avignon [avinɔ̃], qui sont si riches en beaux monuments du passé. 15. Et nous regarderions aussi les beaux champs de blé, les vignobles, les arbres fruitiers, et les jolies rivières qu'on traverse souvent en voyageant par le train ou en auto. 16. Enfin, j'aimerais beaucoup revoir les jolis paysages de la France. 17. Si je suis assez riche, j'irai en France l'été prochain. Soyez-en sûr. 18. — Bon, je vous accompagnerai.

B. (1) *a. Point out in A each illustration of § 116, 2.*

b. Change these conditions to the present when possible, and the other tenses correspondingly; for example: Si vous faites un grand voyage, où irez-vous . . . , etc.

(2) *Supply the proper form (two when possible, see § 116, 2, 3) of each verb in parenthesis:* 1. (dormir) Si vous ~~_____~~^{_____} pendant la classe le professeur ne ~~_____~~^{_____} pas trop content. 2. (aller) Si je ~~_____~~^{_____} en France, je ~~_____~~^{_____} la cathédrale de Notre-Dame à Paris. 3. (pleuvoir) S'il ~~_____~~^{_____} aujourd'hui nous ne ~~_____~~^{_____} pas notre excursion. 4. (marcher) Si notre automobile ~~_____~~^{_____} bien, nous ~~_____~~^{_____} à Blois avant midi. 5. (être) Si le château ne ~~_____~~^{_____} pas fermé, on nous ~~_____~~^{_____} d'y entrer. 6. (être) Si ce château ~~_____~~^{_____} en Amérique, tout le monde ~~_____~~^{_____} le voir. 7. (faire) Que ~~_____~~^{_____} vous s'il ~~_____~~^{_____} trop froid pour sortir?

¹ (être).

² (visiter).

³ (faire).

⁴ (arriver).

⁵ (permettre).

⁶ (aller).

⁷ (faire).



LE CHÂTEAU DE CHENONCEAUX



CHÂTEAU DES PAPES, AVIGNON



LA MAISON CARRÉE, NÎMES

(3) Complete the following by an infinitive (with or without a preposition) or the subjunctive of the verb in parenthesis, as the case demands: 1. (vous voir) Je suis charmé de vous voir. 2. (faire) Je suis content qu'il prenne enfin son travail. 3. (se dépêcher) Dites-lui qu'il faut qu'il se dépêche. 4. (se dépêcher) Il faut que nous allions si nous voulons prendre le train de deux heures. 5. (remplir) Voulez-vous remplir mon verre d'eau? 6. (remplir) Vous ne voulez pas que le garçon remplisse votre verre? 7. (tâcher) (le faire) Ils peuvent le faire avant midi. 8. (tâcher) (le faire) Faudra-t-il que nous allions tout de suite? 9. (se dépêcher) Bien que nous soyons en retard, nous n'arriverons pas à temps. 10. (remplir) J'appellerai le garçon pour qu'il remplisse votre verre. 11. (remplir) Donnez votre encre à Pierre afin qu'il remplisse son stylo. 12. (commencer) (écrire) Il faudra que le professeur nous explique la leçon avant que nous commencions le devoir. 13. (perdre) Écoutez bien, mes amis; il ne faut pas que vous perdiez votre temps à causer. 14. (entendre) Dites-lui de venir se mettre ici pour qu'il entende mieux. 15. (déranger) Nos camarades ont fermé la porte afin que nous ne les dérangions pas. 16. (se lever) Il faudra que nous allions avant qu'il soit 2 jour. 17. (être) Je vais me coucher tout de suite bien que mon devoir ne soit pas fini.

C. Écrivez en français: 1. If I went to (en) Europe, I should go to England, France, Spain and Italy. 2. I should spend more time in France than in England, because I wish to learn to understand and speak French. 3. If I had (the) time I should learn French before leaving America (l'Amérique). 4. You (On) enjoy yourself much more if you speak the language of the country. 5. When I get (arriver) to France, I shall have lessons every day if it is possible. 6. If I had a French lesson every day, (and if I heard French spoken (use present infinitive) all the time), I should quickly learn to speak (it, le) and understand it, shouldn't I? 7. If you are going to travel, you must (il faut) also read the history of the countries you will visit. 8. The ignorant traveler doesn't have a very good time. 9. He sees only (ne . . . que) towns and hotels and restaurants and taxicabs.

¹ (prendre).² (faire).

D. (1) *Conjugate in the present indicative: faire, aller, pouvoir, vouloir, partir.*

(2) *Conjugate in the past indefinite indicative: avoir, être, voir, sortir, s'amuser, ouvrir.*

(3) *Conjugate in the imperfect: mûrir, dormir (see Lessons XIII, B, 2 and XXVI, E, 2) faire, réussir.*

(4) *Conjugate in the future and conditional: être, avoir, faire, aller, entendre.*

(5) *Conjugate in the present subjunctive: être, avoir, remplir, faire, entendre, partir.*

NOTE. — *Sortir, partir, servir, dormir, differ from finir in the present subjunctive as in the present and imperfect indicative and imperative, i.e., by leaving out the -iss of the (participle) stem. See Lesson XXVI, E.*

E. *Répondez aux questions suivantes: 1. Est-ce que vous avez voyagé en Europe? 2. En Amérique? 3. Comment? (Par le train? en auto? à bicyclette? etc.) 4. Quelles villes américaines avez-vous vues? 5. Quelle ville aimez-vous le mieux? 6. A-t-elle des musées? 7. Y avez-vous entendu de la bonne musique? 8. Y êtes-vous allé au théâtre? 9. Est-ce que cette ville a de jolis parcs? 10. Quels pays de l'Europe voulez-vous visiter? 11. Est-ce que tout le monde peut voyager maintenant? 12. Pourquoi pas? 13. Avez-vous l'intention de voyager un jour? 14. Où irez-vous? 15. Que ferez-vous en France? 16. Comment sont les routes en France? 17. Ferez-vous des excursions à bicyclette? 18. Dites-moi quels sont les noms des grandes villes de France. 19. Cherchez sur la carte comment s'appellent les grands fleuves. 20. Quelles villes se trouvent dans la vallée de la Loire? 21. Est-elle agréable, cette vallée? 22. Sur quel fleuve la ville de Paris se trouve-t-elle? 23. Est-ce que la France est un pays agricole? 24. Que voit-on dans les champs? 25. A-t-on raison d'appeler ce pays « la belle France »? 26. Où trouve-t-on les cathédrales? 27. Où iriez-vous voir les beaux châteaux? 28. Où trouve-t-on les beaux monuments du passé?*

LESSON XXIX

118. Use of Article. 1. Names of continents, countries, provinces, and large European islands, regularly take the definite article:

<i>La France est un beau pays.</i>	France is a beautiful country.
<i>Nous partons pour le Canada.</i>	We are leaving for Canada.
<i>Il demeure aux États-Unis.</i>	He lives in the United States.
<i>La Sardaigne est une île italienne.</i>	Sardinia is an Italian island.

But non-European islands do not regularly take the article:

<i>Terre-Neuve est une grande île.</i>	Newfoundland is a large island.
<i>Cuba est la plus grande des Antilles.</i>	Cuba is the largest of the Antilles.

Antilles.

2. The article is omitted after the preposition *en* = *in*, *to*; it is also omitted after *de* in certain constructions, notably when *de* means *from* (after verbs of motion) or denotes *of* in an adjectival phrase:

<i>Mon père est en Angleterre.</i>	My father is in England.
<i>Nous allons en France.</i>	We are going to France.
<i>Il vient d'Italie.</i>	He comes from Italy.
<i>Les vins d'Espagne.</i>	Spanish wines.

119. 1. Place 'where,' 'where to,' is usually denoted by *en* before names of continents, European countries singular and feminine countries singular outside of Europe; other countries usually take the preposition *à* + the definite article:

<i>Il est en (va en) Europe.</i>	He is in (goes to) Europe.
<i>Il est au (va au) Canada.</i>	He is in (goes to) Canada.

2. Cities, towns, etc., usually take *à*, without any article.

<i>Il est à (va à) Paris.</i>	He is in or at (goes to) Paris.
<i>But: À la Nouvelle-Orléans.</i>	At New Orleans.

Il est à (va à) New Orleans.

120. *ÊTRE*: Indicative of *savoir*, to know (irreg.)*I know, etc.*

je sais [sɛ]

tu sais [sɛ]

il sait [sɛ]

nous savons [savɔ̃]

vous savez [sava]

ils savent [sav]

EXERCISE XXIX

l'Allemagne *f.* [alman] Ger-
many

une auberge [oberɔ̃] inn, country

[italien]

l'Autriche *f.* [otriʃ] Austria

la chèvre [ʃɛvr] goat

la chose [ʃoːz] thing

la Corse [kɔrs] Corsica

la cuisine [kɥizin] cooking

l'est *m.* [lɛst] east

la montagne [mɔ̃tan] mountain

le mouton [mutɔ̃] sheep

le nord [nɔr] north

l'ouest [lwest] west

la prairie [prɛri] meadow

la ruine [ruin] ruin

la Suisse [sɥis] Switzerland

le sol [sol] soil

le sud [syd] south

la vache [vaʃ] cow

chaque [ʃak] each

doux [du], douce [dus] sweet,
gentle, softétranger [etrɔ̃ʒ] étrangère
[etrɔ̃ʒɛr] foreign

haut [o] high, tall

japonais [ʒapɔ̃nɛ] Japanese

large [larʒ] broad, wide

vrai [vrɛ] true

savoir [savwa:r] know, know
how, be able

autrefois [otrafwa] formerly

quelquefois [kelkefwa] some-
times

mal [mal] badly

malheureusement [malœ-
rɛːzɑ̃mɑ̃] unfortunately, un-
luckily

moins de [mwɛ̃dɛ] less than

partout [partu] everywhere

pas du tout [padytu] not at all

surtout [syrtu] especially

tôt [to] early, soon

tandis que [tɑ̃di(s)kə] while,
whereas

A. (1) *Supply the article or leave it out as the case may be, and put in the proper preposition when one is needed:* 1. Savez-vous qu'en parlant de — France, on l'appelle souvent « — belle France »? 2. On l'appelle aussi — « douce France ». 3. On dit aussi: « Chaque homme a deux pays, le sien (*his own*) et — France ». 4. Au sud de — France, se trouve — Espagne; à l'est, — Allemagne et — Suisse; au nord — Belgique (*f.*) et au nord-ouest — Angleterre. 5. Pour

aller — Italie il faut traverser les Alpes, qui sont de hautes montagnes. 6. En partant — Paris le matin en chemin de fer, en moins de deux jours on est — Rome. 7. Nous partons demain pour — Italie; aux Alpes nous quitterons le sol de — France et nous passerons — Italie. 8. De — Italie nous irons — Sicile et de là nous passerons — Corse pour visiter la maison de Napoléon. 9. Voici un de nos amis qui vient de — Corse et d(e) — Espagne. 10. Malheureusement nous ne pouvons pas aller — Europe tous les ans. 11. Quelquefois nous passons les vacances — États-Unis ou à faire des voyages — Canada. 12. Un jour nous irons peut-être — Mexique (*m.*), et je veux voir aussi — Asie, — Japon et — Chine. 13. Je voudrais (*conditional of vouloir*) passer le printemps — Japon. 14. — Savez-vous le japonais? — Non, je ne le sais pas du tout. 15. Je sais un peu de français, d'allemand, et d'italien parce que j'ai été plusieurs fois dans ces pays-là. 16. Mes parents savent assez bien l'espagnol. 17. Ils ont passé quelques années — Mexique, mais — Amérique nous savons assez mal les langues étrangères. 18. On apprend mieux — français — France, — allemand — Allemagne et — italien — Italie. 19. On peut les apprendre aussi à l'école — Amérique si l'on * a de bons professeurs. 20. En France tout le monde sait parler français, même les petits enfants.

(2) *Review of partitives (§§ 36, 59). Supply what is lacking:*

1. Faites-vous quelquefois — excursions à bicyclette? 2. — Oh, oui. Et je vois — jolies choses, surtout — France. 3. On trouve partout — bonnes routes et — bons chemins et on s'arrête pour déjeuner ou pour dîner à — petites auberges où l'on trouve une bonne cuisine. 4. De la route on voit — beaux bois, — champs verts et — jolies prairies. 5. Dans les prairies il y a souvent — vaches, — chevaux, — moutons et — chèvres. 6. Souvent on passe devant — jolies maisons de campagne et — châteaux, et de (*from*) temps en (*to*) temps on voit — ruines intéressantes. 7. Nous n'avons pas — ruines intéressantes en Amérique, n'est-ce

* NOTE. — The *l* of *l'on* has the effect of making the sound more agreeable after *si*. It has no other significance here.

pas! 8. on, c'est vrai, mais nous avons ~~des~~ hautes et belles montagnes, ~~des~~ beaux fleuves et ~~des~~ larges plaines. 9. Dans le Far-West il y a aussi ~~des~~ ruines très intéressantes. 10. — Oui, mais on ne peut pas aller voir tout cela à bicyclette. 11. Notre pays est trop grand. Il faut plus de quatre jours de chemin de fer pour le traverser. 12. Et on voit peu de bicyclettes ~~des~~ États-Unis, tandis qu'on ~~en~~ voit beaucoup, beaucoup ~~des~~ France. 13. ~~En~~ avez-vous une? — Non, je ne ~~n'en~~ ai pas maintenant. 14. Autrefois je faisais souvent ~~des~~ excursions à bicyclette et je ~~en~~ avais toujours une. 15. Mais maintenant j'ai plus ~~de~~ travail et moins ~~de~~ temps.

B. (1) *Supply the preposition meaning 'to,' 'into':* Europe [œrop], France, Amérique [amerik], Angleterre [æglɛtɛr], Italie [itali], Allemagne [alman], Autriche [otriʃ], (le) Japon [zapɔ̃], (la) Chine [ʃin], Russie [rysi], (le) Danemark [danmark], les États-Unis [etazyni], (le) Canada, (la) Pologne [pɔlɔn], Espagne [espan] (*fem.*), Afrique [afrik] (*fem.*), (la) Syrie [siri], (les) Indes [ɛ̃d], (la) Normandie [normãdi], (la) Provence [prɔvãis], (la) Touraine [turen], (la) Corse [kɔrs].

(2) *Learn:* À Paris, à Paris
Sur un p'tit cheval gris,
À Rouen, à Rouen,
Sur un p'tit cheval blanc
Au trot, au trot, au trot,
Au galop, au galop, au galop! *

C. *Traduisez rapidement:* 1. If I had any. 2. If he were here. 3. If the postman should not take his letter. 4. If she were to put on her prettiest blue dress. 5. If the postman were to bring it to me. 6. If you should get up too late, what would you do? 7. Would you regret it (le) if you were to sleep too late? 8. If she were to put on her prettiest dress, she would be the prettiest girl (jeune fille) in (de) the world. 9. If you should run too fast you would arrive too soon (tôt).

* To Paris, to Paris — On a little gray horse; — To Rouen, to Rouen — a little white horse — Trot (at the trot), trot, trot, — Gallop, gallop,

10. You would like to (*aimer*) look at the interesting ruins if you took (*faire*) a bicycle trip in France. 11. If you will (= are willing to, *vouloir bien*) go with me to Spain next summer, I shall pay for your ticket. 12. If you will pay for my ticket, I shall be delighted to go with you.

a. *What two simple tense forms are possible in the 'if' clause of a French sentence? Are we as rigidly limited in English?*

b. *Does the English word 'will' always call for a future form in French? (see last two sentences of C). Explain and give three examples in French.*

D. (1) The texts of A, (1) and (2) should be read aloud and understood and then worked over thoroughly by questions and answers.

(2) Dictée: Lesson XXVII, A.

E. (1) *Conjugate in the future and conditional forms: avoir, être, faire (note the pronunciation of the conditional singular: [ʒəsrɛ], [ʒəfrɛ]), prendre (regular), dire (regular), mettre (regular), remplir, courir [see Lesson XXIII, C, (3), 7], remercier, appeler, se dépêcher, se lever.*

(2) *How does the sound value of the spelling ai differ in the endings of the future and conditional? Of what does the ending of the conditional form remind you? On the basis of XXII, B, (5), how would you say this form is made?*

VOCABULARY REVIEW No. 4

(1) *Donnez les contraires de: facile, prochain, commencer, trouver, mal, malheureusement, sud, est, la montagne, tôt, le commencement.*

(2) *Donnez les synonymes de: charmé, tâcher de, soirée, vouloir, causer, demander.*

(3) *Supply articles so as to show gender, and use in a sentence or a phrase: glace, roman, soirée, règle, feuille, vallée, château, bicyclette, vache, mouton, chèvre, montagne, prairie, terre, sol, guerre, fin, billet, fleuve, nord, carte, exercice, camarade, chemin de fer.*

(4) *Supply the missing words:* 1. Pour bien parler il faut savoir les — de la grammaire. 2. Nous avons l'intention — de faire une — à bicyclette dans la — de la Loire. 3. Nous voyons des bêtes (*farm animals*) dans les champs; des — et des — et des — et des —. 4. Mon stylo n'écrit pas; il faut que je le —. 5. Je fais mon — pour apprendre à bien prononcer. 6. Vous prononcez très bien; je vous en —. 7. Permettez-moi de — mon ami, M. Dupont. 8. — de faire votre —, monsieur. 9. Il y a de la glace sur le —; nous pouvons —. 10. Avez-vous besoin d'encre? 11. Merci (= *No, thank you*), j'ai un —. 12. Avant de monter dans le train il faut prendre un —. 13. Avant de prendre le train il faut payer son — avec de l'—. 14. Le dessert vient à la — d'un dîner.

(5) *Fit the definitions to words:* 1. Faire quelque chose très vite. 2. La personne qui fait la cuisine. 3. La personne qui vient d'un autre pays. 4. Un petit hôtel de campagne. 5. Aller à travers de. 6. La grande église. 7. Les champs pour les vignes. 8. Faire tout ce qu'on peut. 9. Il ne se porte pas bien (*se porter = to be [of health]*). 10. Prier quelqu'un de venir chez vous. 11. Dire merci à quelqu'un.

(6) *Supply the proper preposition:*

essayer — faire quelque chose	permettre — quelqu'un —
réussir — faire quelque chose	faire une chose
regretter — avoir fait quelque chose	prier quelqu'un — faire quelque chose
tâcher — faire quelque chose	apprendre — faire quelque chose
se dépêcher — faire une chose	s'amuser — faire une chose
dire — quelqu'un — faire une chose	commencer — faire une chose
demander — quelqu'un — faire une chose	penser — faire une chose

(7) *Give the French equivalent:* wit (*intelligence*), the landscape, the doubt, the mountain, the ruin, the river (*large*); free, certain, each, ready; to ring the bell, to be named; everywhere, formerly, whereas, only; everybody.

LESSON XXX

121. The Possessive Pronouns

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
le mien	[mjɛ̃], m.	les miens	[mjɛ̃], m. } mine
la mienne	[mjɛn], f.	les miennes	[mjɛn], f. }
le tien	[tjɛ̃], m.	les tiens	[tjɛ̃], m. } thine, yours
la tienne	[tjɛn], f.	les tiennes	[tjɛn], f. }
le sien	[sjɛ̃], m.	les siens	[sjɛ̃], m. } his, hers,
la sienne	[sjɛn], f.	les siennes	[sjɛn], f. } its, one's own
le nôtre	[no:tr], m. }	les nôtres	[no:tr], ours
la nôtre	[no:tr], f. }		
le vôtre	[vo:tr], m. }	les vôtres	[vo:tr], yours
la vôtre	[vo:tr], f. }		
le leur	[lə:tr], m. }	les leurs	[lə:tr], theirs
la leur	[lə:tr], f. }		

122. Agreement. Possessive pronouns agree in gender and number with the object possessed, and in person with the possessor:

J'ai mes livres; elle a *les siens*. I have my books; she has hers.

123. Use of Possessive Pronouns. 1. After *être*, mere ownership is regularly expressed by *à* + a disjunctive personal pronoun, while the use of a possessive pronoun implies distinction of ownership, as when a notion of comparison is expressed or suggested.

Cette montre est *à moi*.

This watch is mine.

Cette montre est *la mienne*.

This watch is *mine* (not yours).

2. *De* and *à* + *le mien*, etc., contract as usual (cf. §§ 35, 46):

Je parle *de son ami et du mien*. I speak of his friend and of mine.

3. Since *le sien*, *la sienne*, etc., mean *his*, *hers*, *its*, *one's* the context determines which sense is intended:

Il a ses livres; elle a *les siens*. He has his books; she has hers.

4. Observe the idioms:

Un de mes amis.

A friend of mine.

Un Parisien de mes amis.

A Parisian, a friend of mine.

124. Present Indicative of *dire*, to say, tell (irreg.), and of *voir*, to see (irreg.):*I say, etc.**I see, etc.*

je dis [di]	nous disons [disɔ̃]	je vois [vwa]	nous voyons [vwajɔ̃]
tu dis [di]	vous dites [dit]	tu vois [vwa]	vous voyez [vwaje]
il dit [di]	ils disent [dis]	il voit [vwa]	ils voient [vwɔ̃]

EXERCISE XXI

le compagnon [kɔ̃paɲɔ̃] com-panion	le voleur [valœʁ] thief, robber
la comparaison [kɔ̃parezɔ̃] comparison	canadien [kanadjɛ] Canadian
le compartiment [kɔ̃partimɑ̃] compartment	commode [kɔ̃mɔd] convenient
le couloir [kulwaʁ] corridor, passageway	dangereux [dɑ̃ʒœʁ] dangerous
la coutume [kutym] custom	désagréable [dezagʁeabl] unpleasant
un exemple [egzɑ̃pl] example	rare [ʁaʁ] infrequent, rare
un individu [ɑ̃dividy] fellow, person, individual (<i>often contemptuous</i>)	approcher (de) [apʁɔʃe] approach
le milieu [miljø] middle	fallait [falɛ] was necessary (<i>imperf. of falloir</i>)
la montre [mɔ̃tʁ] watch	pouvait [puvɛ] was able, could (<i>imperf. of pouvoir</i>)
l'or m. [loʁ] gold	savait [savɛ] knew (<i>imperf. of savoir</i>), sachiez [saʃje] (<i>pres. subj.</i>)
la personne [pɛʁsɔ̃] person (<i>man or woman</i>)	sauter [sote] jump
la poche [pɔʃ] pocket	tirer [tʁɛ] pull out
le revolver [revolveʁ] revolver	actuellement [aktɥɛlmɑ̃] at present
la voiture [vwatyʁ] carriage	

A. (1) 1. Un Canadien * de mes amis qui voyage actuellement en Europe, m'a écrit une lettre intéressante. 2. Dans cette lettre il fait les comparaisons les plus intéressantes entre les coutumes des Européens [œʁɔpɛʃ] et les nôtres. 3. Par

* For the use of capital letter here, see § 21.

exemple, les chemins de fer en Europe sont différents des nôtres. 4. Les voitures américaines et canadiennes sont plus grandes et plus longues que les leurs, et les leurs ont plusieurs compartiments. 5. Dans ces compartiments il y a de la place pour six à huit personnes, et on peut passer d'un compartiment dans l'autre. 6. Les voitures américaines ont un couloir au milieu. En Europe le couloir est sur un côté de la voiture. 7. Dans les vieilles voitures il n'y avait pas de couloir. Une fois dans un compartiment, il fallait y rester. 8. Ces compartiments étaient assez commodes, mais j'aime mieux les voitures modernes. 9. On pouvait s'y trouver avec un compagnon de voyage désagréable ou même dangereux.

(2) 1. Un jour mon ami s'est trouvé seul dans un compartiment avec un homme qui ne savait pas trop bien la différence entre le mien et le tien. 2. Mon ami avait une jolie montre en or. Son compagnon la voit. 3. Le train approche d'une petite ville et marche moins vite. 4. L'individu tire de sa poche un revolver et dit à mon ami: Votre montre est plus jolie que la mienne. Donnez-la-moi. Je vous donnerai la mienne afin que vous sachiez l'heure. 5. — Que dites-vous? demande mon ami. Voulez-vous me (*from me*) prendre ma montre? 6. — Oui, dit le voleur en approchant son revolver de la tête de mon ami. 7. Alors mon ami a peur. Il lui donne sa montre. 8. Le voleur lui donne la sienne et saute du train.

B. (1) *Complete by a suitable possessive pronoun.* 1. La montre de mon ami était en or, — était en argent. 2. Leurs voitures sont moins grandes que —. 3. Il fait une comparaison entre nos chemins de fer et —. 4. Leurs voitures à (*with*) compartiments sont plus commodes que —. 5. Votre compagnon de voyage est moins dangereux que —. 6. La montre du voleur est moins jolie que —. 7. Vous écriviez à votre mère et j'écrivais à —. 8. Je saute de mon cheval et elle saute de —. 9. Tout homme a deux pays, — et la France. 10. Maintenant le voleur a ma montre et —.

(2) *Supply in each case the usual expression of ownership (§ 123. 1):* 1. À qui est cette montre? Elle est —. 2. À

9. chèvres? Elles sont ^a elles. 3. À qui était cette
vache? ^a elle. 4. À qui sont ces moutons là-bas
dans la prairie? Ils sont ^a ils.

(3) Supply all the possible tense forms in each case in the
'if' clause or in the result clause: 1. (prendre) S'ils voient votre
montre ils vous la ^a prendront. 2. (avoir) Si je trouve un voleur
dans mon compartiment je ^a aurai peur. 3. (avoir) Si je voyais
un voleur, je ^a aurais peur. 4. (sauter) Si le train approchait
d'une gare, le voleur en ^a sauterait. 5. (voyager) Vous aimeriez
les paysages de France si vous y ^a voyagez. 6. (faire) Que ^a ferez
vous, si un voleur vous ^a prend votre montre en tirant un
revolver de sa poche? 7. (vouloir) Si l'on ^a passait d'une
voiture dans une autre, on ^a passerait dans le couloir. 8. (vouloir)
J'entrerais dans le couloir si je ^a passais dans un autre com-
partiment. 9. (s'arrêter) Si je faisais une excursion à la cam-
pagne, je ^a viendrais à une auberge pour le déjeuner. 10. (s'arrêter)
Si vous ^a venez à une auberge, qu'est-ce que vous ^a ferez?
11. (prendre) Je ^a prendrais un potage, du poulet, des haricots
verts et un dessert. 12. (traverser) Si vous ^a traversiez les Alpes,
vous ^a alleriez en Italie.

(4) Supply below the proper tense forms (present, imperfect,
future, past indefinite) and other missing words. The basic time
of a is the present.

a. 1. (être) Je ^a suis dans le compartiment avec ce voleur-
là depuis plus de trois heures. 2. (approcher) Quand
nous ^a arrivons d'une gare, il me ^a prend ma montre. 3. (tirer) Quand
il ^a tire son revolver de sa poche, j'aurai peur. 4. (s'arrêter)
Quand le train ^a arrive, il sautera de la voiture. 5. Nous ^a voyageons
^a en France depuis plus de quatre mois et nous faisons tous
les jours des comparaisons entre ^a nos coutumes et les ^a leurs.

b. 1. Dans nos voyages dans le midi de ^a la France nous
^a trouvons plus de chèvres que chez nous. 2 (traverser) Nous
^a traversons la Normandie la semaine passée; il y ^a avait beaucoup
de vaches et de gros chevaux. 3 Les chevaux ^a sont plus
grands que les ^a chèvres. 4. (causer) Je ^a causse avec mes com-

¹ (demander). ² (entrer). ³ (prendre). ⁴ (se trouver).
⁵ (quitter). ⁶ (voyager). ⁷ (voir). ⁸ (avoir). ⁹ (être).

pagnons de voyage. 5. (aimer) Il y avait quelques individus qui ne ~~savaient~~ pas les Américains, mais ce ¹ rare. 6. (dire) On me ² souvent que la France et l'Amérique ³ de bonnes amies depuis plus de cent ans. 7. (répondre) Je ⁴ que ce ⁵ vrai, et que les Français et les Américains ne ⁶ pas ⁷ être de bons amis.

* C. (1) Shift A, (1), 7-9, into the present. Note that the verbs that move the story along fall naturally into this form, as do the descriptive imperfect forms.

(2) Put A, (2), 3-6, into the past. The direct discourse must be made indirect preceded by *que*. Then the presents that tell the story take what form (the past participle of *dire* is *dit*)? What becomes of presents like *approche*, *marche*? What happens to *est*?

(3) Change A, (2), 7-8, to the past. Does *a peur* take a different form from the other three verbs? See Lesson XXI, § 87.

(4) a. Note in the vocabulary the imperfects of *pouvoir*, *falloir*, *savoir*: *pouvait*, *fallait*, *savait*. Conjugate *pouvait* and *savait* in the singular and plural. We cannot do this for *fallait* as this verb is used only in the 3d singular of all tense forms. It is called an impersonal verb. What is the present form? the future? the conditional?

b. The present participle of *savoir* is *sachant*. Conjugate *savoir* in the present subjunctive. Is the imperfect indicative formed as you would expect? Compare Lesson XXVI, E.

D. Traduisez: 1. This fellow did not know the difference between mine and thine. 2. My friend could not jump from the train. 3. He was afraid of hurting himself. 4. He had to give his watch to the thief who gave him his, saying (*en lui disant*): "I am giving you mine so that (= in order that) you may know when you are hungry. 5. I-wish-you-a-good-appetite (*Bon appétit*)." 6. Although my friend knows that this fellow was a thief, he still thinks that he was rather (*assez*) interesting.

¹ (*être*).

² (*cesser*).

LESSON XXXI

125. The Demonstrative Pronouns

ce [sə], this, these, that, those, he, she, it, they *infinitive ce*

ceci [səsi], this

cela [səla], that

celui [səlqi], *m.* } this, that (one),
the (one),
celle [sɛl]. *f.* } he, she

celui-ci [səlqisi], *m.* } this (one),

celle-ci [sɛlsi], *f.* } the latter

celui-là [səlqila], *m.* } that (one), the

celle-là [sɛlla], *f.* } former

ceux [sø], *m.* } these, those,
the ones,
celles [sɛl], *f.* } they

ceux-ci [søsi], *m.* } these,

celles-ci [sɛlsi], *f.* } the latter

ceux-là [søla], *m.* } those,

celles-là [sɛlla], *f.* } the former

126. For the use of **ce** as distinguished from the personal pronoun **il** (*elle*, etc.), see § 97.

127. **Ceci** = *this*, and **cela** = *that*, are used to denote something pointed out or indicated, but not named. **Cela** is often contracted into **ça** in familiar language:

Cela est joli; je préfère **ceci**.

That is pretty; I prefer this.

Pouvez-vous faire **cela**?

Can you do that?

J'aime **ça**.

I like that.

128. **Celui**, *that (one)*, *the (one)*, *he*, is used of persons or things, and is regularly followed by a relative clause or a *de* clause:

Celui que j'attendais est arrivé.

He whom I expected has arrived.

Ceux qui cherchent trouvent.

Those who seek find.

Mes fleurs et **celles de** Marie.

My flowers and Mary's.

Celles que vous aimez.

The ones (flowers) you like.

129. 1. **Celui-ci**, *this*, *this one*, *he*, and **celui-là**, *that*, *that one*, are used of persons or things already mentioned, to contrast the nearer and the more remote:

Voici les deux chaînes; gardez
celle-ci et donnez-moi **celle-là**.

Here are the two chains; keep
this (one) and give me that
(one).

2. *The latter* is **celui-ci**, and *the former* is **celui-là**, the order of ideas being inverted as compared with English:

Cicéron et Virgile étaient tous deux célèbres; <i>celui-ci</i> était poète et <i>celui-là</i> orateur.	Cicero and Virgil were both celebrated; the former was an orator and the latter a poet.
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EXERCISE XXXI

un âne [ɑ̃nɑ:n] ass, donkey
 le bâton [batɔ̃] stick
 la caresse [kares] caress
 le chien [ʃjɛ̃] dog
 le coup [ku] blow
 le domestique [domestik] servant
 un étranger [ɑ̃netrɑ̃ʒ] foreigner
 le maître [mɑ:tr] master
 la patte [pat] foot (*of animal*)
 la pièce [pjɛs] room
 la vaisselle [vasɛl] dishes

mécontent (de) [mekɔ̃tɑ̃] dissatisfied (with)

misérable [mizerabl] wretched

avoir beau [avwa:r bo] in vain
 (*followed by infinitive*)

caresser [karese] caress

courant [kurɑ̃] *present participle of courir*

se demander [sedmɑ̃de] wonder

lu [ly] read (*past part. of lire*)

rapporter [raporte] bring (back)

renverser [rɑ̃verse] upset

voulu [vuly] *past participle of vouloir*

autant (de) [otɑ̃] as many, as much

loin [lwɛ̃] far

par-ci par-là [parsiparla] here and there

près [pre] near (*adv.*)

qu'est-ce? [kɛs] what is it?

près de [prede] near (*prep.*)

A. 1. Il y avait une fois un homme qui avait un âne et un petit chien. 2. Il caressait celui-ci et à celui-là il donnait beaucoup de travail à faire. 3. Le chien s'amusait toute la journée. Il courait par-ci par-là. 4. À table il mangeait avec son maître. 5. Il donnait la patte à tout le monde et tout le monde le caressait. 6. Le pauvre âne voyait tout cela, et il en était très mécontent. 7. Un jour il se demande. — « Pourquoi ne me donne-t-on pas autant de bonnes choses qu'à ce misérable petit chien? » 8. Pourquoi donne-t-on toutes les caresses à celui qui ne travaille pas et tous les coups de bâton à celui qui travaille toujours? 9. Je cesserai de travailler. J'entrerai dans la salle à manger de mon maître quand il sera à table avec ses amis. 10. Je donnerai la patte à tous ceux qui

me donneront des caresses ». 11. Le pauvre
 re cela; il entre dans la salle à manger. 12. Il
 ceux qui y sont; il chante de sa belle voix. 13. Il veut
 la paille à son maître et à ses amis. 14. Mais en levant
 e, il renverse la table, il fait tomber la vaisselle. 15. Les
 ont peur, elles crient. Le maître se lève de table et
 appelle ses domestiques. 16. Il leur dit de donner au pauvre
 âne, non pas des caresses, mais beaucoup de coups de bâton.
 17. On lui donne des coups de bâton et des coups de pied aussi
 et le pauvre âne sort de la pièce en courant. 18. Un âne a
 beau vouloir cesser d'être âne; il a beau tâcher d'être chien; il
 reste toujours âne. (*Adapted from La Fontaine, Fables, IV, 5*)

B. (1) *Supply the demonstrative pronouns, suffixing -ci and -là when needed.* 1. Cette chèvre-ci est blanche, — est noire.
 2. J'ai dîné hier dans une meilleure auberge que —. 3. J'ai
 deux poches; dans — j'ai mon argent et dans — ma montre.
 4. Cet individu-ci s'appelle Dupin, — s'appelle Durand.
 5. Regardez ces deux enfants; — se dépêche de finir son tra-
 vail, — ne fait rien. 6. Donnez-moi une autre feuille de
 papier; — n'est pas propre. 7. — que vous me donnez
 actuellement est sale aussi. 8. Voilà mes deux compagnons
 de voyage; — s'amuse à regarder le paysage, — tâche de
 me faire parler français. 9. — qui est dans le couloir est
 un étranger qui arrive d'Espagne. 10. Dites-moi qui sont ces
 individus-là. —-ci? Non, —-là. 11. Voulez-vous m'ex-
 pliquer —? 12. Oui, mais d'abord parlons un peu de —.
 13. Mon camarade a perdu son stylo. — ne fait rien; nous
 sommes prêts à lui donner —-ci. 14. Pendant que cet
 individu-ci me prend ma montre, — me prend mon argent.
 15. Ils ont pris ma montre et — du monsieur qui m'accom-
 pagnait. 16. À qui est cette montre maintenant? 17. Quelle
 montre? — que l'individu a prise. 18. Je ne sais pas, mais
 — que j'ai à la main est à moi

(2) *Replace the dash by ce, or il (elle, ils, elles):* 1. Qu'est-ce?
 — est un âne. 2. Et cela? — est un chien. 3. — sont
 iens de mon père. 4. — est l'âne qui a renversé la
 table. 5. Qui a chassé l'âne? — étaient les domestiques.

6. Que fait cet âne? — fait tomber la vaisselle. 7. Où est le chien? — est dans une autre pièce. 8. Qui appelle les domestiques? — est le maître qui les appelle. 9. — se lève de table pour les appeler. 10. Quel est ce monsieur? — est le maître de l'âne et du chien. 11. Quels sont ces individus? — sont nos amis. 12. Quel est cet animal? — est notre cher âne. 13. — est midi. 14. — est huit heures. 15. — fait beau. 16. — pleut. 17. — est temps de partir. 18. Quand on est âne, — est nécessaire de rester âne. 19. — est vrai.

(3) When is 'it' expressed by *il* (*elle*)? When is *ce* equivalent to 'he,' 'she,' 'they'?

C. (1) Shift A, 2-6, to the present. Does this harmonize with the forms used in the rest of the anecdote? If you were to translate the whole passage into English in the present, would the effect be satisfactory? What do you conclude about the use of the present form in French in narration as compared with English? This is often called the 'historical' present, and is far more frequently used in French than in English.

(2) Would it be satisfactory to shift to the past indefinite the imperfects of A: *donnait, s'amusait, courait, mangeait, donnait, était*? See Lesson XXI, § 87. Is this answer equally true of *voyait* (6)? Explain.

(3) Beginning with A, 6, tell the story in the past (§ 66, N.B.) to the end of the paragraph. Does the direct discourse (7-10) change?

(4) Translate, with especial attention to demonstrative pronouns and participle agreement. 1. Explain this to him; explain that to her; explain this to them, please. 2. Don't think that. You must not (§ 106, 3) think that. 3. These novels are more interesting than those. 4. Which novels? The ones we bought in Canada. 5. Have you read (*lu*) them? Not (*non pas*) the ones that are in the drawing room, but I have read several times the one we brought from France. 6. When my father was younger he was very fond of (*aimer beaucoup*) those of Victor Hugo, but now he reads (*lit*) oftener Daudet's and Bal-

sac's. **hose** motor car is that? 8. That one across (de l'autre : *à* de) the street? It is hers. 9. Mine is on the other side of the street too, a little farther [away]. 10. And those that are nearer belong to (XVII, Vocab.) our schoolmates.

D. Conjugate *courir* (present participle in Vocab.) in the present and imperfect indicative, and the present subjunctive (see Lesson XXVI, E, *dormir*); and in the past indefinite, future, and conditional (see Lessons XIX, B, (3), XXIX, E). Is the auxiliary *avoir* or *être*? How about *marcher*?

LESSON XXXII

130. The Relative Pronouns

qui [ki], who, which, that, whom (*after a preposition*)
que [kə], whom, which, that
dont [dɔ̃], whose, of whom, of which
où [u], in which, into which at which, to which, etc.
lequel [ləkɛl], *m. s.*, **lesquels** [ləkɛl], *m. pl.*
laquelle [lakɛl], *f. s.*, **lesquelles** [ləkɛl], *f. pl.* } who, whom, which, that
quoi [kwa], what, which

131. Agreement. A relative pronoun, whether variable or invariable in form, is of the gender, number and person of its antecedent:

Moi qui étais (vous **qui étiez**) là. I who was (you who were) there.
Les lettres que j'ai apportées. The letters which I have brought.

132. Use of the Relative. 1. The relative of most common use is **qui**, as subject, and **que**, as direct object, of a verb (cf. § 75).

2. **Qui** = *whom* (of persons only) is also used after a preposition:

L'oncle chez qui je demeurais. The uncle with whom I lived.

3. The force of **de** + a relative is generally expressed by **dont**:

amis dont nous parlions. The friends of whom we spoke.
dont je vois la tour. The church whose tower I see.

4. **Où** = **dans** (or some other preposition of position) + a relative:

La ville où (or dans laquelle) je demeure The city in which I live.

5. **Lequel** is often used instead of **qui** (que, etc.), to avoid ambiguity, and must be used of things after a preposition:

Les sœurs de nos amis, **lesquelles** sont chez nous à présent. The sisters of our friends, who (i. e., the sisters) are with us now.

6. **Quoi** stands after a preposition, rarely otherwise:

Voilà **de quoi** je parlais. That is what I was speaking of.

7. The absolute *what, which, that which* as subject is **ce qui**, and, as object or predicate, **ce que**; of *what, that of which*, is **ce dont**:

Je vois ce qui vous amuse.	I see what amuses you.
Je sais ce que je sais.	I know what I know.
Vous savez ce que je suis.	You know what I am.
Je n'ai pas ce dont j'ai besoin.	I haven't what (that which) I need.

8. *He who, the one who, etc.* = **celui qui, etc.**

J'aime ceux qui m'aiment.	I love those who love me.
Ma montre est plus jolie que celle que vous avez.	My watch is prettier than the one you have.

9. The relative pronoun, often omitted in English, is never omitted in French:

Le tableau **que** j'ai vu hier. The picture I saw yesterday.

133. Present Indicative of *connaître*, to know, be acquainted with, etc. (irreg.).

I know, etc.

je connais [ʒəkɔnɛ]	nous connaissons [nuʁkɔnɛsɔ̃]
tu connais [tykɔnɛ]	vous connaissez [vuʁkɔnɛse]
il connaît [ilkɔnɛ]	ils connaissent [ilkɔnɛs]

EXERCISE XXXII

un aj	police) [œnaʒd- policeman	la statue [staty] statue
un Al	œnalmd] German	agréable [agreabl] pleasant
un a	œnaniverse:r] anniversaire	important [ɛportɔ] important
	annive' ry, birthday	magnifique [majifik] mag- nificent
un arc [œna]	arch, bow	parisien [parizjɛ] Parisian
une avenue [a.ny]	avenue	bâtir [batir] build
la banque [bâik]	bank	connaître [konɛ:tr] be ac- quainted with, know
le bassin [basɛ]	basin	garder [garde] keep, guard
le bout [bu]	end	menacer [mənase] threaten
le député [depv]	an	représenter [rəprezɑ̃tɛ] repre- sent, stand for
un édifice [e]	building	
une église [e]	church	donc [dɔ̃(ɪk)] then, therefore
la façade [fasad]	front, façade	longtemps [lɔ̃tɑ̃] long
la figure [figy:r]	figure, face	même [mɛim] even
la loi [lwa]	law	que! how!
un obélisque [œnɔbelisk]	obelisk	volontiers [volɔ̃tje] gladly, with pleasure
la peinture [pɛty:r]	painting	
la pierre [pjɛ:r]	stone	autour de [otu:r də] around
la portière [portje:r]	door, win- dow (of car)	
le roi [rwa]	king	

A. (1) Supply the proper relative word and the demonstrative, too, if one is lacking. Substitute suitable forms of the past participle for the infinitives in footnotes: 1. Il y a ici un voleur. Voilà le voleur ^{qui} nous parlons. 2. Voici la montre ^{qu'il} m'a ^{donnée}. 3. Voilà la fenêtre par ^{laquelle} il a ^{passé}. 4. On lui a pris le revolver avec ^{lequel} il m'a ^{menacé}. 5. Il a quitté la voiture dans ^{laquelle} (or ^{où}) nous voyagions. 6. Nous sommes ^{allés} à la gare à ^{laquelle} (or ^{où}) j'allais descendre. 7. Je vous dirai ^{ce qu'il} a fait après. 8. Il a ^{mis} dans sa poche le revolver ^{avec lequel} il s'était ^{apprêté} pour me menacer. 9. Il m'a dit: — Gardez ces quelques francs ^{car} vous aurez besoin pour payer votre déjeuner. 10. Il ne faut pas montrer votre argent et votre montre à ^{ceux qui} voyagent dans le même compartiment. 11. Alors il a ^{trouvé} dans une poche ma montre,

¹ (prendre).² (sauter).³ (menacer).⁴ (arriver).⁵ (mettre).⁶ (servir).



LA PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS
A. Vol d'Oiseau

Courtesy of U. S. Army Air Service



VICTOIRE DE SAMOTHRACE
au Louvre, Paris

mon père m'a ¹ à mon anniversaire. 12. Dans l'autre il a mis mes billets de banque — on m'avait ² à la banque et j'avais besoin pour mon voyage. 13. Comme il veut sortir par la portière, ³ était un agent de police — le connaît entre d'une autre voiture — il voyageait. 14. Mon voleur, ⁴ a peur, s'arrête un instant. 15. Voilà ce ⁵ l'a ⁶!

(2) Fill in blanks with suitable words (demonstratives, relatives, verbs, etc.).

1. Je me promène aujourd'hui à Paris avec un de mes amis. Nous voilà sur la Place de la Concorde [kōkōrd]. Connaissez-vous cette église — on voit la façade au bout de la rue Royale [rwajal]? 2. — C'est l'église de la Madeleine — je vous ai parlé. 3. Je vous y mènerai un jour quand nous — plus de temps. 4. Quel est cet autre édifice de l'autre côté de la Seine? — C'est la Chambre des députés. 5. — Savez-vous ⁷ on y fait? — Oui, on y fait les lois du pays. 6. — Connaissez-vous des députés? — Oui, je ⁸ connais un ⁹ m'a donné deux cartes — je vais me servir demain. 7. Voulez-vous m'y accompagner? — Volontiers. Et savez-vous ce qu'est (ce que c'est que) ce grand monument en pierre ¹⁰ se trouve au milieu de la Place? 8. — —là, sur ¹¹ on voit ces figures amusantes? 9. — Oui, ¹² —là. — C'est un obélisque — vient d'Égypte [ezipt]. 10. — Voilà de grandes et belles statues autour de la Place. Savez-vous ¹³ elles représentent? 11. Il y — a huit. — Elles représentent les villes les plus importantes de la France. 12. Voyez-vous ¹⁴ —là sur — il y a tant de fleurs? 13. — Oui, je me demandais ce ¹⁵ c'était. C'est la statue de la belle ville de Strasbourg [strazbur] en Alsace [alzas]. 14. Vous savez que la France l'a perdue après la guerre de soixante-dix. Les Parisiens sont si heureux que Strasbourg soit maintenant une ville française! 15. Mais en voilà une autre sur — il y a beaucoup de fleurs. 16. — C'est la statue de Lille [lil] — a été longtemps aux mains des Allemands pendant la grande guerre. 17. Dites-moi maintenant quel est ce joli parc à

¹ (donner).

² (ouvrir).

³ (perdre).

19. ^{l'après} Au bout de ^{l'après} — on voit cet arc magnifique? ^{l'après} les Champs-Élysées [*šazelize*] dans ^{l'après} — il y ^{l'après} a des promenades, et l'arc ^{l'après} — vous parlez est l'Arc ^{l'après} [arkdatrišf], ^{l'après} — a été bâti par Napoléon ^{l'après} [poleš]. 20. Regardez donc (*Just look*)! Qu'elle est large ^{l'après} celle, l'avenue par ^{l'après} — on en approche! 21. — Oui, en effet c'est magnifique. Et voilà à l'est l'entrée d'un autre parc. Qu'est-ce? 22. — ^{l'après} — sont les jardins des Tuileries [*tuilri*] dans ^{l'après} — il y avait autrefois un beau palais des rois de France. 23. On y trouve ^{l'après} — arbres, ^{l'après} — fleurs, ^{l'après} — jolies statues et ^{l'après} — agréables promenades. 24. Il y a presque toujours ^{l'après} — enfants ^{l'après} — jouent avec leurs petits bateaux autour du bassin des Tuileries. 25. Si nous ^{l'après} — les Tuileries, nous nous trouverions devant le Louvre [*luvr*], dans ^{l'après} — (*or* —) il y a un musée célèbre. 26. C'était autrefois un palais des rois de France. — Que tout cela est intéressant! 27. Nous irons un jour y voir les peintures, n'est-ce pas? — Oh, oui. Quelle ville intéressante que ^{l'après} Paris!

B. Répondez aux questions suivantes: 1. Qu'est-ce qu'un âne? 2. Est-ce qu'on le caresse? 3. Que lui donne-t-on? 4. Que veut-il avoir? 5. À qui donne-t-on les caresses? 6. Où sont le maître et ses amis? 7. Que fait l'âne? 8. Qu'est-ce qu'il tâche de faire? 9. Est-ce qu'il réussit à amuser son maître? 10. Que fait celui-ci? 11. Et que font les domestiques?

C. (1) Racontez d'abord oralement, puis écrivez « L'Histoire de l'âne qui veut qu'on le caresse ».

(2) Traduisez: 1. With whom are you going to go around (*se promener*) in (*dans*) Paris? 2. With my old friend; the one with whom I traveled in Italy last year (*année*). 3. We visited the Place de la Concorde yesterday (*after past part.*), around which are (*se trouver*) eight fine statues. 4. The ones that represent Strasbourg and Lille are covered (*XXIV, Vocab.*) with (*de*) flowers. 5. What I liked best was (*c'était*) Napo-

1.

translatable. It is often found before nouns in apposition.

leon's Arc de Triomphe which one sees at the end of that magnificent avenue. 6. We want to go to see the Madeleine, the façade of which we could see at the end of (la) rue Royale. 7. We want to visit also the Louvre of which I have often heard (*entendre parler*), and the Tuileries gardens in which the children like to play with their little boats. 8. What an interesting city Paris [is]!

D. 1. *Count from 50 to 59, putting a different noun after each numeral*: Cinquante et un monuments, cinquante-deux avenues [sɛkɑ̃tɔzavny], etc.

2. *Count from 60 to 69*: soixante [swasɑ̃t] députés, soixante et un billets de banque, etc.

3. *Count from 70 to 79*: soixante-dix agents [swasɑ̃t diʔ azɑ̃], soixante-onze figures, etc.

E. Dictée: Lesson XXVIII, A.

LESSON XXXIII

134. The Interrogative Pronouns

qui? [ki], who? whom?

que? [kə], what?

quoi? [kwa], what?

lequel? [ləkɛl], m. s., lesquels? [ləkɛl], m. pl. } which? which one(s)?

laquelle? [lakɛl], f. s., lesquelles? [ləkɛl], f. pl. } what one(s)?

135. Use of Interrogatives. 1. Qui? = who? whom? is used of persons:

Qui sonne? Qui sont-elles?

Who is ringing? Who are they?

Dites-moi qui sonne.

Tell me who is ringing.

Qui a-t-il frappé?

Whom has he struck?

De qui parlez-vous?

Of whom are you speaking?

2. Whose? denoting ownership simply = à qui? otherwise generally de qui? but never dont:

À qui est ce livre?

Whose book is this?

De qui êtes-vous (le) fils?

Whose son are you?

3. *Que?* = *what?* stands always as the object or the predicate of a verb:

Que vous a-t-il dit? *Qu'est-ce?* What did he tell you? What is it?

4. *What?* as subject is usually *qu'est-ce qui?* and *what* in indirect question is usually *ce qui* (*ce que*, etc.):

Qu'est-ce qui vous a intéressé? What has interested you?
Je ne sais pas ce qui m'a frappé. I do not know what struck me.
Dites-moi ce que vous désirez. Tell me what you desire.

5. *Quoi?* = *what?* stands regularly after a preposition, or absolutely, the verb being understood:

À quoi pensez-vous? What are you thinking of?
Je cherche quelque chose. — Quoi? I am looking for something. —
 What?

6. *Lequel?* [*laquelle?* etc.) = *which?* *which* or *what one?* agrees in gender with the noun referred to. Both parts of *lequel* (*le* and *quel*) are inflected, and the usual contractions with *de* and *à* (cf. §§ 35, 46) take place:

Laquelle des dames est là? Which of the ladies is there?
Auquel des hommes parle-t-il? To which of the men does he
 speak?

EXERCISE XXXIII

une architecture [arʃitektʏ:r] ar-
 chitecture

le banquier [bɑ̃kjɛ] banker

la cité [site] oldest part of cer-
 tain cities

un hôpital [ɔpital] hospital

une île [il] island

un intérieur [ɛtɛrjœ:r] interior

le mari [mari] husband

le personnage [pɛrsɔna:ʒ] char-
 acter (*in book*), personage

la photographie [fɔtɔgrafi] pho-
 tograph

le Pont-Neuf [pɔ̃nœf] Pont-Neuf
 ('New Bridge')

la question [kɛstjɔ̃] question

la scène [sɛn] scene

le sommet [sɔmɛ̃] top

la tour [tu:r] tower

la traduction [tradɥksjɔ̃] trans-
 lation

la vue [vy] view

bête [bɛ:t] stupid, foolish

cent [sɑ̃] hundred

droit [drwa] right

gauche [go:ʃ] left

gothique [gotik] gothic

impossible [ɛpɔsibl] impossi-
 ble

EXERCISE XXXIII (Continued)

terrible [teribl] terrible	tourner [turne] turn
s'approcher de [saprɔʃedə] approach	venir de [vənir də] to have just . . . (followed by an in- finitive)
épouser [epuze] marry	
jeter [ʒete] throw	en effet [ânefɛ] in fact
poser [po:ze] put, ask (of questions)	en face [əfas] opposite
ramasser [ramase] pick up	ensemble [ãsɑ:bl] together
se rappeler [saraple] remember, recall	plus de [ply də] more than
rencontrer [rɑkɔ̃tre] meet	tant (de) [tɑ] so many, so much
répéter [repete] repeat	car [kar] for
ressembler (à) [rəsɑ̃ble] re- semble, be like	il y a [ilja] ago

A. 1. Pendant notre promenade je pose à mon ami beaucoup de questions sur ce que nous voyons à Paris. 2. Je lui demande, par exemple: — Qu'est-ce que (or qu'est-ce que c'est que) l'île de la Cité dont vous me parlez si souvent? 3. — L'île de la Cité est une île de la Seine [sen] où se trouve la partie la plus ancienne de Paris. 4. Voilà le Pont-Neuf par lequel on entre dans la Cité. Traversons-le et tournons à gauche et puis à droite. 5. — Quel est ce grand édifice dont nous nous approchons? — C'est le Palais de Justice. 6. — Mais il y en a une partie qui ressemble à une église. Qu'est-ce que c'est? 7. — C'est en effet une église qui s'appelle la Sainte-Chapelle et qui a été bâtie par Saint Louis il y a plus de six cents ans. 8. C'est un des bijoux de l'architecture gothique. Son intérieur est très, très joli. 9. Prenons maintenant la rue de Lutèce, et tournons à droite. Voyez-vous ce grand édifice à notre gauche? 10. C'est l'Hôtel-Dieu, un hôpital qui a été bâti il y a très, très longtemps. 11. — Et en face de nous quelle est cette grande église? 12. — C'est la cathédrale de Notre-Dame dont vous avez tant entendu parler. 13. — Oh oui, je me rappelle. Que je suis bête! J'en ai vu souvent des photographies. 14. Voilà en effet les deux grandes tours. C'est là que se trouvent les cloches, n'est-ce pas? 15. — Oui. Avez-vous la Notre-

Lect. de 1, ce grand roman de Victor Hugo? 16. — Oui. Je l'ai lu dans une traduction anglaise. 17. Je me rappelle qu'un des personnages de ce roman a été jeté du sommet d'une de ces tours-là, ce qui m'a beaucoup frappé. 18. C'est une scène terrible. — Oui, terrible. Victor Hugo aimait les scènes terribles. 19. Allons maintenant visiter l'intérieur de l'église qui est très beau. 20. La cathédrale est une des plus anciennes et des plus belles de la France. 21. Elle a été bâtie il y a plus de huit cents ans. 22. Du sommet des tours il y a une vue magnifique sur Paris.

B. *Supply the missing relative or interrogative words. Be on the look out especially for examples of § 132, 7.* 1. Dites-moi ^{ce que} vous avez à la main. 2. Demandez-lui ^{ce qu'il} il désire faire aujourd'hui. 3. Ne vous rappelez-vous pas ^{ce que} votre camarade vous a dit? 4. Nous ne pouvons pas entendre ^{ce que} vous dites, monsieur. 5. ^{ce qui} me frappe dans ce roman c'est la scène de la tour. 6. ^{ce que} vous me demandez est impossible. 7. Comprenez-vous ^{ce que} me fait rire? 8. Savez-vous ^{ce que} est cet objet-ci? C'est à moi. 9. Je vais vous dire ^{ce que} je pense. 10. Voici ^{ce que} me fait penser que vous aviez tort. 11. Tout ^{ce que} vous dites est vrai. 12. Il ne faut pas répéter tout ^{ce que} vous entendez dire. 13. Tout ^{ce qui} est sur la table est à Marie, n'est-ce pas? 14. Non, ^{ce qui} est à ce bout-ci est à moi, et ^{ce qui} est à l'autre bout est à elle. 15. Je crois ^{ce que} vous me dites. 16. Il vient de me demander ^{ce que} j'avais l'intention de faire demain. 17. Mais j'ai beau lui expliquer; il ne peut pas comprendre ^{ce que} je lui dis. 18. Il faut que j'apprenne (*pres. subj.*) à parler français, ^{ce que} sera très difficile pour moi.

C. (1) *Some of the following sentences have "ragged" ends. Straighten them out, supply missing words (prepositions, relatives, and the correct forms of verbs).* 1. Où est l'autobus que nous ¹ — coin — rue? 2. S'arrête-t-il au coin de la rue dans ² nous — ? 3. Les dames à — l'âne voulait donner ³ natte ⁴ peur. 4. Voilà l'âne à — (qui? lequel?) les ⁵ ques ont — coups. 5. Les domestiques ont ⁶ ⁷ (demeurer). ⁸ (avoir). ⁹ (donner).

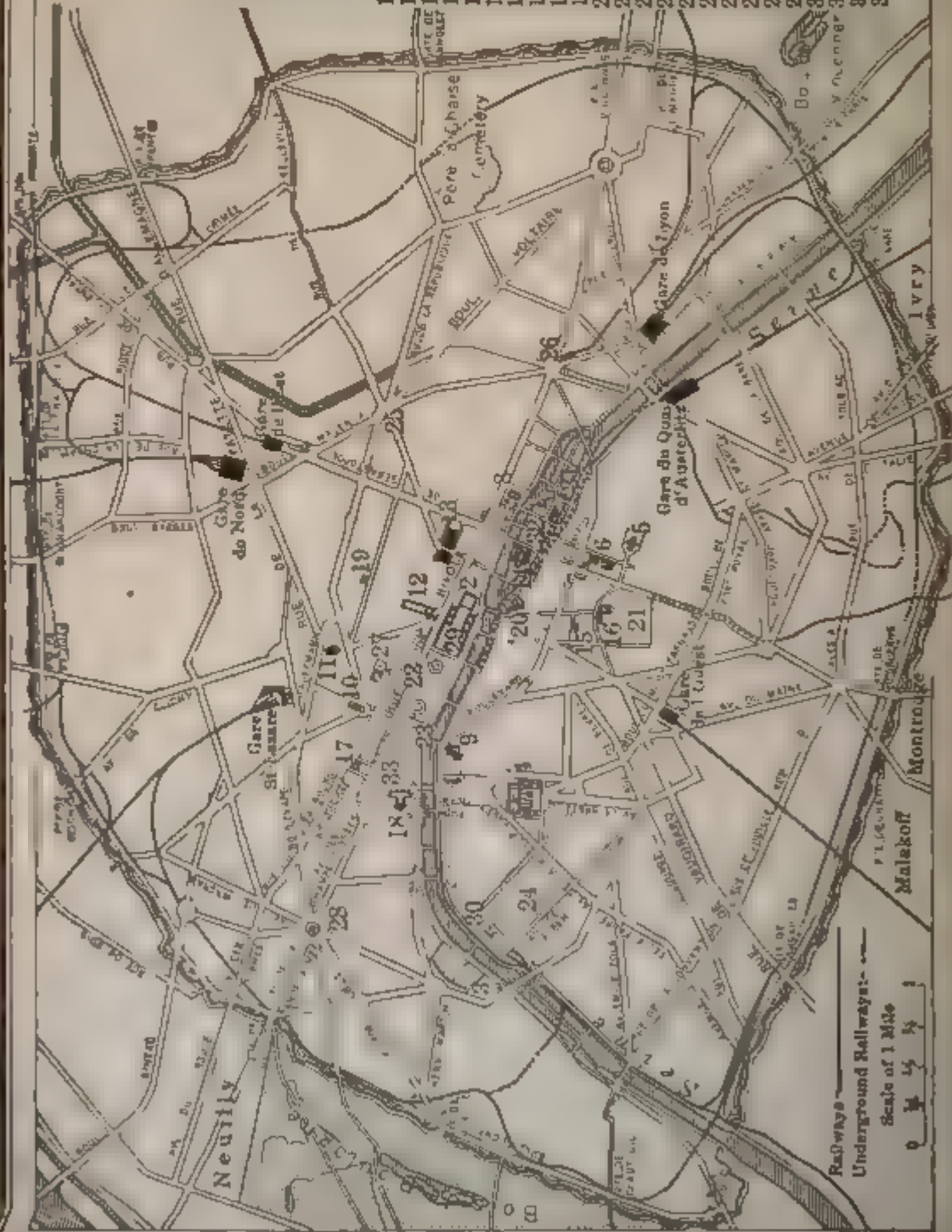


Courtesy of U. S. Army Air Service

L'ÎLE DE LA CITÉ ET NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS

PLAN DE PARIS

1. Notre-Dame
2. Louvre
3. Trocadéro
4. Hôtel des Invalides
5. Panthéon
6. Sorbonne
7. Musée de Cluny
8. Hôtel de Ville
9. Chambre des Députés
10. Ste Madeleine
11. Opéra
12. Palais Royal
13. Halles Centrales
14. Palais de Justice
15. St. Sulpice
16. Palais du Luxembourg
17. Palais de l'Elysée
18. Grand Palais
19. Bourne
20. Palais de l'Institut
21. Jardin du Luxembourg
22. Jardin des Tuileries
23. Place de la Concorde
24. Champ de Mars
25. Place de la République
26. Place de la Bastille
27. Place Vendôme
28. Place de l'Etoile
29. Place du Carrousel
30. Tour Eiffel
31. Ile St. Louis
32. Ile de la Cité
33. Champs Elysées



ramassé la vaisselle que l'âne ^{avait} ¹ fait ² tomber en ^{la main} ³ sa patte ⁴ amis ⁵ son maître. 6. Connaissez-vous les messieurs qui causent ensemble là-bas? — Oui, ce sont les messieurs ^{deux} (two ways) votre femme vient de me présenter. 7. Ce sont des personnes ^{mon} père m' ¹ souvent ². 8. Je ne connais pas ces deux autres là-bas ^{les} vous voyez les têtes. Ils viennent d'entrer. 9. Quelle est cette église ^{vous} voyez la façade au bout de cette grande rue? 10. C'est l'église ^{je} viens de rencontrer le mari de ma sœur. 11. Ah oui! Celui qu'elle vient d'épouser est un jeune militaire de mes amis. Je le ^{connaître} bien depuis dix ans.

(2) A good many idioms or expressions peculiar to the French language in the arrangement and choice of words have already occurred. Express in English: 1. Vous avez beau me répéter ce que vous avez entendu dire, je ne vous comprends pas. 2. Nous venons de rencontrer le mari de ma sœur. 3. Ma sœur l'a épousé il y a plus de trois ans. 4. Monsieur l'agent, voulez-vous me dire où se trouve le Bon-Marché? 5. Il a trouvé que cette scène était terrible. 6. Ne vous rappelez-vous pas que ce personnage a été jeté du sommet de la tour? 7. Combien êtes-vous? Nous sommes dix. 8. Quelle belle ville que Paris!

(3) Make French sentences of your own on each of these models.

(4) 1. We have just seen Notre-Dame. It is magnificent. 2. We climbed (in) one (l'une) of the towers and admired the view. 3. What a magnificent view of Paris! 4. I thought of (à) Victor Hugo's great novel, but I tried in vain to recall the name of the heroine (l'héroïne), although I have just read the book for the second time. 5. Ah! I remember it! La Esmeralda! 6. The cathedral was built more than eight hundred years ago and is one of the most beautiful in the whole world. It is in the Île de la Cité, which is the oldest part of Paris. 7. It is there that the first Parisians lived (invert order of subject and verb) a long time ago. Now it is a very

¹ (avoir). ² When followed by an infinitive, fait does not agree with a noun or pronoun object that precedes. ³ (donner). ⁴ (parler).

spot. It is there that the traveler must go to see old Paris, for Paris is now a modern (*moderne*) city, it makes it (le) less interesting for the foreigner (*étranger*), more convenient for everybody.

D. Supply questions for the following answers: 1. Ce chien noir est à mon frère. 2. Mon frère a un bâton à la main. 3. Il va donner un coup de bâton au chien. 4. C'est le domestique qui a chassé l'âne de la salle à manger. 5. Nous allons visiter les monuments de Paris aujourd'hui. 6. Nous allons déjeuner au restaurant du café Voltaire. 7. Des haricots verts et des petits pois. 8. Nous allons payer notre déjeuner avec ces billets de banque. 9. On nous les a données dans une banque qui s'appelle le Crédit Lyonnais. 10. Mon banquier de New-York m'a dit d'y aller. 11. J'y ai rencontré un ancien camarade d'école. 12. Je lui ai parlé de notre projet d'aller voir la cathédrale de Notre-Dame et la Sainte-Chapelle. 13. Il m'a dit qu'il a eu beau essayer de se faire comprendre en français; personne ne le comprenait. 14. Il est le fils d'un vieil ami de mon père. 15. Il s'appelle Pierre Dupont. 16. Des deux églises, la Madeleine et Notre-Dame, nous trouvons Notre-Dame la plus intéressante. 17. Notre-Dame est la plus ancienne des deux.

E. Dictée: Lesson XXXI, A.

LESSON XXXIV

136. Indefinite Pronouns. The indefinite pronouns of most frequent occurrence are:

1. On [ɔ̃], one, some one, we, you, they, people, etc. (cf. § 48).
 2. Quelqu'un [kɛlkɔ̃], m., quelqu'une [kɛlkyn], f., somebody, some one any one, plural quelques-uns [kɛlkɔ̃z], m., quelques-unes [kɛlkɔ̃zn], f. some, some people any, a few
- Il y a quelqu'un à la porte. There is somebody at the door
 J'ai vu quelques-unes de vos amies. I have seen some of your friends
 Avez-vous des cerises, madame? Have you any cherries, madam?
 J'en ai quelques-unes. I have a few.

3. *Quelque chose* [kɛlkəʃo:z], *m.*, *something, anything*:

<i>Quelque chose</i> est tombé.	Something has fallen.
J'ai <i>quelque chose</i> de bon.	I have something good.

4. Along with *ne* + a verb, or when alone, a verb being understood, *personne* [pɛʁsɔ̃], *m.*, means *nobody, not anybody, no one*, and *rien* [ʁjɛ̃], *m.*, *nothing, not anything*:

Je n'ai parlé à <i>personne</i> .	I did not speak to anybody.
Vous n'avez <i>rien</i> apporté.	You have brought nothing.
Il n'a <i>rien</i> dit de mauvais.	He said nothing bad.
Qu'a-t-il dit? — <i>Rien</i> .	What did he say? — Nothing.
<i>Personne</i> ici!	Nobody here!

137. Certain forms serve both as adjectives and as pronouns. Those of most frequent occurrence are:

1. *Autre* [otr], *other* (adjective); *un autre, another, l'autre, the other* (pronoun):

<i>Une autre</i> fois; d' <i>autres</i> causes.	Another time; other causes.
<i>Les autres</i> iront aussi.	The others will go too.

2. Distinguish *un autre* from *encore un*:

<i>Une autre</i> plume.	Another (a different) pen.
<i>Encore une</i> plume.	Another (an additional) pen.

3. With *autre* are formed various locutions:

<i>L'une et l'autre</i> occasion.	Both occasions.
<i>Les uns et les autres</i> partent.	All are going away.
Donnez-le à <i>l'un ou à l'autre</i> .	Give it to either.
Ce n'est ni pour <i>les uns ni pour les autres</i> .	It is for none of them.
<i>Elles se flattent les unes les autres</i> .	They flatter each other.
<i>Ils ont peur les uns des autres</i> .	They are afraid of one another.

4. When used with *ne* + a verb, or when alone, the verb being understood, *aucun* [okœ̃], *nul* [nyl], *pas un* [pazœ̃], as adjectives = *no, not one, not any*, and as pronouns = *none, no one, not one*:

<i>Aucun</i> auteur ne dit cela.	No author says that.
A-t-on de l'espoir? — <i>Aucun</i> .	Have they any hope? — None

5. *Tel* [tel] = *such*, *un tel* = *such a*. *Such* as an adverb is *si* [si] or *tellement* [telmɑ̃].

<i>Telles sont . . . douleurs.</i>	Such are my griefs.
<i>Qui raconte une telle histoire?</i>	Who tells such a story?
<i>Une si belle maison.</i>	Such a beautiful house.
<i>Un homme tellement cruel.</i>	Such a cruel man.
<i>Il s'est couché tout de suite, tellement il était fatigué.</i>	He was so tired that he went to bed at once.

Nom. — Observe the idiomatic use of *tel* (*telle*) in the expressions *Monsieur un tel*, Mr. So-and-So; *Madame une telle*, Mrs. So-and-So.

6. *Tout* [tu], *m.*, *toute* [tut], *f.*, *tous* [pronounced tu (as adj.), tus (as pron.)], *m. pl.*, *toutes* [tut], *f. pl.*, = *all, every, any, whole, etc.*:

<i>Tous les hommes.</i>	All (the) men.
<i>Toute ma vie.</i>	All my (My whole) life.
<i>Tous (toutes) sont arrivé(e)s.</i>	All have come.

7. *Même* [mem], before a noun or as a pronoun = *same*; *même*, following the noun or pronoun qualified = *self, very, even*, and agrees, but has no article; as adverb *même* = *even*.

<i>La même chose.</i>	The same thing.
<i>Ce sont les mêmes.</i>	They are the same.
<i>Dieu est la bonté même.</i>	God is goodness itself.
<i>Les enfants mêmes le savent.</i>	The very children know it.
<i>Nous-mêmes; elles-mêmes.</i>	We ourselves; they themselves.
<i>Ils nous ont même battus.</i>	They even beat us.

EXERCISE XXXIV

<i>la beauté</i> [bote] beauty	<i>aider</i> (à) [ede] help
<i>le berger</i> [berʒe] shepherd	<i>devenir</i> [devni:r] become;
<i>un endroit</i> [ânâdrwa] spot, place	<i>qu'est-il devenu?</i> what has
<i>une entrée</i> [âtre] entrance	become of him (it)?
<i>la grandeur</i> [grâdœ:r] size, grandeur	<i>envoyer</i> [âvwaje] send
<i>le loup</i> [lu] wolf	<i>incendier</i> [êsâdje] set fire to, burn
<i>la révolution</i> [revolysjõ] revolution	<i>ramener</i> [ramne] bring back
<i>actif</i> [aktif] lively, energetic	<i>rendre</i> [râ:dr] give back, restore
<i>«ételîzâ»</i> [êteliʒâ] intelligent	<i>tellement</i> [telmâ] so
	<i>rarement</i> [rarmâ] rarely, not often

A. *Bring out the differences between the words in black type:*
 1. Nous venons de faire une promenade dans les champs qui étaient pleins d'animaux. 2. Nous avons vu **des** vaches, **des** moutons, **des** chèvres, et **des** chevaux qui mangeaient l'herbe dans **des** prairies vertes. 3. Il y avait là **quelques** enfants qui les gardaient. 4. Ils avaient **des** chiens de berger avec eux. 5. **Quelques-uns** des enfants nous ont arrêtés et ont demandé quelle heure il était. 6. Pendant que nous causions avec eux, **quelques-unes** des vaches ont voulu (*wished*) manger le blé d'un champ voisin. 7. On a envoyé **des chiens** après elles pour les chasser. 8. Les chiens jouaient en courant, mais **quelques-uns**, en entendant la voix **des** petits garçons, sont partis au galop pour ramener les vaches. 9. C'était quelque chose d'amusant de les voir chasser ces grosses bêtes dont **quelques-unes** ne voulaient pas quitter le champ de blé. 10. Mais elles avaient beau vouloir y rester, elles ne le pouvaient pas, tellement les chiens étaient actifs. 11. Aucune (Pas une) n'y est restée. 12. Je n'ai rien vu de plus intelligent que ces chiens de berger, dont **quelques-uns** ressemblaient beaucoup à **de** gros loups. 13. Ils ont fait tout ce que les enfants leur ont dit de faire.

B. (1) *Supply from §§ 136-137 the missing words:* 1. Je n'ai ~~rien~~ (*two possibilities*) mangé aujourd'hui, et j'ai faim. 2. Donnez-moi ~~quelque~~ de bon pour mon dîner, s'il vous plait. 3. Je crois que la salle est vide. Je n'y vois ~~rien~~. 4. Ma tasse est vide; il n'y a ~~rien~~ dans ma tasse. 5. ~~Personne~~ n'est dans la salle. 6. Voyez-vous quelqu'un dans la salle? Non, ~~rien~~; elle est vide. 7. S'il y avait une vache et un mouton dans le champ de blé, les chiens i-raient les chasser ~~les deux~~ (= *both*). 8. Je ne peux pas dormir; ~~je~~ (§ 137, 5) je suis fatigué. 9. Nous serons ~~très~~ fatigués que nous ne pourrons (*fut. of pouvoir*) pas dormir. 10. Dites-moi ~~quelque~~ de nouveau. 11. Je ne sais ~~rien~~ de nouveau.

(2) *Translate in several ways.* 1. On dit. 2. Que dit-on? 3. On apprend à parler en parlant. 4. On sert le potage avant la viande.

C. (1) *Écrivez en français:* 1. Paris is a city of which people

have often spoken to me. 2. My friend knows the city well and will show me everything that is interesting. 3. The place at which we begin our trip (*promenade*) is the Place de la Concorde. 4. What do those statues represent? Which ones? The ones that are (*se trouver*) around the square. 5. They represent the most important cities in (*de*) France. The one on which you see so many flowers is the statue of the city of Strasbourg, which has just been restored to France. 6. What strikes me is (*c'est*) the size of the square, and the beauty of that broad avenue by which you approach the Arc de Triomphe. 7. But first let's visit those gardens the entrance of which we (*on*) see there, behind us. They are the Tuileries gardens in which (*two ways*) there was formerly a fine palace of the kings of France. 8. What has become of it? It was burned (*On and active voice*) during a revolution. 9. Wasn't the Louvre formerly a palace too? What has become of it? 10. There it is on the other side of that square. It is now a famous museum.

(2) 1. We like the very streets of Paris. 2. In France even the children speak French. 3. Everything is interesting. 4. We (*On*) see something new at every street corner. 5. The sheep walk one in front of (*devant*) the other. 6. The cows and dogs were afraid of each other (§ 137, 3). 7. I never saw anything funnier. 8. Some of the goats got frightened. 9. Not one stayed in the neighboring wheat field. 10. Not one? Some of the sheep got frightened too, the dogs were so (*tellement*) energetic.

(3) *Rewrite A, 5-11, using the historical present as the basic tense. The 3d sing. pres. of envoyer is envoie. Why do not jouaient and c'était shift to the present?*

D. (1) *a. Conjugate in the present and in the past indefinite: Je me rappelle cette scène. Do the same, substituting a pronoun for the noun object.*

b. Conjugate in the present and translate: je viens (see § 178) de rencontrer un vieil ami. In the imperfect: je venais de (= had just) rendre le journal à mon voisin. Repeat, substituting the proper pronouns for the noun objects.

c. Conjugate in the future and conditional, making the necessary changes in the possessive adjective: je ressemble à mon père; je ressemble à mes parents.

d. Conjugate in the present and also in the past indefinite: je viens voir mon ancien professeur.

e. Conjugate in the present and in the imperfect: je pars avant la fin de la pièce; je finis un roman de Victor Hugo.

f. Make a list of the verbs that resemble **partir** (see Lesson XVIII, C, 2).

(2) a. Study the forms of **envoyer** (§ 161).

b. Does the peculiarity of the present indicative and subjunctive, 1st, 2d, 3d, sing. and 3d pl., appear in the pronunciation or only in the spelling? Is the same thing true of the irregularity of the future and conditional? This peculiarity occurs in the forms of verbs in **-oyer** where the **-y-**would otherwise come before [ə].

c. Supply the forms of **envoyer** and then vary by changing the person or number of each subject: 1. Les enfants (present) les chiens après les bêtes. 2. Il faut que nous (present) des chiens pour chasser ces moutons. 3. Le berger (fut.) le chien pour chasser les vaches de cet endroit. 4. Si nous avions des chiens de berger nous les (cond.) chercher nos moutons perdus.

E. (1) Répondez aux questions: 1. Qui gardaient les bêtes? 2. Qui les aidait? 3. Est-ce que les enfants allaient chasser les bêtes des champs de blé? 4. Est-ce que les chiens dormaient ou jouaient? 5. Comment jouaient-ils? 6. Lesquels étaient les plus grands, les vaches ou les chiens? 7. Est-ce que les chiens avaient peur des vaches? 8. À quels animaux les chiens ressemblaient-ils? 9. Est-ce que quelques vaches restaient dans les champs de blé? 10. Que voulaient-elles y faire? 11. Pourquoi les chiens sont-ils partis au galop? 12. Ont-ils fait tout ce que les enfants leur ont dit de faire? 13. Que venons-nous de faire dans les champs? 14. Qu'est-ce que les enfants nous ont demandé? 15. Avez-vous jamais vu des chiens de berger?

(2) Dictées: Lesson XXXIII, A, 1-12.

VOCABULARY REVIEW No. 5

(1) *Donnez le contraire de:* loin de, actuellement, désagréable, rarement, content, possible, à droite, nouveau, bête (*adj.*), vide.

(2) *À quels autres mots pensez-vous quand on dit:* le milieu, un individu, la soupe, le chien, des caresses, la journée, la soirée, un bâton, une pièce, une église, une grande rue, le bout, un roi, un musée, mener, autrefois?

(3) *Fit words to the definitions:* dire plus d'une fois; aller près de quelqu'un; celui qui accompagne quelqu'un; les assiettes, les tasses, les verres, etc. pour la table; le pied d'un animal; une figure en pierre, etc., qui représente une personne, une ville, etc.; porte d'une voiture; l'endroit où l'on entre dans un parc, etc.; celui qui garde les moutons; animal qui mange les moutons.

(4) *Translate:* 1. The policeman has arrested (*arrêter*) this fellow. 2. He has just set fire to the palace. 3. The dogs tried in vain to bring back the sheep; they would not (= did not want to) come. 4. He cannot remember what you told (*past part. of dire is dit*) him ten minutes ago. 5. These statues are like each other.

(5) *Supply the missing words:* 1. Les voitures de chemin de fer en France ont plusieurs ——. 2. D'un côté elles ont un ——. 3. Pour sortir il faut ouvrir les ——. 4. L'âne a ^{renversé} la table et fait ^{tomber} la vaisselle. 5. Le maître a ^{gagné} les domestiques qui ont donné à l'âne des ^{coups} de ^{vi} et l'ont ^{chassé} de la salle. 6. L'âne veut chanter mais sa ^{voix} est ^{mal}. 7. Les députés font les ^{lois} du pays. 8. Presque (*Almost*) tous les édifices en France sont bâtis en ^{pierres}. 9. Louis XVI était ^{roi} de France. 10. Son palais a été incendié pendant une ^{guerre}. 11. Le voleur a — son revolver de sa ^{poche}. 12. Dans le musée du Louvre il y a de belles —. 13. Nous traversons la Seine sur un — qui s'appelle le —. 14. La — de Notre-Dame se trouve sur une — de la —. a été bâtie — plus de huit — ans.

(6) *Translate:* over there, convenient, infrequent, wretched, so much (many), as much (many), together, in fact, opposite, threaten, a bank note, with pleasure (gladly), around, for, because, why, spot (place), give back, full, empty, in former times, to become, to meet, to relate, to send.

(7) *Translate:* 1. What has become of the kings of France (What have the kings . . . become)? 2. What became of you? 3. I shall send you news of myself (= of my news). 4. I begged him to send me news of them. 5. What [a] terrible scene (que) that one [is]! 6. What do you think of * (two ways) that scene?

(8) *Translate:* Everybody, nobody, somebody; everything, something, nothing; such a day, such a bad day; each other (two persons), each other (more than two persons), to each other.

(9) *Pièce is the general word for 'room': what other meaning has it? What are the distinctive meanings of chambre and salle? Supply the missing words:* 1. Ma maison a six ^{pièces}, un salon, une cuisine, trois ^{chambres} à coucher et une ^{salle} à manger. 2. Le jour je travaille à l'école, dans notre ^{salle} de classe; je passe la nuit chez moi dans ma ^{chambre}. 3. Nous avons cherché l'enfant dans toutes les ^{pièces} de la maison.

(10) *Racontez d'abord oralement, puis écrivez « La Montre de mon ami. » (Make use of the following words and expressions in Leçon XXX:)* Un jour, se trouver, compartiment, homme, ne savoir pas, la différence, mien, tien. Ami, avoir, montre, or. Train, approcher de, petite ville, marcher, moins vite. L'individu, tirer, poche, revolver, dire. Votre montre, plus jolie, la mienne, donnez-la-moi. Je, donner, la mienne, afin que, vous, savoir l'heure. Le voleur, approcher, revolver, de la tête. Ami, avoir peur. Il, donner, montre. Voleur, donner, la sienne, sauter du train. Compartiment, français, être, commode, mais, on, pouvoir, se trouver avec, compagnon de voyage, désagréable, même dangereux.

* *Penser de* = think of, have an opinion of; *penser à* = think of, have in mind. Example: Au revoir! Pensez à moi quand vous serez en France! — Je penserai souvent à vous et je vous enverrai des cartes postales. May *penser à* be used in (7), 6?

LESSON XXXV

138.

Cardinal Numerals

1 un, une	[œ, yn]	21 vingt et un	[vêteœ]
2 deux	[dø]	22 vingt-deux	[vêtdø]
3 trois	[trwa]	30 trente	[trã:t]
4 quatre	[katr]	31 trente et un	[trã:teœ]
5 cinq	[sɛ:k]	40 quarante	[karã:t]
6 six	[sia]	50 cinquante	[sɛkã:t]
7 sept	[set]	60 soixante	[swasã:t]
8 huit	[qit]	70 soixante-dix	[swasã:tdia]
9 neuf	[nœf]	71 soixante et onze	[swasã:teðiz]
10 dix	[dis]	80 quatre-vingts	[katrævɛ]
11 onze	[ɔ:z]	81 quatre-vingt-un	[katrævɛœ]
12 douze	[du:z]	90 quatre-vingt-dix	[katrævɛdis]
13 treize	[tre:z]	91 quatre-vingt-onze	[katrævɛðiz]
14 quatorze	[kato:z]	100 cent	[sã]
15 quinze	[kɛ:z]	101 cent un	[sã œ]
16 seize	[sɛ:z]	200 deux cents	[døesã]
17 dix-sept	[diaset]	201 deux cent un	[døesãœ]
18 dix-huit	[dizqit]	1000 mille	[mil]
19 dix-neuf	[diznœf]	1001 mille un	[milœ]
20 vingt	[vɛ]	2000 deux mille	[dømil]

NOUNS OF NUMBER: 1,000,000 = un million [œ miljɔ̃]; 2,000,000 = deux millions [dø miljɔ̃]; 1,000,000,000 = un milliard [œ milja:r].

Observe: 1. The hyphen unites the parts of compound numerals under 100, except where *et* occurs. 2. *Et* stands regularly in 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, omitted in 81, and elsewhere.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION: 1. The final consonant of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, is silent before initial consonant or *h* aspirate of a word multiplied by them, not elsewhere: *Cinq livres* [sɛ li:vʁ], but *le cinq mai* [lə sɛ:k me]. 2. No elision or liaison occurs before *huit*, *onze*: *le huit* [lə qit]; *les huit livres* [lə qi li:vʁ]; *le onze* [lə ɔ:z]; *les onze francs* [lə ɔ:z frã]. 3. The *t* is sounded in *vingt* in 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, is sounded with the *d* in 22, is silent from 81 to 99, is silent in *cent un*, *deux cent un*, etc.

139. *Million* and *milliard* require *de* before the object stated; *cent* = *a (or one) hundred*; *mille* = *a (or one)*

Il a payé un million de francs.
Ceci vaut cent francs.

He has paid a million (of) francs.
This is worth a hundred francs.

140. Quatre-vingt and the multiples of **cent** take **-s** only when immediately preceding a noun, or when they themselves are used as nouns of number:

Quatre-vingts francs.

Eighty francs.

Trois cents francs.

Three hundred francs.

Les cinq cents.

The five hundreds.

But: **Trois cent un francs; quatre-vingt-un francs**, etc.

Obs.: They are not nouns of number in dates, or when used as ordinals.

141. Multiplicatives. *Once* = **une fois**, *twice* = **deux fois**, *three times* = **trois fois**, etc.:

Dix fois dix font cent.

Ten times ten make a hundred.

142. Ordinal Numerals. They are formed from 'third' upwards by adding **-ième** to the corresponding cardinal, final **e** being dropped; **cinq** adds **u**, and **neuf** changes **f** to **v** before **-ième**:

1st	premier	[prəmje]	7th	septième	[setjem]
2nd	second	[səgɔ̃]	8th	huitième	[ɥitjem]
	deuxième	[døzjem]	9th	neuvième	[nœvjem]
3rd	troisième	[trwazjem]	10th	dixième	[dizjem]
4th	quatrième	[katrjem]	11th	onzième	[ɔzjem]
5th	cinquième	[sɛkjem]	21st	vingt et unième	[vɛteynjem]
6th	sixième	[sizjem]	22nd	vingt-deuxième	[vɛtdøzjem]

143. Fractions. The numerator is expressed by a cardinal, the denominator by an ordinal, as in English. *Half* = **moitié**, *f.* (as noun), and **demi** (as adjective); $\frac{1}{4}$ = **un quart**, $\frac{1}{3}$ = **un tiers** [tjɛ:r]. Before a noun, **demi** is invariable and joined by a hyphen, but agrees elsewhere. Use **la moitié** (not **demi**) where *the half of* is, or may be, used in English:

Un huitième; les trois dixièmes.

One-eighth; the three tenths.

La moitié de l'année.

(The) half (of) the year.

Une heure et demie.

An hour and a half.

Une demi-heure.

Half an hour.

Les trois quarts de cette somme.

Three-fourths of that sum.

EXERCISE XXXV

le centime [sātim] centime	en être à [ānɛ:tr a] be (<i>at a point in a book, etc.</i>)
la façon [fasō] manner, way	se fâcher [səfaʃe] get angry
la moitié [mwatje] half	indiquer [ēdike] assign, point out
la monnaie [mɔnɛ] change, money; monnaie française, French money (<i>argent is more general</i>)	nommer [nɔme] name
le nom [nō] name	ôter [ote] take off, remove
un objet [ɔbzɛ] object, article, thing	il vaut [vo] is worth (<i>pres. of valoir</i>)
la page [pa:ʒ] page	veuillez [vœje] please (<i>imperative of vouloir</i>)
le par-dessus [pardəsy] overcoat	à haute voix [ao:tvwa] aloud
le quart [ka:r] fourth	autant (de) [otā] as many, as much
le sou [su] cent, penny, sou	jusqu'à [ʒyska] until, as far as, up to
le tiers [tjɛ:r] third	par [par] by
demi [dəmi] half	sur [syr] out of
compléter [kōplete] fill out, finish	

A. (1) *Lisez à haute voix en français:* 40, 41, 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 75, 79, 80, 81, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 99, 100, 101, 140, 175, 190, 200, 201, 250, 281, 500, 1000, 1001, 25,000 hommes, 1,000,000 de francs.

(2) *Complétez:* 2 fois 1 font —; 2 fois 2 font $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 fois 3 font $\frac{3}{4}$. *Continuez jusqu'à 2 fois 25.*

(3) *Parlez-vous français le $\frac{1}{4}$ du temps, ou la $\frac{1}{2}$ du temps, ou les $\frac{2}{3}$ du temps, ou les $\frac{3}{4}$ du temps ou tout le temps en classe? Quelle partie du temps le professeur parle-t-il? Parle-t-il trop?*

(4) *On indique la valeur des objets par francs, par sous et par centimes. Il y a 20 sous dans un franc. Un sou vaut un cent américain. Cinq centimes font un sou.*

1. Combien de centimes y a-t-il dans un franc? 2. Combien de sous un dollar américain vaut-il? 3. Quelle partie d'un franc un sou est-il? 4. Quelle partie d'un franc un centime est-il? 5. Quelle partie d'un dollar américain un franc est-il? 6. Quelle est la valeur en monnaie américaine de cinq francs?

- at sep
dit me 7. De dix francs? 8. De cent francs? 9. De cinq centimes?
10. De vingt-cinq centimes? 11. De cinquante centimes?
12. De soixante-quinze centimes?

NOTE. — If the teacher can secure some French coins and bank notes or facsimiles of them, it will be helpful at this point. The teacher may also exhibit a number of articles with the prices marked in francs and centimes. This will stimulate interest in converting the sums into dollars and cents.

Much drill is needed for teaching the numerals thoroughly, more than can be provided in Exercises in the text. In addition to seizing every occasion to make the students count, have them tell the page of each lesson, answer questions involving dates, and tell the prices in French money of real and imaginary articles and meals. The teacher will find it profitable to cut up several pages of a calendar that has the numerals printed in large type and to paste the numbers in order on sheets of paper. These may be manipulated before the class like flash-cards so as to show any desired combination, and are very useful in rapid daily practice.

B. (1) *Study (a), the future and conditional forms of voir (§ 224); and (b), the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperfect indicative, and the imperative. Refer each of these forms to the "principal parts" according to the grouping in § 159, 1, 2, 3, 4.*

(2) *Study the present, imperfect, and future of mettre (§ 198). Tabulate according to § 159.*

C. (1) *Dites en français:* 1. You must get a ticket before taking the train. 2. We got enough bread for two days. 3. This fellow gets angry too easily. 4. Please go and get my hat. 5. His horse got frightened.

(2) *Écrivez en français:* 1. If the cows were in our neighbor's wheat field, the dogs would see them. 2. If they were to see the cows, they would go and bring them back. 3. Please go [and] get the animals (*bête*) when you see them in your neighbor's yard. 4. If no one went and got them, they would eat [up] the grass in our neighbor's yard. 5. If he saw them, he would get angry. 6. He will get angry when he sees them in his field. 7. If our neighbors were to see these goats in their fields, there would be no use (*avoir beau in 1st pl.: which tense?*)

in our trying to run them out, for (car) our neighbors would go and get them first (*les premiers*).

(3) 1. No one puts on his hat in the house. 2. I shall put on my hat before (*avant de*) going out (*see* § 99, 5). 3. When it is cold, you (*indef.*) put on your (*which possessive adj.?*) overcoat before going out and take it off before coming in. 4. Half the time he would put on his overcoat in the house, because his mother had told him to do it (*le*), but once outside he would take it off. 5. Nine times out of ten he would get angry.

D. *Répondez en français:* (1) a. 1. Combien de jours y a-t-il dans une semaine? 2. Combien de semaines dans un mois? 3. Combien de jours y a-t-il dans les mois de septembre [septā:br], avril [avril], juin [ʒyē], novembre [novā:br]? 4. Combien de jours dans les mois de janvier [ʒāvje], mars [mars], mai [me], juillet [ʒyije], août [u], octobre [ɔktobr], décembre [desā:br]? 5. Quels sont les mois qui ont trente et un jours? 6. Nommez ceux qui ont trente jours. 7. Combien de jours le mois de février [fevrie] a-t-il? 8. Combien de jours y a-t-il dans une année?

b. 1. Combien d'élèves êtes-vous dans cette classe? 2. Comptez: un élève, deux élèves, etc. 3. Comptez les places dans la salle de classe: une place, deux places, etc. 4. Y a-t-il assez de places pour les élèves? 5. Y a-t-il autant d'élèves qu'il y a de places? 6. Y a-t-il autant de places qu'il y a d'élèves? 7. Y a-t-il plus de places ou moins de places que d'élèves?

c. 1. Combien de pages votre livre de français a-t-il? 2. À quelle page est-ce que nous en sommes? 3. À quelle page en étions-nous hier? 4. Avant-hier? 5. Lundi dernier? 6. À quelle page en serons-nous demain? 7. À quelle page en sommes-nous restés hier? 8. À quelle page en êtes-vous resté avant-hier?

(2) 1. Quel est le premier jour de la semaine? 2-7. Quel est le deuxième jour de la semaine, etc. 8. Quel est le premier mois de l'année? 9-19. Quel est le deuxième mois de l'année? etc. 20. Quelle leçon étudions-nous aujourd'hui? 21. Quelle

leçon aurons-nous pour demain? 22. À quelle leçon en étions-nous hier? 23. À quelle page nous sommes-nous arrêtés hier? 24. À quelle page en sommes-nous restés avant-hier?

E. Dictée. Lesson XXXII, A, 13-22.

F. *Lisez à haute voix* (compare Lessons V, VII): un billet, un âne, une banque, un; deux députés, deux édifices, deux; trois monuments, trois obélisques, trois; quatre statues, quatre arcs de triomphe, quatre; cinq rois, cinq avenues, cinq; six lois, six églises, six; sept promenades, sept objets, sept; huit personnages, huit endroits, huit; neuf ponts, neuf ans, neuf; dix repas, dix avenues, dix.

a. Which of these numerals have two pronunciations? Make examples illustrative of each, using other nouns than those above. See § 138, *Notes on Pronunciation*.

b. Which of these numerals have three pronunciations? Illustrate as in a.

LESSON XXXVI

144. Dates, Titles, etc. 1. The form *mil* is used in dates of the Christian era, from 1001 to 1999; from 1100 onward, dates are often expressed by hundreds, as so frequently in English:

(En) l'an *mil* six.

(In) the year 1006.

En *mil* neuf cent vingt.

In nineteen hundred and twenty.

En dix-neuf cent vingt et un.

In 1921.

2. Days of the month and numerical titles of rulers are indicated by cardinals, except *first* = **premier**:

Le **premier** mai. Charles **premier**. The first of May. Charles I.

Paris, le **deux** mai.

Paris, on the 2nd of May.

Louis quatorze (XIV).

Louis XIV.

OBSERVE: — The English word *the* in titles is not translated in French.

3. Observe the following date idioms:

Quel jour du mois est-ce aujourd'hui?	What day of the month is this?
Quel jour du mois sommes-nous aujourd'hui?	" " " " "
Quel quantième [kātjem] du mois est-ce aujourd'hui?	" " " " "
C'est aujourd'hui le quinze.	To-day is the fifteenth.
Ce sera demain le seize.	To-morrow will be the sixteenth.
Le six janvier.	On the sixth of January.
Ils sont arrivés lundi.	They came <i>on</i> Monday.
D'aujourd'hui en huit.	A week from to-day (<i>future</i>).
Il y a quinze jours.	A fortnight ago.

OBSERVE: — The English words *on* and *of* in dates are not translated. Before days of the week *on* is likewise omitted.

4. The names of the seasons are: l'été, summer, l'automne, autumn, l'hiver, winter, le printemps, spring. The names of the months may be conveniently learned from the following rhyme; they are all masculine:

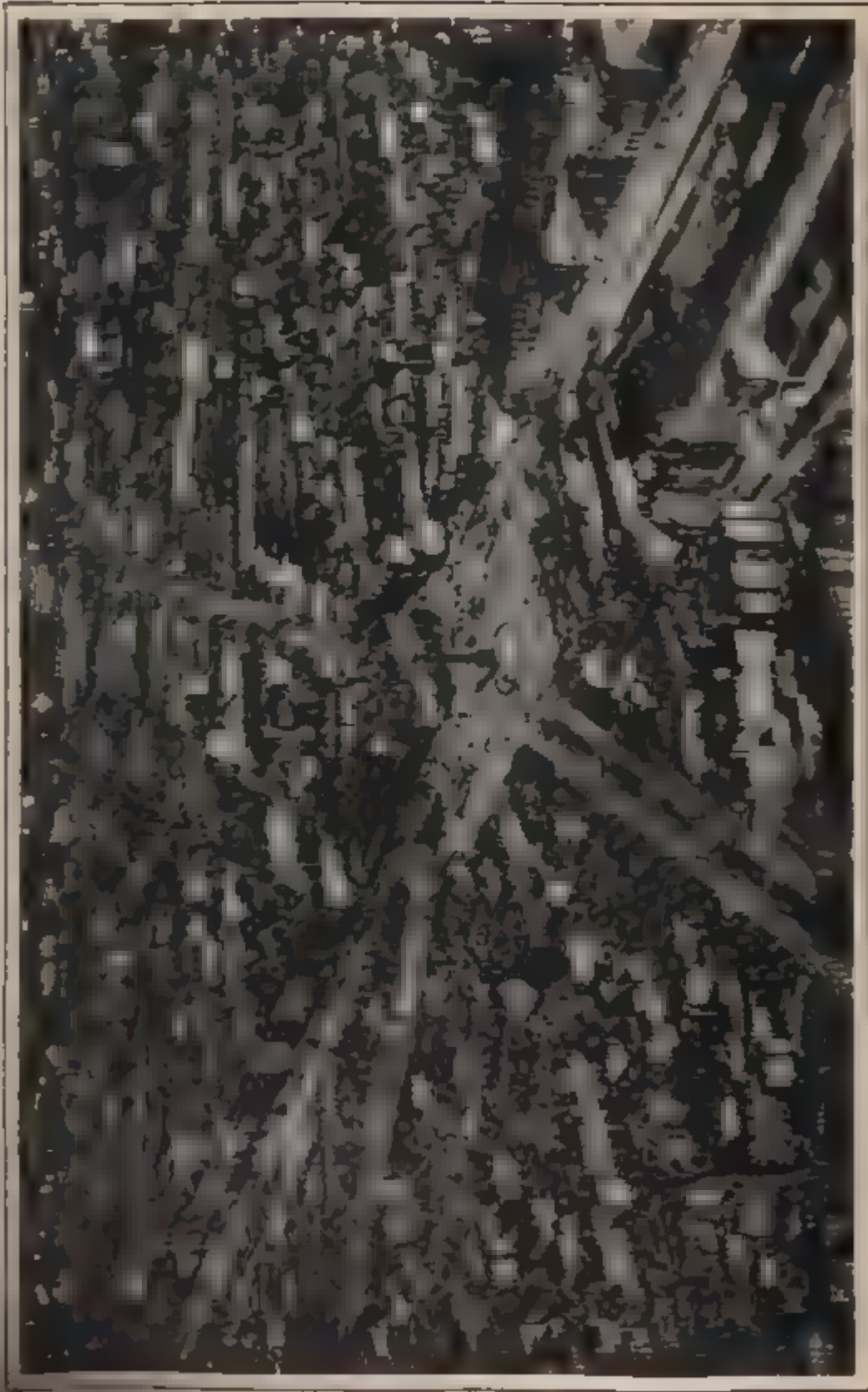
Trente jours ont septembre,
 Avril, juin, novembre;
 Trente et un ont mars et mai,
 Août, octobre, puis juillet,
 Et décembre et janvier;
 De vingt-huit est février.

5. Observe the following idioms referring to age:

Quel âge avez-vous?	How old are you?
J'ai vingt ans.	I am twenty (years old).
Une fillette (âgée) de six ans.	A girl six years old (<i>or of age</i>).
À l'âge de vingt-cinq ans.	At the age of twenty-five (years).

EXERCISE XXXVI

le cadeau [kado] present	le foyer [fwaje] hearth
la date [dat] date	une importance [ēportā:s] importance
une encyclopédie [āsiklopedi] encyclopedia	la naissance [nesā:s] birth
la fête [fɛ:t] festival, holiday	le Noël [noɛl] Christmas



Courtesy of U. S. Army Air Service

LA PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS

EXERCISE XXXVI (Continued)

une origine [ɔʁizin] origin	faire froid [fɛ:r frwa] be, get cold (<i>of weather</i>)
la plupart (de) [plypa:r] majority, most	régner [repe] reign
la prise [pri:z] capture	revenir [rəvni:r] come back
la prison [pri:z] prison	couramment [kuramɑ̃] fluently, generally
le règne [rɛ:n] reign	environ [ɑvɛrɔ̃] about
le souvenir [suvni:r] memory	non plus [nɔ̃ply] either, neither
catholique [katolik] Catholic	davantage [davɑ̃ta:ʒ] more
historique [istorik] historical	à cause de [ako:z də] on account of
national [nasjonal] national	jusqu'à [ʒyska] until, up to, as far as
protestant [prɛstɑ̃] Protestant	parmi [parmi] among
religieux [relizjø] religious	
croire [krwa:r] believe, think	
durer [dyre] last	

A. (1) 1 Dans tous les pays il y a des jours de fête où on ne travaille pas. 2 Quelques-uns de ces jours de fête ont une origine religieuse, comme les dimanches et le jour de Noël, le 25 décembre. 3 D'autres ont une origine historique, comme le 14 juillet. 4 La plupart des fêtes ont une origine religieuse, surtout dans les pays catholiques, comme la France. 5 Combien de dimanches y a-t-il dans une année? — Il y en a — (?). 6 On appelle le premier jour de l'année le « jour de l'an ». 7 Ce jour-là on fait des visites, on envoie des cartes et des lettres à ses amis. 8 La fête du jour de l'an a plus d'importance en France que chez nous.

(2) 1 Le 14 juillet on célèbre la fête nationale française en souvenir de la prise de la Bastille, le 14 juillet, 1789. 2 La Bastille était une prison où le roi mettait les individus dont il avait peur. 3 Ce jour-là la Révolution française a commencé. 4 Elle a duré dix ans environ, jusqu'à Napoléon. 5 Quelle est la date de la fête nationale américaine? 6 Quand est-ce qu'on l'a célébrée la première fois?

(3) 1 Le 25 décembre nous célébrons le jour de Noël, en souvenir de la naissance de Jésus-Christ [ʒɛzykri]. 2 On célèbre ce jour-là dans les pays protestants aussi bien que dans les pays

catholiques. 3. Le soir du 24 décembre, avant de se coucher, les petits Français laissent leurs souliers autour du foyer, et le petit Noël (ou le petit Jésus [zezy]) vient y mettre des cadeaux pendant la nuit. 4. Dans trois semaines nous allons célébrer la fête de Noël.

B. (1) 1. Parmi les rois de France les plus célèbres se trouvent Charlemagne, Saint Louis (Louis IX), François I^{er}, Henri IV, Louis XIV et Louis XVI, sous lequel la Révolution a commencé. 2. *Trouvez dans une encyclopédie ou un livre d'histoire, les dates de leurs règnes et lisez-les à haute voix dans la classe. Par exemple, François I^{er} a régné de 1515 à 1547.* 3. *Trouvez les dates de trois présidents de la République française et lisez-les devant la classe.*

(2) a. *Study the present, imperfect, and future indicative, the present subjunctive, the conditional and compound forms of aller (§160); of venir (§178). Tenir is conjugated like venir except that it takes a different auxiliary in the compound tenses. Which?*

b. *Tabulate the forms of these verbs under the principal parts (§159).*

C. (1) *Étudiez la § (section [seksjɔ̃]) 106. Écrivez en français:*
 1. Will winter come soon? I do not want it to come this month. 2. I am glad that it is not cold yet, but I am afraid that winter will come soon. 3. Last year it got very cold in November. 4. Old people (**Les vieux**) do not like the cold, and I do not like it either, although I am young. 5. I want my family to go south (**dans le sud**) before winter comes, because when January and February and March come there will be much snow and ice. 6. It will be necessary for us to wear our gloves and overcoats when we go out, in order not to be cold (in order that we, etc.). 7. When spring and summer come, I shall prefer that we come back (*subjunct.*) (to the) north before it gets too warm. 8. We went south last year in December and we came back in April. 9. My mother wants the family to go to Canada for May, June, July, August, and September. 10. I think (**Je crois**) that we shall have to come back before the middle of September, on account of the cold.

(2) a. 1. He is coming to-morrow. 2. He used to come every day. 3. They will come on Friday. 4. Our sisters came back on June 1st. 5. They would come back at once if you asked them to do it (le).

b. 1. We shall go to the country on June 2nd. 2. We used to go (y) on June 15. 3. We should go to France in July if we had 3500 francs. 4. Did those ladies go to England in July or in August?

c. 1. How old is he? He is ten. 2. What is his name? His name is Pierre. 3. He has a sister 15 years old. 4. He wants to go to Europe when he is sixteen and stay two years. 5. He thinks that in (au bout de) two years he will be able to speak French fluently.

D. (1) *Voici le participe présent du verbe lire: lisant.*

Complétez par la forme convenable (proper) de lire: 1. Je ~~lis~~ (present) un roman de Dumas. 2. Nous ne ~~lisons~~ (present) pas beaucoup de romans français. 3. Il faut que vous ~~lisez~~ (present) l'histoire de France avant de visiter ce pays. 4. Quoique cet enfant ne ~~lit~~ (present) pas trop facilement le français, il aime les *Misérables* de Victor Hugo. 5. Si tous les voyageurs ~~lisaient~~ (imperfect) plus d'histoire, ils s'amuseraient davantage. 6. Quand nous aurons le temps, nous ~~lirons~~ (future) des romans de Balzac. 7. J'ai déjà ~~lu~~ (past participle) son *Eugénie Grandet*.

(2) *Répondez aux questions:* 1. Quel âge avez-vous? 2. Quel âge aurez-vous dans cinq ans? 3. Quelle est la date de l'anniversaire de votre naissance? 4. Quel jour du mois sommes-nous aujourd'hui? 5. Quel jour du mois serons-nous d'aujourd'hui en huit? 6. D'aujourd'hui en quinze? 7. Quel jour du mois étions-nous il y a huit jours? 8. Il y a trois jours? 9. Quel âge aviez-vous il y a trois ans? 10. Il y a cinq ans? 11. Quel jour de la semaine Noël tombe-t-il cette année? 12. Et le 14 juillet quel jour de la semaine tombe-t-il? 13. Quels sont les mois qui n'ont que trente jours? 14. Le mois de février combien de jours a-t-il? 15. Répétez-moi les noms des six premiers mois de l'année. 16. Dans quel mois êtes-vous né?

LESSON XXXVII

145. The Time of Day. The hours and fractions of hours are indicated as follows:

Quelle heure est-il?	What time (o'clock) is it?
Il est deux heures.	It is two o'clock.
Trois heures et demie.	Half-past three.
Trois heures (et) un quart.	A quarter past three.
Quatre heures moins un (le) quart.	A quarter to four.
Trois heures dix (minutes).	Ten minutes past three.
Quatre heures moins cinq (minutes).	Five minutes to four.
Trois heures cinquante-cinq.	Three fifty-five.
Il est midi et demi.	It is half-past twelve (noon).
Il est minuit.	It is twelve o'clock (midnight).
À sept heures du soir.	At seven o'clock in the evening.
À quelle heure?	At what time?
À trois heures précises.	At three o'clock precisely.
Vers (les) trois heures.	About three o'clock.

It will be noted that:

1. The time of day is expressed by *être* combined with the impersonal subject *il*.

2. Contrary to English usage, in French the hour is given first and then the minutes are added or subtracted. The word *heure(s)* is always mentioned, but the word *minute(s)* is frequently omitted.

3. *Le midi* [*midi*] means *noon, midday*; *le minuit* [*minqi*] means *midnight*.

4. *Demi* when preceding a noun, is regarded as part of the noun and is joined to it by means of a hyphen and does not agree with it in gender: as an adjective, following the noun, *demi* *e* observes the usual rules of agreement; e.g. *une demi-heure*, a half-hour, but *une heure et demie*, past one or, *un* and a half hour.

the French time tables and in the usage of some

Frenchmen, time is counted from 1 to 24 hours; *e.g.* dix heures (du soir) = vingt-deux heures.

N.B. — Distinguish carefully between telling the time of day (*il + être*) and describing the condition of weather, temperature and natural phenomena (*il + faire*), § 98.

EXERCISE XXXVII

un avis [œnavi] opinion, mind
un employé [œnœplwaje] clerk,
agent

le lendemain [lœdmê] next day,
morrow

la méfiance [mefjã:s] distrust

la part [pa:r] portion, share;
pour ma part for my part;
de ma part, from me

la partie [parti] part, game

la poste [post] post office

le repos [lœpo] rest

le veston [vestœ] (sack) coat

fou [fu], (*f. folle*) mad, crazy

précis [presi] exact, precise

agir [azi:r] act, have an effect

avancer [avãse] be fast, ad-
vance

changer [ʃãze] change

discuter [diskyte] argue, dis-
cuss

se fier à [sɛfjea] trust, have faith in

se méfier de [semefjeda] distrust,
beware of

oublier [ublie] forget

plaisanter [plɛzãte] joke

raconter [rakœte] relate, re-
count

recommencer [rœkœmãse] be-
gin again, do again

remonter [rœmœte] wind (*of a
watch or clock*)

retarder [rœtarde] be behind,
be late, delay

tromper [trœpe] deceive, fool

varier [varje] vary

d'ailleurs [dajœ:r] besides, fur-
thermore

d'autant [dotã] so much more,
all the more

ça va it's all right, it will do,
that works

ne . . . jamais [nœ ʒamɛ] never

pourtant [purtã] however

tiens! [tjɛ] Is that so! Indeed!
(*imperative of tenir, hold*)

A. (1) 1. Avez-vous une montre, Louise? — Oui, made-
moiselle, j'en ai une. 2. C'est un cadeau de mon père. Il me
l'a donnée pour mon anniversaire. 3. — Est-elle en or ou en
argent? En or, mais elle marche mal. À présent elle retarde
d'un (*by*) quart d'heure. 4. — Alors ça ne va pas. On ne peut
pas se fier à votre montre. 5. Et la vôtre, Édouard, marche-

t-elle mieux que celle de Louise? 6. — Oui, mademoiselle, la mienne marche très bien. Vous savez que les montres des garçons marchent toujours mieux que celles des jeunes filles. 7. — Tiens! Comment expliquez-vous cela, Édouard? — Mais, c'est facile! 8. Les jeunes filles changent si souvent d'avis, elles varient tant elles-mêmes, qu'on ne peut pas se fier à elles, et cela agit sur leurs montres. 9. D'ailleurs elles ne les remontent jamais. Elles oublient toujours de les remonter. 10. — Tiens, Édouard! Vous commencez très jeune à vous méfier des femmes. 11. Vous avez entendu chanter sans doute: « Souvent femme varie, Bien (*very*) fou qui s'y fie ». 12. Pourtant vous avez beau parler de cette façon, vous ferez comme les autres. 13. Vous payerez bien cher cette méfiance. On vous trompera d'autant plus facilement. Vous allez voir! 14. Mais ne discutons pas cette question. Quelle heure est-il à votre montre? — Il est midi moins le quart. 15. — Et à la vôtre, Pierre? — Il est midi moins treize, mademoiselle. 16. — Alors vous avancez de deux minutes? — Non, mademoiselle; je ne crois pas. 17. C'est que la montre d'Édouard retarde de deux minutes. On ne peut pas s'y fier. 18. — Ah? Alors vous n'êtes pas de l'avis d'Édouard sur les jeunes filles et les garçons et leurs montres? 19. Mais je crois qu'il plaisantait. Pourtant nous ne pouvons pas passer l'heure à discuter sur les femmes et leurs montres. 20. Nous ne serions jamais d'accord. Nous n'arriverions jamais à rien.

(2) 1. Racontez-moi votre journée, Pierre. — Les jours de classe je me lève à sept heures moins vingt. 2. Il me faut vingt-cinq minutes pour faire ma toilette, et à sept heures cinq je suis prêt à travailler une demi-heure avant le déjeuner. 3. Le déjeuner est prêt à huit heures moins vingt-cinq et à huit heures dix je pars pour l'école. 4. J'arrive à l'école à huit heures vingt-cinq. La première classe commence à huit heures et demie et dure quarante-cinq minutes. 5. La deuxième classe commence à neuf heures et quart, . . . etc. (*Continuez*). 6. À midi nous avons un peu de repos. Nous prenons notre déjeuner et à une heure les classes recommencent. 7. J'arrive chez moi à quatre heures de l'après-midi, nous dînons à six heures et demie, et après le dîner je travaille ou je m'amuse

à lire jusqu'à dix heures. 8. Alors je me couche et je dors jusqu'au lendemain matin. 9. — Très bien, Pierre. Vous êtes un jeune homme sage. 10. Je comprends pourquoi votre montre marche mieux que celle de Louise, — et même que celle d'Édouard!

B. (1) *Substitute pronouns for the italicized object nouns:*
1. Voici une *lettre*. 2. J'ai écrit la *lettre* hier soir. 3. J'ai demandé à mon frère de mettre la *lettre* à la poste, mais il a mis la *lettre* dans sa poche. 4. Il a mis la *lettre* dans sa poche il y a cinq jours. 5. Il y a trouvé la *lettre* ce matin quand il changeait de veston. 6. Il n'avait pas ouvert la *lettre*. 7. Enfin il a donné la *lettre* au facteur le 4 juillet. 8. Donnez la *lettre* au facteur. 9. Ne mettez pas la *lettre* à la poste. 10. Prenez vos *billets* avant de monter dans une voiture. 11. Il faut donner les *billets* à l'employé avant de sortir de la gare de destination.

(2) *Study the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperfect, future, and conditional forms, and the compound forms of dire (§ 193) and of prendre (§ 202).*

Group these forms according to § 159.

C. (1) *Traduisez en français:* 1. People say so (*le*). 2. Some one said so. 3. No one will say so. 4. Your father doesn't want him to say so. 5. Tell me at once. 6. I regret that he told (*perf. subj.*; see § 155) you that. 7. You never say anything (*rien*). 8. What would you say if I told him what you said yesterday? 9. She takes sugar in her coffee. 10. They take the 8:28 train (*le train de . . .*) every morning. 11. Your father must get (*prendre*) the tickets before taking the train. 12. The apples we took were yours, weren't they? 13. Somebody has just taken all my apples. 14. It is 5:45 exactly; I shall put on my overcoat at once and take the street car at the corner. 15. If you took the car at 6:15 exactly, you would get (*être*) to my house before a quarter to seven. 16. Tell him to take the 7:36 train. 17. Don't let's take it.

(2) *For les jours de classe in A, (2), 1 substitute hier and rewrite to the end of the eighth sentence, making the necessary changes in the tense form.*

(3) *Substitute demain for les jours de classe, and rewrite as indicated in (2).*

D. (1) The teacher dictates the English of the examples in § 145 and the class gives the French, orally or in writing.

(2) *a. Note the idiomatic expressions:* 1. Cette dame a **changé de robe**. 2. Vous pouvez vous fier à cette jeune fille, car elle ne **ressemble pas aux** autres. 3. Si vous vous **méfiez trop des** hommes, ils vous tromperont **d'autant plus** souvent. 4. Il passe son temps à penser **aux** (*compare* Lesson XX, A, (3), 11, 12, 13 and (7) of *Vocabulary Review No. 5*) parties de baseball. 5. Elle ne **pense jamais à** remonter sa montre. 6. Cet enfant ne **pense à rien d'utile**.

b. Write sentences in French after the model of those in (2) a.

E. Dictée: Lesson XXXIV, A.

LESSON XXXVIII

146. Past Definite of *donner, finir, vendre*

<i>I gave, etc.</i>	<i>I finished, etc.</i>	<i>I sold, etc.</i>
donn <i>ai</i> [dɔne]	fin <i>is</i> [fini]	vend <i>is</i> [vādi]
donn <i>as</i> [dɔna]	fin <i>is</i> [fini]	vend <i>is</i> [vādi]
donn <i>a</i> [dɔna]	fin <i>it</i> [fini]	vend <i>it</i> [vādi]
donn <i>âmes</i> [dɔnam]	fin <i>îmes</i> [finim]	vend <i>îmes</i> [vādim]
donn <i>âtes</i> [dɔnat]	fin <i>îtes</i> [finit]	vend <i>îtes</i> [vādit]
donn <i>èrent</i> [dɔnɛ:r]	fin <i>irent</i> [fini:r]	vend <i>irent</i> [vādi:r]

147. Past Definite of *avoir, être*

<i>I had, etc.</i>	<i>I was, etc.</i>
eus [y] eûmes [ym]	fus [fy] fûmes [fym]
eus [y] eûtes [yt]	fus [fy] fûtes [fyt]
eut [y] eurent [y:r]	fut [fy] furent [fy:r]

a. All verbs have the same endings (-mes, -tes, -rent) in the plural, and all take a circumflex over the vowel of the first and second plural.

b. In the *donner* group, the letter *a* appears in the endings of all forms except the 3d plural. Note the pronunciation of *â* in -âmes and -âtes.

c. The past definite endings of the *finir* and *vendre* groups are alike.

d. Observe the pronunciation of the past definite of *avoir*.

148. Use of the Past Definite. The past definite is used in the literary narrative style to denote what happened (completed past action), or what happened next (successive events). It never denotes, like the imperfect (§ 87), what was happening or used to happen, or continued to happen:

Les Romains brûlèrent Carthage.

The Romans burnt Carthage.

Dieu accepta les présents d'Abel, qui était plus pieux que son frère; mais il détourna les yeux de ceux de Caïn [kaɛ̃], parce que son cœur n'était pas pur... Un jour Caïn et Abel étaient seuls dans un champ, et Caïn se jeta sur Abel, et le tua.

God accepted the gifts of Abel, who was more righteous than his brother; but he turned away his eyes from those of Cain, because his heart was not pure... One day Cain and Abel were alone in a field, and Cain fell upon Abel, and slew him.

149. Past Definite of *faire* (irreg.)

I did, etc.

je fis [ʒəfi]

nous fîmes [nuʁim]

tu fis [tyfi]

vous fîtes [vuʁit]

il fit [ilfi]

ils firent [ilfi:r]

EXERCISE XXXVIII

un accueil [ɑ̃nakœ:j] welcome,
reception

un automne [otɑ̃] autumn

le chant [ʃɑ̃] song

la compagne [kɔ̃paɲ] wife, mate

la confiance [kɔ̃fjɑ̃:s] confidence

le dieu [djø] god

un événement [ɑ̃evenmɑ̃] event

la faute [fo:t] mistake, fault

la miette [mjɛt] crumb

le nid [ni] nest

la pitié [pitje] pity

le printemps [prɛ̃tɑ̃], spring

le rouge-gorge [ruʁgɔʁs] red-
breast

la saison [sɛzɔ̃] season

gentil [ʒɑ̃ti] nice, pretty

joyeux [ʒwajø] merry, cheerful

avoir pitié de [avwa:ʁpitjɛdɑ̃]
have pity on

corriger [kɔʁizɛ] correct

employer [ɑ̃plwaje] use

savoir [savwa:r] know how
(= can); je ne saurais, I can-
not

sembler [sɑ̃blɛ] seem, appear

tuer [tʁɛ] kill

voler [vɔlɛ] fly

de nouveau [dənuvo] again

lorsque [lɔʁskɛ] when

entre [ɑ̃tr] between

A. 1. Un petit rouge-gorge frappa à notre fenêtre. Il semblait dire: « Ayez pitié de moi! 2. Ouvrez-moi, je vous prie; il neige, il fait du vent. 3. J'ai bien froid et je ne puis rien trouver à manger parce que la terre est couverte de neige. » 4. Nous eûmes pitié du petit rouge-gorge, et nous ouvrîmes la fenêtre. 5. Le gentil petit oiseau entra dans la chambre. 6. Il vola même dans la salle à manger et mangea les miettes qui étaient tombées de la table. 7. Bientôt il mangea même dans nos mains et il resta chez nous tout l'hiver jusqu'au printemps. 8. Mais lorsque la neige fut partie, le printemps revint, et les arbres se couvrirent de feuilles. 9. Nous ouvrîmes de nouveau la fenêtre, et notre petit ami en sortit joyeux. 10. Il alla dans le bois voisin où il fit son nid et nous entendîmes souvent ses chants joyeux. 11. Lorsque l'été et l'automne furent passés, l'hiver revint, et le rouge-gorge revint aussi, cette fois avec sa petite compagne. 12. Les deux petits oiseaux ne semblaient pas du tout se méfier de nous. 13. J'ouvris la fenêtre et ils entrèrent avec confiance dans la maison, où ils passèrent la froide saison sans essayer même de nous quitter avant le printemps. 14. Vous pouvez être sûr que nous leur fîmes bon accueil.

B. (1) *Study the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperfect, future, conditional, and compound tense forms of pouvoir (§ 221); of savoir (§ 222). Group these forms according to § 159.*

(2) a. *Change to the conversational past the literary past forms in the story of Cain and Abel (§ 148). Are the three imperfect forms changed? Explain.*

b. *Similarly, retell the incident in the present.*

(3) *Traduisez:* 1. I cannot trust you (*à vous*). 2. They can trust their friends. 3. Why couldn't you trust your watch? 4. We shall come when we can. 5. He could come to-morrow if he wished (*insert le*). 6. The pupils must (*il faut*) be able to leave home (*partir de chez eux*) earlier (*compar. of tôt*). 7. I could have left home earlier if I had wished.

C. (1) *Traduisez (use the past definite where suitable):*
1. What did Cain do? 2. Do you not know what Cain did

(*inverted order*)? 3. Did you know that Cain killed his brother (see § 148, *example 2*)? 4. I couldn't (*compare B, (1)*) kill my brother. 5. Could you kill yours? 6. Cain did not know that God was looking at him. 7. Do you know that God saw everything (§ 132, 7, 9) Cain did (*use past of conversation*)? 8. When he learned (*past indef. of savoir*) that I had fallen ill, he came to see me at once. 9. You must (*devez*) know that I would not distrust those persons if I did not know (*connaître or savoir?*) them very well. 10. The pupils must (*Il faut*) know how to explain the difference between "connaître" and "savoir." 11. If I were to ask you (*supply it, le*), could you answer the question?

(2) Rewrite A, changing the past narrative of literary style to the past narrative of conversational style. Note that *fut partie* becomes *était partie*. Why do not the imperfects change?

(3) a. Some verbs have a special meaning in the past definite, differing from that of the infinitive:

avoir to have	j'eus I have received
savoir to know	je sus I found out (learned)
être to be	je fus I became

b. *Traduisez*: 1. Il était bien triste quand il reçut (see § 213) ma lettre. 2. Il fut bien triste quand il reçut ma lettre.

(4) *Racontez en français les événements de la journée, en indiquant l'heure à laquelle vous vous êtes levé, etc.* [Leçon XXXVII, A, (2)].

(5) *Écrivez « L'Histoire du rouge-gorge, » le livre fermé. Employez les temps de la conversation. Servez-vous des expressions et des mots suivants: frapper, sembler dire, avoir pitié, ouvrir, il neige, fait froid, terre couverte de neige. Nous ouvrir, gentil petit oiseau, entrer, manger miettes, rester, tout l'hiver, partir au printemps, bâtir nid, chanter, été, automne passer, hiver revenir, rouge-gorge revenir avec compagne, ne se méfier pas, leur faire bon accueil.*

D Dictée: « L'Histoire du rouge-gorge. » Chaque élève corrige les fautes de son devoir en se servant du texte, et le donne ensuite au professeur.

LESSON XXXIX

150. Imperfect Subjunctive of *donner, finir, vendre*

(That) I gave, might give, etc.	(That) I finished, might finish, etc.	(That) I sold, might sell, etc.
donn asse [donas]	fin isse [finis]	vend isse [vādis]
donn asses [donas]	fin isses [finis]	vend isses [vādis]
donn ât [dona]	fin ît [fini]	vend ît [vādi]
donn assions [donasjǝ]	fin issions [finisjǝ]	vend issions [vādisjǝ]
donn assiez [donasje]	fin issiez [finisje]	vend issiez [vādisje]
donn assent [donas]	fin issent [finis]	vend issent [vādis]

151. Imperfect Subjunctive of *avoir, être*

(That) I had, might have, etc.	(That) I was, were, might be, etc.
eusse [ys] eussions [ysjǝ]	fusse [fys] fussions [fysjǝ]
eusses [ys] eussiez [ysje]	fusses [fys] fussiez [fysje]
eût [y] eussent [ys]	fût [fy] fussent [fys]

152. Tense Sequence. In complex sentences any other tense than the present or future (§ 107) in the governing clause regularly requires the imperfect subjunctive in the governed clause; so also for compound subjunctive tenses, the auxiliary in the principal clause being considered as the verb:

IMPF. Je désirais	} qu'il restât.	I was desiring him to remain.
P. DEF. Je désirai		I desired him to remain.
P. INDEF. J'ai désiré		I (have) desired him to remain.
CONDL. Je désirerais		I should desire him to remain.
PLUPF. J'avais désiré		I had desired him to remain.

NOTE. — The imperfect subjunctive is of very limited use in the language of everyday life, being rarely employed except in the literary or elevated style. There is a tendency in tense sequence to avoid the imperfect and the pluperfect subjunctive in favor of the present and the perfect subjunctive; e.g. *j'allais rentrer dans l'église en attendant qu'il vienne (instead of vînt) me chercher.*

EXERCISE XXXIX

le compatriote [kõpatriõt] fellow countryman	royal [rwajal] royal
la mort [mø:r] death	accepter [aksepte] accept
le petit-fils [lẽptifis] grandson	s'agir de [sazi:rdə] be a question of
le prince [prẽ:s] prince	devoir [døvwa:r] owe
la religion [larliʒjõ] religion	élever [elve] bring up
le rocher [røʃe] rock (<i>large</i>), boulder	grimper [grẽpe] climb
le sang [sã] blood	lutter [lyte] fight, struggle
le siècle [sjekl] century	mourir [muri:r] die
le soldat [solda], soldier (<i>more specific than militaire</i>)	nourrir [nuri:r] feed
assassiné [asasine] assassinated	ordonner [õrdone] give orders
civil [sivil] civil, civilian	reconnaître [rəkõnẽ:tr] recognize, acknowledge
entier [õtje] whole, entire	ruiner [ryine] ruin
habitué [abitqe] accustomed	vivre [viivr] live
montagneux [mõtãnø] mountainous	d'ordinaire [dõrdinẽ:r] usually
	en soldat [õsolda] like a soldier, in the rôle of a soldier

A. (1) 1. Il s'agit de l'éducation d'Henri IV qui fut roi de France au seizième siècle. 2. Il fut élevé non (*not*) en prince, mais en soldat. 3. Son grand-père ne voulut pas qu'on l'élevât comme on élève d'ordinaire les enfants de sang royal. 4. Il ordonna qu'on habillât et qu'on nourrît son petit-fils comme les autres enfants de son pays montagneux de Navarre. 5. Il voulut aussi que le jeune prince vécût (*vivre*, § 211) comme ses jeunes compatriotes. 6. Il voulut qu'il courût, jouât, luttât avec eux comme s'il n'était pas de sang royal. 7. Et même il voulut qu'il fût habitué à grimper aux arbres et à courir sur les rochers pour se faire fort. 8. Il désira que son petit-fils n'eût peur de rien.

(2) 1. Henri IV devint roi de France en 1589 par la mort de son cousin Henri III. 2. Il fut le premier roi de la famille des Bourbons. 3. La ville de Paris ne voulut pas le reconnaître roi parce qu'il était protestant. 4. Voyant que la France entière ne voulait pas accepter un roi protestant, et qu'il s'agissait de ruiner son pays par la guerre civile, s'il con-

servait sa religion, il se fit catholique. 5. Henri IV fut un excellent roi jusqu'au moment où il mourut assassiné en 1610.

B. (1) a. *With what tense of the indicative is the imperfect subjunctive evidently to be grouped in formation? With what tense of the indicative do we group the present subjunctive in formation?*

b. *Observe that the endings of all imperfect subjunctives are spelled alike: -sse, -sses, -t, -ssions, -ssiez, -ssent; and that the stem vowel preceding the -t of the 3d pers. sing. is always spelled with a circumflex accent.*

c. *Study the forms of mourir (§174) and of vivre (§ 211).*

Are there any irregularities in groups 2 and 4 (§ 159) of mourir? Does the vowel sound represented by eu [œ] occur in those forms of mourir that have the stress on the stem or on the ending?

d. *Point out the phonetic resemblances in the conjugation of appeler, mener, venir, mourir, vouloir, pouvoir.*

(2) *Study devoir and vouloir (§§ 214, 225) as in the preceding lessons. Group all the forms according to § 159.*

(3) a. *Note the various meanings of devoir and vouloir. Devoir* may be translated in several ways:*

Combien est-ce que je vous dois?	How much do I owe you?
Il me doit 3 fr. 50.	He owes me three francs fifty centimes.
Vous devez expliquer clairement cette phrase.	You are to explain this sentence clearly.

b. *It is less emphatic than il faut.*

Vous devez avoir froid.	You must be cold. (It is likely that . . .)
Il devait raconter cette histoire.	He was to tell that story.
Le facteur devait passer à 3 h. 10.	The postman was to go by at 3:10.
Il dut (a dû) changer de veston.	He had to change his coat.

* The chief difficulty with *devoir* is due to the fact that it is a fully conjugated verb in French, and that the corresponding English verbs (*ought, should, must*) have only a few forms. The result is that in English we have to make up for the missing forms by the use of auxiliaries. The same is true of *pouvoir* and, to a certain extent, of *vouloir*.

Le professeur devrait indiquer la leçon d'avance.

Il aurait dû expliquer cette difficulté.

Elle a dû changer d'avis.

Vous auriez dû vous méfier.

Le facteur a dû passer sans apporter de lettres.

The teacher ought to (but does not) assign the lesson in advance.

He should have (ought to have) explained this difficulty.

She must have (probably has) changed her mind.

You ought to have been on your guard.

The postman must have gone by without bringing any letters.

(4) *Meanings of vouloir:*

Je ne veux pas.

L'oiseau veut entrer.

Voulez-vous manger ces miettes de pain?

Le rouge-gorge n'a pas voulu rester plus longtemps.

Je lui ai demandé de raconter son histoire, mais il n'a pas voulu.

Je voudrais (aimerais) discuter la question avec eux.

J'aurais voulu agir autrement.

Il voulait que le prince se méfiât des femmes.

I will not.

The bird wants to come in.

Will you (Do you want to) eat these bread crumbs?

The robin would not stay longer.

I asked him to tell his story, but he wouldn't.

I should like to discuss the question with them.

I should have liked to act differently.

He wanted the prince to beware of women.

Note that English 'will,' 'should,' 'would,' have a variety of meanings, which are therefore expressed in French in various ways, according to the particular case.

C. *Traduisez:* (1) 1. You must know the date of the capture of the Bastille. 2. The Bastille must have been a prison. 3. The French national festival must have had an historical origin. 4. The taking of the Bastille was to be the beginning of the French revolution. 5. Henry IV was obliged (*past def.*) to become [a] Catholic in order (*pour*) to be king. 6. You should have given the letters to the postman. 7. You ought to know that he is to come at 8:35.

(2) 1. However, if you *will* not give him the letter, please (*veuillez*) mail it yourself. 2. We begged the robin to come in, but he wouldn't. 3. I should like the robin and his mate to come back (*pres. subj.*) every winter. 4. We should like to hear his merry songs again. 5. I have explained the matter (*affaire*) to him, but he will not (*two ways, two meanings*) change his mind. 6. We begged the teacher to explain the use (*emploi*) of these verbs, but he will not or cannot. 7. Say what you will (§ 94), he will not change religions (*sing.*). 8. Do what you will (§ 94).

(3) * *Beginning with Il fut élevé in A, write out the passage in the conversational past, making the necessary changes in the verb forms, e.g., Il a été élevé, etc.*

(4) * *Write out the passage on the basis of the historical present.*

(5) *Racontez en français, oralement, l'Anecdote du rouge-gorge.*

D. Dictée: Leçon XXXVIII, A.

VOCABULARY REVIEW No. 6

(1) *À quels autres mots pensez-vous quand on dit: la moitié, un franc, de la monnaie, avoir froid, croire, Noël, la Révolution française, catholique, le facteur, la méfiance, le nid, vivre, le prince, civil, le printemps?*

(2) *Quel est le contraire de: se fier à, vivre, joyeux, gentil, avancer, avoir chaud, faire chaud, se rappeler, s'en aller?*

(3) *Remplacez le tiret par le mot convenable ('Replace the dash by the proper word'):* 1. J'ai quatre francs et je vous en donne deux; c'est la — de ce que j'ai. 2. Louis XVI — quand la Révolution a commencé; elle a commencé pendant son —. 3. Le quatorze juillet est la — nationale française. 4. Le 25 décembre est le jour de —. 5. Le 1^{er} janvier est le jour de —. 6. Un homme qui est en prison n'est pas —.

* NOTE. — In doing (3) and (4), shift the imperfect subjunctives to present or perfect subjunctives, consulting the alphabetical Reference List, § 226, in order to find the proper forms of the irregular verbs.

7. Le jour de l'an en France on envoie des ^{2^e} —, et on fait des —. 8. Il faut mettre cette lettre à la —. 9. Ma montre ne marche pas; j'ai dû oublier de la —. 10. Voulez-vous corriger les — dans ce devoir? 11. Les enfants aiment à — sur les arbres. 12. Les grands-pères aiment leurs —. 13. Henri IV est — en 1610. Il a été —. 14. Son grand-père a voulu — le prince comme les autres —. 15. Le voisin se — si les bêtes mangent son blé.

(4) *Traduisez: pendant, pendant que. Distinguish the latter from tandis que. Use the two in sentences.*

(5) *Employez dans des phrases: jusqu'à; à cause de; penser à, penser de; il s'est agi de; tiens!; d'ailleurs; pourtant.*

(6) *Traduisez: ça ne va pas, habillé en soldat, environ cent personnes, à six heures précises, couramment, lorsque, jours d'école, la montre marche mieux, elle retarde d'une heure, être d'accord, d'autant plus facilement, avoir beau, à haute voix, neuf fois sur dix.*

(7) *Racontez en français, oralement, « L'Éducation et l'histoire de Henri IV, roi de France, » en vous servant des expressions et des mots suivants: s'agir, éducation, seizième siècle, élever, en prince, en soldat. Son grand-père, vouloir, élever, d'ordinaire, enfants de sang royal. Il ordonna, habiller, nourrir, comme, les enfants, pays montagnaux. Il voulut, jeune prince, courir, jouer, lutter, grimper, les arbres. Henri IV, devenir roi en —. La ville de Paris, ne vouloir pas, reconnaître, protestant. Il s'agissait, ruiner, pays, guerre civile, se faire catholique. Il, être, excellent roi, mourir, assassiner en —.*

(8) *Traduisez: 1. You're joking, aren't you? 2. Tell him from me (use part) that I was joking. 3. That's right! That works! 4. It is a question of bringing him up like the son of a poor man. 5. However, he is rich. Furthermore, he will be king of France some day. 6. What page are we on? At what page did we stop yesterday? 7. He lost a third or a fourth of his money. 8. I think so. He says so. We think not (que non). 9. We have just finished this part of the book. 10. It is a question now of remembering what we have learned. 11. If we succeed in doing so (le), we shall know a good deal of French.*

ANECDOTES

XL. La Théière du Matelot

(The sections indicated give the forms of the irregular verbs.)

A. Un matelot, à bord d'un vaisseau, ayant ¹ eu la maladresse de laisser tomber par-dessus le bord une théière d'argent, alla ² trouver le capitaine et lui dit ³: « Peut-on ⁴ dire ⁵ d'une chose, qu'elle est ⁶ perdue ⁶, lorsqu'on sait ⁷ où elle est ⁸? — Non, mon ami. — En ce cas, vous n'avez ¹ rien à craindre ² pour votre théière, car je sais ⁷ qu'elle est ⁶ au fond de la mer. »

¹ § 154.² § 192.³ § 154.⁴ § 222.⁵ § 190.⁶ § 160.⁷ § 221.⁸ § 210.

B. Complete the following by conjugating the tense in full, repeating also the remainder of the expression along with the verb:

1. Il alla trouver le capitaine.
2. Il lui dit.
3. Peut-il dire?
4. Il sait où elle est.
5. Elle est perdue.
6. Vous n'avez rien à craindre.

C. (Oral.) 1. De quelles personnes parle-t-on dans cette histoire? 2. Où étaient ces personnes? 3. Qu'avait fait le matelot? 4. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'une théière? 5. En quoi était cette théière? 6. À qui était-elle? 7. Où était-elle tombée? 8. Savait-on où elle était? 9. Était-elle alors vraiment perdue? 10. Mais quel était l'argument du matelot?

D. 1. The sailor was so clumsy as to let the teapot fall. 2. If you let a silver teapot fall into the sea, it is lost. 3. Go to the captain. 4. I went to the captain. 5. Tell him that the teapot is not lost. 6. The captain will say: "My good fellow, did you drop my silver teapot into the sea?" 7. When we are on board of a ship we do not let teapots fall into the sea. 8. Where is the teapot? 9. I do not know where it is. No one finds teapots at the bottom of the sea.

XLI. L'Arabe et les Perles

A. Un Arabe, égaré dans le désert, n'avait ¹ pas mangé ² depuis deux jours, et se voyait ³ menacé ⁴ de mourir ⁵ de faim. En passant près d'un de ces puits où les caravanes viennent ⁶ abreuver leurs chameaux, il voit ⁷ sur le sable un petit sac de cuir. Il le ramasse et le tâte. « Allah soit ⁸ béni ⁹! dit-il ¹⁰; ce sont, ¹¹ je crois, ¹² des dattes ou des noisettes. » Plein de cette douce espérance, il se hâte d'ouvrir ¹³ le sac; mais, à la vue de ce qu'il contient ¹⁴: « Hélas! s'écrie-t-il douloureusement, ce ne sont ¹⁵ que des perles! »

¹ § 154.⁴ § 156.⁷ § 154.⁸ § 193.¹¹ § 176.² § 156.⁵ § 174.⁶ § 163.¹⁰ § 191.¹³ § 177.³ § 224.⁹ § 178.

B. *Complete the following, as in the preceding exercise:* 1. Il n'avait pas mangé. 2. Il se voyait menacé. 3. Ils viennent. 4. Il voit son sac. 5. Il le tâte. 6. Qu'il soit béni! 7. Je le crois. 8. Il se hâte d'ouvrir le sac. 9. Il s'écria.

Relate the story in the first person singular, thus: « Égaré dans le désert, je n'avais pas, » etc.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. Où demeurent les Arabes? 2. Où est l'Arabie? 3. Où s'était égaré l'Arabe? 4. Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup de déserts dans ce pays? 5. Dans quel état se trouvait l'Arabe? 6. Par où passait-il? 7. Qu'est-ce qu'il a vu? 8. Qu'est-ce qu'il y avait dans le sac? 9. Était-il content de trouver les perles? 10. Est-ce que les perles ne sont pas des choses précieuses? 11. Qu'est-ce qu'il espérait trouver dans le sac? 12. Pourquoi préférerait-il des noisettes à des perles? 13. Lesquelles préféreriez-vous maintenant?

D. 1. The Arab has lost his way. 2. If we had not eaten for two days, we should be hungry. 3. We saw ourselves threatened with starvation. 4. The caravans will come to water their camels at the well. 5. We shall water our camels. 6. If I saw pearls on the sand, I should pick them up. 7. He felt the dates in the bag. 8. If there had been hazelnuts in the leathern bag, he would have hastened to open it. 9. But the bag did not contain nuts, it contained only pearls. 10. At the sight of that he exclaimed: "I shall die of hunger."

XLII. Le Paysan et les Épis de Blé

A. Un paysan accompagné de son fils, le petit Auguste, alla¹ un jour visiter ses champs pour voir² dans quel état était³ son blé. Ils arrivèrent à un champ où certains épis se tenaient⁴ droits tandis que d'autres étaient⁵ lourdement inclinés vers la terre. Auguste s'écria: « Quel dommage que ces épis soient⁶ si courbés! Combien je préfère⁷ ceux-là qui sont⁸ vigoureux et droits. » Le père prit⁹ deux des épis, les roula entre ses doigts pour faire¹⁰ sortir¹¹ le grain, et répondit¹²: « Regarde un peu mon enfant; ces épis courbés sont¹³ pleins du meilleur blé, car c'est¹⁴ le poids qui fait¹⁵ pencher leur tête, tandis que ceux qui la relèvent¹⁶ si fièrement sont¹⁷ vides et ne valent¹⁸ rien. »

¹ § 160.⁴ § 177.⁶ § 202.⁸ § 166.¹⁰ § 158.² § 224.⁵ § 158.⁷ § 195.⁹ § 210.¹¹ § 223.³ § 154.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Il alla visiter ses champs. 2. Ils arrivèrent à un champ. 3. Ils se tenaient droits. 4. Il s'écria. 5. Quel dommage qu'ils soient si courbés! 6. Je préfère ceux-là. 7. Il en prit deux. 8. Il fait pencher leur tête. 9. Ils ne valent rien.

Give the present indicative in full of: 1. Alla. 2. Se tenaient. 3. Prit. 4. Fait. 5. Valent.

Relate the story, substituting the past indefinite for the past definite, thus: « Un paysan . . . est allé visiter, » etc.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un paysan? 2. Où ce paysan est-il allé? 3. Est-ce qu'il était seul? 4. Qui est allé avec lui? 5. Pourquoi sont-ils allés aux champs? 6. Comment se tenaient certains épis dans les champs qu'ils ont visités? 7. Tous les épis se tenaient-ils droits? 8. Comment les autres se tenaient-ils? 9. Quels épis préférait le petit Auguste? 10. Qu'est-ce qu'il s'est écrié? 11. Lesquels préférez-vous? 12. Pourquoi les préférez-vous? 13. Lesquels des épis étaient courbés? 14. Qu'est-ce qui leur faisait pen-

cher la tête? 15. Pourquoi les autres se tenaient-ils si droits? 16. Lesquels valent le plus? 17. Comment le père a-t-il démontré cela à son fils? 18. Les personnes fières valent-elles ordinairement grand'chose? 19. Préférez-vous les personnes modestes?

D. 1. I am going to see the fields. 2. If you were to go and visit the fields, in what condition would you find the wheat? 3. We reach the field where the wheat is standing upright. 4. Some of the ears of wheat are heavily weighted. 5. Why do you exclaim: "What a pity they are so bent down?" 6. You prefer those that are standing upright, do you? 7. Hold yourself upright. 8. Take two ears of wheat. 9. Rub the grain out. 10. The best wheat is not in the upright ears. 11. The full ears are bent, while the empty ears are upright. 12. Just look, my boy, the upright ears are empty. 13. Full heads are worth a great deal, but empty heads are worth nothing. 14. Do you not observe the same thing amongst men as among the ears of wheat?

Use either the past definite or the past indefinite for the narrative tenses of the following:

E. Little Augustus went one day to the fields. He went with his father who was going to see whether his wheat was ripe. They arrived at a wheat field. Augustus observed that certain ears of wheat were bent down towards the earth. He observed also that others held themselves upright. He said to his father: "Look at those ears of wheat. What a pity they are so bent down! I prefer those which hold themselves upright." His father wished to teach him a lesson. He took two of the ears of wheat and rolled them between his fingers. The one was empty and was worth nothing. The other was full of good wheat. Then he said: "Look, my boy, this ear which raised its head so proudly was almost empty. On the contrary, this other which was so bent down was full of the best grain. We observe the same thing amongst men. Those who are proud have an (the) empty head. They are worth nothing. On the contrary, those who are modest and humble are generally the best."

XLIII. Le Trésor du Laboureur

A. Un laboureur étant sur le point de mourir¹, et voulant² donner à ses enfants une dernière preuve de sa tendresse, les fit³ venir⁴ auprès de lui, et leur dit⁵. « Mes enfants, après moi vous aurez le champ que mon père a possédé⁶, le champ qui m'a servi⁷ à élever⁸ et à nourrir ma famille. Cherchez bien dans ce champ, et vous trouverez un trésor. »

Les enfants, après la mort de leur père, se mirent⁹ à retourner le champ en tous sens, bêchant, labourant la terre. Ils n'y trouvèrent ni or ni argent; mais la terre bien remuée, bien labourée, produisit¹⁰ une moisson abondante. Le sage vieillard ne les avait pas trompés; il leur avait enseigné que le travail est un trésor.

¹ § 174.² § 195.³ § 193.⁷ § 185.⁵ § 198.² § 225.⁴ § 178.⁶ § 158.⁸ § 158.¹⁰ § 185.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Il les fit venir auprès de lui. 2. Ils se mirent à retourner le champ. 3. Il produisit une moisson. 4. Il ne les avait pas trompés.

Give the future and the past definite in full of: 1. Mourir. 2. Voulant. 3. Fit. 4. Venir. 5. Dit. 6. Servir.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. De quelles personnes parle l'histoire? 2. Qu'est-ce (que c'est) qu'un laboureur? 3. Ce laboureur-ci était-il un jeune homme? 4. Dans quel état se trouvait-il? 5. Qu'est-ce qu'il allait laisser à ses enfants? 6. Avait-il acheté ce champ? 7. Était-ce un bon champ? 8. Quel conseil le laboureur a-t-il donné à ses enfants? 9. Ont-ils bien cherché? 10. Est-ce qu'ils y ont trouvé de l'or? 11. Leur père les avait-il trompés, alors? 12. Quel trésor ont-ils trouvé? 13. Quelle est la morale de l'histoire?

D. 1. The father gave his children a proof of his love. 2. He called his children into his presence. 3. The children will own the field after the father. 4. The children dug up and plowed the field. 5. Stir the land, and it will produce a harvest. 6. If you plow this field, you will find a treasure. 7. It will not be silver or gold, but it will be a good harvest.

8. Your father is not deceiving you, he is teaching you a good lesson.

E. A husbandman, who was at the point of death, wished to teach his children that labor is a treasure. Calling his children into his presence, he told them that they would have the field which his father had owned. It was a good field, and it had fed his father and his father's family. If they would seek in it, they would find a treasure there. After the old man's death, the children dug everywhere in the field, but they found no treasure. There was no gold or silver, but they stirred the land so well that they had an abundant harvest. They had not been deceived. Their father had taught them a good lesson.

XLIV. Louis XIV et Jean Bart

A. Louis XIV, traversant avec sa cour la galerie de Versailles, aperçoit¹ Jean Bart fumant sa pipe dans l'embrasement d'une fenêtre ouverte²; il le fait³ appeler⁴, et lui dit⁵ d'un ton affectueux: « Jean Bart, je viens⁶ de vous nommer chef d'escadre. — Vous avez bien fait⁷, sire, répondit⁷ le marin en continuant de fumer tranquillement sa pipe. » Cette brusque réponse ayant excité parmi les sots courtisans un grand éclat de rire: « Vous vous trompez, messieurs, leur dit⁸ gravement le roi, cette réponse est celle d'un homme qui sent⁹ ce qu'il vaut⁹, et qui compte m'en donner bientôt de nouvelles preuves. Sans doute, Jean Bart ne parle pas comme vous; mais qui de vous peut¹⁰ faire³ ce que fait³ Jean Bart? »

¹ § 213.

² § 195.

³ § 193.

⁷ § 210.

⁸ § 223.

⁴ § 176.

⁴ § 158.

⁵ § 178.

⁸ § 166.

¹⁰ § 221.

B. *Complete the following, as above.* 1 Il aperçoit Jean Bart. 2 Il le fait appeler. 3 Je viens de le nommer. 4 Vous avez bien fait. 5 Vous vous trompez. 6 Il sent ce qu'il vaut. 7 Il ne parle pas comme les autres. 8 Je ne peux faire ce que fait Jean Bart. 9 Il continue de fumer tranquillement. 10 Il leur dit gravement. 11. Comptez-vous donner de nouvelles preuves?

A FRENCH GRAMMAR

Give the imperfect indicative and the imperfect subjunctive of:

1. Aperçoit. 2. Fait. 3. Dit. 4. Viens. 5. Sent. 6. Nomme.
7. Répondit. 8. Vaut. 9. Appelle. 10. Permet. 11. Montre.
12. Continuant.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. Qui était Louis XIV? 2. Où est Versailles?
3. Qu'est-ce que c'était autrefois? 4. Quel est l'autre personnage de notre histoire? 5. Quelle était sa profession? 6. Était-il, ce jour-là, à bord de son vaisseau? 7. Qu'est-ce qu'il faisait qui montrait qu'il n'était pas courtisan? 8. De quelle façon le roi a-t-il montré qu'il n'en était pas mécontent? 9. Quelle sorte de réponse Jean Bart a-t-il faite au roi? 10. Quelle impression a-t-elle faite sur les courtisans? 11. Quelle en était l'opinion du roi? 12. Pourquoi était-il permis à Jean Bart, et non pas aux courtisans, de faire une brusque réponse?

D. 1. The king sends for Jean Bart. 2. I shall call him.
3. We have just called Jean Bart. 4. The king had just
oointed him rear admiral. 5. A great outburst of laughter
excited by Jean Bart's blunt answer. 6. The king did not
oint the silly courtiers rear admirals. 7. We are mis-
aken; it is not a blunt answer. 8. Do not make a mistake.
9. The silly courtiers did not make blunt answers, because
they did not feel their own worth. 10. Jean Bart hopes soon
to give the king new proofs of his worth. 11. We cannot do
what Jean Bart did.

E. Jean Bart was coolly smoking his pipe in the embrasure of a window in the palace (*château*) of Versailles, as the king, accompanied by his courtiers, was passing through the great gallery. The king sent for the brave sailor, and told him that he had just been appointed rear admiral. The sailor's blunt reply: "You have done well, sire," caused a burst of laughter among those who were with the king. But Louis knew that it was the reply of a man who would soon give proofs of his worth. Jean Bart did not talk like a courtier, but he did what courtiers could not do. At that time Jean Bart was already forty-one years old and it was late for him (*pour qu'il*) to change the habits of his youth.

XLV. La Fourmi et le Brin d'Herbe

A. J'ai vu ¹ une petite fourmi qui allait ² çà et là cherchant fortune. Elle a rencontré sur son chemin un brin d'herbe qu'elle voudrait ³ bien emporter; mais comment faire ⁴? Il est si gros, et elle est si faible. Alors elle est montée sur un caillou, du haut duquel elle regarde la campagne, comme du haut d'une tour. Elle regarde, elle regarde; enfin elle a aperçu ⁵ deux de ses compagnes qui passent par là, et elle court ⁶ à elles. Elle se frotte le nez contre leur nez pour leur dire ⁷. « Venez ⁸ vite avec moi; il y a par là quelque chose de bon! » Les trois fourmis se précipitent vers le brin d'herbe et le saisissent. Ce que l'une ne pouvait ⁹ faire ⁴, les trois le font ⁴ aisément, et elles emportent en triomphe le brin devenu ¹⁰ léger pour elles.

¹ § 224.² § 225.³ § 213.⁷ § 193.⁹ § 221.⁴ § 180.⁶ § 195.⁸ § 184.¹⁰ § 178.¹⁰ § 178.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Elle allait çà et là. 2. Elle voudrait bien l'emporter. 3. Elle est montée. 4. Elle court à elles. 5. Elle se frotte le nez. 6. Venez. 7. Elles se précipitent. 8. Elles le saisissent. 9. Elle ne pouvait pas le faire. 10. Elles le font aisément.

Give in full the past definite of: 1. Vu. 2. Rencontré. 3. Regardé. 4. Aperçu. 5. Court. 6. Se précipitent. 7. Font.

Beginning at the second sentence, relate the story in the past definite, thus: « Elle rencontra, » etc.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. De quel insecte parle-t-on ici? 2. Qu'est-ce qu'elle faisait? 3. Qu'est-ce qu'elle a rencontré sur son chemin? 4. Le brin d'herbe était-il gros ou petit? 5. Et la fourmi était-elle forte ou faible? 6. Qu'est-ce que la fourmi aurait voulu faire? 7. Est-ce qu'elle pouvait le faire toute seule? 8. Où est-elle montée? 9. Qu'est-ce qu'elle a regardé du haut du caillou? 10. Pour la fourmi le caillou était comme une tour, n'est-ce pas? 11. Qu'est-ce qu'elle aperçoit enfin? 12. Que faisaient les deux compagnes de la fourmi? 13. Et la fourmi qu'est-ce qu'elle a fait? 14. Est-ce qu'elle leur a parlé? 15. Comment leur a-t-elle parlé? 16. Qu'est-ce qu'elle

leur a dit? 17. Quelle est la première chose qu'ont faite les trois fourmis? 18. Et ensuite qu'ont-elles fait? 19. Une fourmi pouvait-elle emporter le brin d'herbe? 20. Les trois fourmis ensemble pouvaient-elles le faire aisément? 21. Pourquoi le brin d'herbe est-il devenu léger?

D. A little ant was going hither and thither one day. She found a blade of grass on the road. "This blade of grass is very big," thought the ant. "I am too weak to carry it off alone. I know what I shall do. I shall climb upon a pebble. From the top of the pebble I shall look around. The pebble will be for me like a tall tower." She did so. She looked about her a long time. At last she saw two of her companions. They were passing along (*par*) the same road. She called them, and they ran to her. She said to them: "Come here, for I have found something good." She said this by rubbing her nose against theirs. Ants, as you know, cannot speak like men. After that the three ants rushed towards the blade of grass. They seized it quickly. It had been very heavy for one ant. But the three together carried it off easily.

XLVI. Le Bon Samaritain

A. Un homme descendit ¹ de Jérusalem à Jéricho, et tomba parmi des brigands, qui le dépouillèrent. Après l'avoir blessé de plusieurs coups, ils s'en allèrent ², le laissant à demi mort.³ Un prêtre, qui par hasard descendait ¹ par ce chemin-là, l'ayant vu ⁴, passa outre. Un lévite, venant ⁵ aussi dans le même endroit, et le voyant ⁴, passa outre. Mais un Samaritain, qui voyageait ⁶, vint ⁵ vers cet homme, et le voyant ⁴, fut touché de compassion. S'approchant de lui, il banda ses plaies, et il y versa de l'huile et du vin; puis il le mit ⁷ sur sa monture, le mena ⁸ à une auberge, et prit ⁹ soin de lui. Le lendemain, en partant ¹⁰, il tira de sa poche deux deniers d'argent, et les donnant à l'aubergiste, lui dit ¹¹: « Aie soin de lui, et tout ce que tu dépenseras de plus je te le rendrai ¹ à mon retour. »

¹ § 210.

² § 160.

³ § 174.

⁴ § 224.

⁵ § 178.

⁶ § 156.

⁷ § 198.

⁸ § 158.

⁹ § 202.

¹⁰ § 166.

¹¹ § 193.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Il descendit. 2. Ils le dépouillèrent. 3. Ils s'en allèrent. 4. Il descendit par ce chemin. 5. Il passa outre. 6. Il vint vers cet homme. 7. Il y versa de l'huile. 8. Il le mit sur sa monture. 9. Il prit soin de lui.

Give the present indicative and present subjunctive of: 1. S'en allèrent. 2. Mort. 3. Venant. 4. Voyant. 5. Mit.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. D'où a-t-on tiré cette histoire? 2. Comment s'appelle l'histoire? 3. Où sont Jérusalem et Jéricho? 4. Est-ce que la terre sainte est un grand ou un petit pays? 5. Qu'ont fait les brigands au voyageur? 6. En quel état se trouvait-il après leur départ? 7. Quelles personnes sont venues ensuite? 8. Qu'est-ce qu'elles ont fait? 9. Qui est venu après le prêtre et le lévite? 10. Est-ce que les Samaritains étaient bien aimés des Juifs? 11. Est-ce que cela a empêché le Samaritain de faire le bien? 12. Qu'est-ce qu'il a fait au Juif? 13. Après l'avoir soigné qu'a-t-il fait? 14. Qu'a-t-il donné à l'aubergiste? 15. En quittant l'auberge, qu'a-t-il dit?

D. 1. If we fall among thieves, they will strip us. 2. After having wounded us they will depart. 3. If you should see a poor traveler half dead, would you pass by on the other side? 4. If the priest had been touched with compassion, he would have bound up the wounds. 5. Let us pour oil and wine into his wounds. 6. Let us put the poor man on our own beast. 7. Let us take him to the inn. 8. Let us take care of him there. 9. The next day we shall give money to the inn-keeper. 10. On our return we shall give him back whatever he shall have spent for our friend.

E. A man, who was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves. They stripped him and wounded him, and left him half dead. Then a priest and a Levite came by chance to the same place, and they saw him and passed by on the other side. But a Samaritan, who was going down by that road, saw him, and was touched with compassion. Then, after having bound up his wounds, he put him on his beast and took him to an inn. On the morrow he gave money to

A FRENCH GRAMMAR

thank. He said that on his return he would give the innkeeper whatever he should spend if he took care of the poor man.

XLVII. M. Laffitte et l'Épingle

A. Lorsque M. Laffitte, le fameux banquier, vint ¹ à Paris, en 1788, à l'âge de 21 ans, toute son ambition se bornait à obtenir ² une petite place dans une maison de banque. Il se présenta chez un riche banquier. « Impossible de vous admettre ³ chez moi, du moins pour le moment, lui dit ⁴ le banquier: mes bureaux sont au complet. » Le jeune homme salue et se retire. En traversant la cour, il aperçoit ⁵ à terre une épingle, et la ramasse. Debout devant la fenêtre de son cabinet le riche banquier avait suivi ⁶ des yeux la retraite du jeune homme. Il lui vit ⁷ ramasser l'épingle et ce trait lui fit ⁸ plaisir. Le soir même le jeune homme reçut ⁹ un billet du banquier, qui lui disait ¹⁰: « Vous avez une place dans mes bureaux; vous pouvez ¹¹ venir ¹² l'occuper dès demain. » Le jeune homme devint ¹³ bientôt caissier, puis associé, puis maître, de la première maison de banque de Paris, et enfin homme d'État très influent sous Louis-Philippe.

1. § 178.	2. § 198.	3. § 213.	4. § 224.	5. § 221.
6. § 177.	7. § 193.	8. § 206.	9. § 195.	

B. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il vint à Paris. 2. Elle se bornait à cela. 3. Il se présenta chez le banquier. 4. Il se retire. 5. Il aperçoit à terre une épingle. 6. Il l'avait suivi des yeux. 7. Il vit ramasser l'épingle. 8. Il reçut un billet. 9. Il lui disait. 10. Vous pouvez venir. 11. Il devint maître.

Give in full the future and conditional of: 1. Tenir. 2. Admettre. 3. Aperçoit. 4. Suivi. 5. Vit.

C. (Oral.) 1. Quel âge avait M. Laffitte à son arrivée à Paris? 2. Qu'est-ce qu'il cherchait? 3. Réussit-il d'abord à trouver une place? 4. Où se présenta-t-il? 5. Que lui a-t-on dit? 6. En se retirant où va-t-il? 7. Qu'est-ce qu'il trouve? 8. A-t-il vu? 9. En était-il content? 10. De quelle façon

a-t-il montré son contentement? 11. Qu'est devenu le jeune homme par la suite? 12. Quelle est la morale de l'histoire?

D. 1. If your ambition is only to get a humble position, you will get it. 2. Present yourself at the office of the rich banker. 3. He will admit you into his employ. 4. His offices are not full. 5. Do you see that pin on the ground? 6. Pick it up. 7. There is the rich banker standing at his office window. 8. The banker is watching the young man as he retires. 9. If we see him pick up a pin, it (*cela*) will please us. 10. Did you receive a note from the banker? 11. You shall have a position in his banking-house. 12. You will soon become his partner, will you not? 13. Those who pick up pins may become statesmen.

E. When M. Laffitte was twenty-one years of age he came to Paris. He wished to get a humble position with a rich banker. But when he presented himself, the rich banker told him that his offices were full, and that he could not admit him. He withdrew. The rich banker watched him from his office window, and saw him pick up a pin which he noticed on the ground as he was crossing the yard. This action pleased the banker. That very evening he sent a note to the young man, which said that he could have a position in his offices the very next day. The young man became head of a great banking-house, and at last an influential statesman.

XLVIII. Le Sifflet de Benjamin Franklin

A. Benjamin Franklin raconte l'anecdote suivante ¹: « Quand j'étais un enfant de cinq ou six ans, mes amis, un jour de fête, remplirent ma petite poche de sous. Je partis ² tout de suite pour une boutique où l'on vendait ³ des jouets. Chemin faisant ⁴, je vis ⁵ dans les mains d'un autre petit garçon un sifflet, dont le son me charma. Je lui donnai en échange tout mon argent. Revenu ⁶ chez moi, fort content de mon achat, sifflant par toute la maison, je fatiguai les oreilles de toute la famille.

¹ § 206.

² § 166.

³ § 210.

⁴ § 195.

⁵ § 224.

⁶ § 178.

Mes frères et mes sœurs apprenant ¹ que j'avais tout donné pour un mauvais instrument, me dirent ² que je l'avais payé ³ dix fois plus cher qu'il ne valait ⁴. Alors ils énumérèrent ⁵ toutes les jolies choses que j'aurais pu ⁶ acheter ⁵ avec mon argent si j'avais été plus prudent. Ils me tournèrent tellement en ridicule que j'en pleurai. Cependant, cet accident fut de quelque utilité pour moi. Lorsque plus tard j'étais tenté d'acheter ⁵ quelque chose qui ne m'était pas nécessaire, je disais ² en moi-même: *Ne donnons pas trop pour le sifflet, et j'épargnais mon argent.* »

¹ § 202.³ § 157.⁵ § 158.² § 193.⁴ § 223.⁶ § 221.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Quand j'étais un enfant. 2. Ils remplirent ma poche. 3. Je partis tout de suite. 4. Je vis un sifflet. 5. Je fatiguai tous mes amis. 6. Je remplis mes poches, tu remplis tes poches, etc. 7. Ils me dirent, ils te dirent, etc. 8. Je disais en moi-même, tu disais en toi-même, etc.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. Qui était Benjamin Franklin? 2. À quelle époque vivait-il? 3. Quel âge avait-il à l'époque de l'anecdote? 4. Qu'est-ce qu'il avait dans sa poche? 5. Qui le lui avait donné? 6. Pour quel endroit est-il parti ensuite? 7. Y est-il jamais arrivé? 8. Quel était l'obstacle? 9. Qu'est-ce qu'il a fait de son argent? 10. À son retour chez lui, qu'est-ce qu'il a fait? 11. A-t-il charmé ses frères et ses sœurs? 12. Est-ce qu'il avait payé assez cher son sifflet? 13. Est-ce que la famille était contente de son achat? 14. De quelle façon la famille a-t-elle fait voir son mécontentement? 15. Le pauvre Franklin était-il content à la fin? 16. Quelle leçon Franklin a-t-il reçue par cet accident?

D. 1. You have paid twice as much for that apple as it is worth. 2. If you pay ten cents for that pencil, that will be three times as much as it is worth. 3. Never pay more for things than they are worth. 4. We could have bought many pretty things with our money, if we had been prudent. 5. If our friend had been less prudent, he could not have bought so many pretty things. 6. That accident will be of some use to

our friends. 7. When we are (*fut.*) tempted to buy something which is not necessary for us, we shall say to ourselves: "We are not going to give too much for the whistle."

E. When Benjamin Franklin was five years old, his brother, on a holiday, filled his pockets with coppers. Starting off at once for a shop where toys were sold, he met on the way another little boy who had a whistle. The sound of the instrument charmed him, and he gave all his money to have it. He was much pleased with his purchase, but he whistled so much all over the house that he tired the whole family. His brothers and sisters asked him where he had bought his whistle and how much he had paid for it. He told them he had given all his money to the little boy. Then they told him he had paid too much for it. They said too that if he had been more prudent, he could have bought ten times as many pretty things, and he cried on account of it. But the affair was of some use to him later on. Whenever he was tempted to buy things which he did not need, he would always say to himself: "I will not give too much for the whistle."

XLIX. Henri IV et le Paysan

A. Henri IV, dans une chasse, s'étant écarté, suivant¹ sa coutume, de ses gardes et de sa cour, rencontra un paysan assis² sous un arbre. « Que fais-tu³ là? lui dit⁴ le prince. — J'étais venu⁵ ici dès le point du jour, pour voir⁶ passer le roi, répondit⁷ le paysan; sans ce désir, je serais à labourer mon champ, qui n'est pas fort éloigné. — Si tu veux⁸ monter sur la croupe de mon cheval, lui répliqua Henri, je te conduirai⁹ où est le roi, et tu le verras¹⁰ à ton aise. »

Le paysan, enchanté, profite de la rencontre, monte à côté du roi, et demande, chemin faisant¹¹, comment il pourra¹² reconnaître¹³ le roi. « Tu n'auras qu'à regarder celui qui sera couvert¹⁴ pendant que tous les autres auront la tête nue. »

Enfin le moment arrive où le roi rejoint¹⁵ une partie de sa cour et se trouve parmi ses courtisans; tous se découvrent¹⁶,

¹ § 206.

⁴ § 193.

⁷ § 210.

¹⁰ § 221.

¹³ § 176.

² § 215.

⁵ § 178.

⁸ § 225.

¹¹ § 188.

¹⁴ § 188.

³ § 195.

⁶ § 224.

⁹ § 185.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR

exercice. Lors il demande au paysan: « Eh bien, quel est le roi? — Ma roi, monsieur, lui répondit-il¹, c'est vous ou moi, car il n'y a que nous deux qui ayons le chapeau sur la tête. »

¹ § 210.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. J'étais venu. 2. Tu veux voir le roi. 3. Tu le verras à ton aise. 4. Il pourra reconnaître le roi. 5. Il sera couvert. 6. Il rejoint les courtisans. 7. Ils se découvrent. 8. Il n'y a que nous qui ayons.

C. (*Oral*.) 1. Qui était Henri IV? 2. À quelle époque vivait-il? 3. Quelle était sa coutume quand il était à la chasse? 4. Qui a-t-il rencontré un jour? 5. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un paysan? 6. Que faisait le paysan? 7. Depuis combien de temps y était-il? 8. Pourquoi y était-il venu? 9. S'il n'était pas venu où aurait-il été? 10. Qu'est-ce que le roi a proposé au paysan? 11. Le paysan a-t-il accepté? 12. Qu'est-ce que le paysan a demandé au roi en chemin? 13. Quel était le signe par lequel on reconnaîtrait le roi? 14. Où le roi et le paysan arrivent-ils bientôt? 15. Qu'est-ce que les courtisans ont fait à leur approche? 16. Combien de personnes restaient couvertes? 17. Et combien de rois y avait-il dans la compagnie?

D. 1. We have wandered from the court. 2. If the king had not wandered from the court, he would not have met the peasant. 3. We came here at the very peep of day. 4. I have not seen the king go by. 5. The peasants are busy plowing the field. 6. If you get up beside me, you will see the king. 7. As they went along, the peasant said to the king: "Take me where the king is." 8. Everybody had his hat on, and we could not recognize the king. 9. If the courtiers had taken off their hats, we could have recognized the king.

E. One day Henry IV had wandered from his courtiers. Meeting a peasant who was sitting under a tree, he asked ~~the~~ latter what he was doing there. The peasant replied that ~~there~~ since daybreak, and that he wished to see

the king, and that if he had not come, he would be busy plowing his field. The king said to him: "Get up behind me, and I shall take you where you can see the king." The peasant was delighted, and got up beside the king. As they went along, he asked how he should recognize the king, and the king told him to look at the one who should have his hat on, while the others should be bareheaded. When they arrived where the courtiers were, the latter took off their hats. Then the king asked the peasant which was the king. He replied: "We two have our hats on, the others are bareheaded: it is you or I."

L. Thomas et les Cerises

A. Un paysan traversait la campagne avec son fils Thomas. « Regarde! lui dit-il ¹ en chemin, voilà par terre un fer à cheval perdu ², ramasse-le! »

« Bah! répondit ² Thomas, il ne vaut ³ pas la peine de se baisser pour si peu de chose! » Le père ne dit ¹ rien, ramassa le fer et le mit ⁴ dans sa poche. Arrivé au village voisin, il le vendit ² pour quelques centimes au maréchal ferrant, et acheta ³ des cerises avec cet argent.

Cela fait ⁶, ils se remirent ⁴ en route. Le soleil était brûlant. Thomas mourait ⁷ de soif, et avait de la peine à poursuivre ⁸ son chemin. Le père, qui marchait le premier, laissa, comme par hasard, tomber une cerise. Thomas la ramassa avec empressement, et la mangea ⁹. Quelques pas plus loin, une seconde cerise s'échappa des mains du père, et Thomas la saisit avec le même empressement. Le père fit ⁶ de même avec toutes les cerises. Lorsque l'enfant eut porté à la bouche la dernière cerise, le père se retourna et lui dit ¹: « Vois ¹⁰, mon ami, tu n'as pas voulu ¹¹ te baisser une fois pour ramasser le fer à cheval, et tu as été obligé ¹² de te baisser plus de vingt fois pour ramasser les cerises. »

¹ § 193.

⁴ § 198.

⁷ § 174.

⁹ § 156.

¹¹ § 225.

² § 210.

⁵ § 158.

⁸ § 206.

¹⁰ § 224.

¹² § 156.

³ § 223.

⁶ § 195.

B. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il ne dit rien. 2. Il

vendit le fer. 3. Il mourait de soif. 4. Il mangea une cerise. 5. Il la saisit. 6. Il fit de même. 7. Ils se remirent en route. 8. Il s'échappa de ses mains. 9. Il se retourna. 10. Tu t'es baissé.

C. (Oral.) 1. De quelles personnes parle-t-on dans cette histoire? 2. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un paysan? 3. Était-il seul? 4. Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont vu en chemin? 5. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un fer à cheval? 6. Qu'est-ce que le père a dit au fils? 7. Qu'est-ce que le fils a répondu? 8. Lequel des deux était le plus prudent? 9. Par quelle action a-t-il montré sa prudence? 10. À qui a-t-on vendu le fer à cheval? 11. Pourquoi l'a-t-on vendu à un maréchal ferrant? 12. Qu'est-ce qu'on a acheté avec l'argent? 13. Quel temps faisait-il? 14. Quel était l'effet de la chaleur sur le petit Thomas? 15. Est-ce que le père n'avait rien pour la soif? 16. Est-ce que les cerises sont bonnes pour la soif? 17. Qu'est-ce que le père a fait des cerises? 18. Et qu'est-ce que son fils en a fait? 19. Combien en a-t-il mangées? 20. Pourquoi aurait-il mieux fait de se baisser pour le fer à cheval?

D. 1. It was not worth the trouble. 2. It will not be worth the trouble. 3. If it is worth the trouble, we shall pick up the horseshoe. 4. Put the horseshoe into your pocket and buy cherries. 5. We shall set out again on our journey. 6. If the sun is hot, they will not set out again. 7. I am very thirsty (dying with thirst); give me some cherries. 8. We have difficulty in picking up the cherries. 9. If you are dying with thirst, I shall drop a cherry. 10. The cherries are on the ground; pick them up. 11. If you walk ahead, will you pick up the cherries? 12. A few steps farther on, I stooped to pick up the horseshoe. 13. Why did you seize the horseshoe so eagerly? 14. We did not seize it eagerly. 15. If you had been willing to turn around, we should have given you the cherries. 16. Stoop, if you wish to pick them up.

E. As a peasant and his son were crossing the country, they saw a horseshoe on the ground. The father told his son to pick it up and put it into his pocket. The son replied that *it was not worth while to stoop for a horseshoe*. Then the

father stooped and picked it up. They sold it to the blacksmith of the neighboring village, and bought some cherries, which the father put into his pocket. They pursued their way, the father walking ahead. The sun was hot and Thomas was very thirsty, and, as if by chance, a cherry fell from his father's pocket. The son seizing it, ate it, and also a second one, which slipped from his father's pocket. Soon the last cherry was carried to his mouth, and his father, turning round, told him that if he had been willing to stoop once for the horse-shoe, he would not have been obliged to stoop twenty times for the cherries.

LI. Frédéric le Grand et son Page

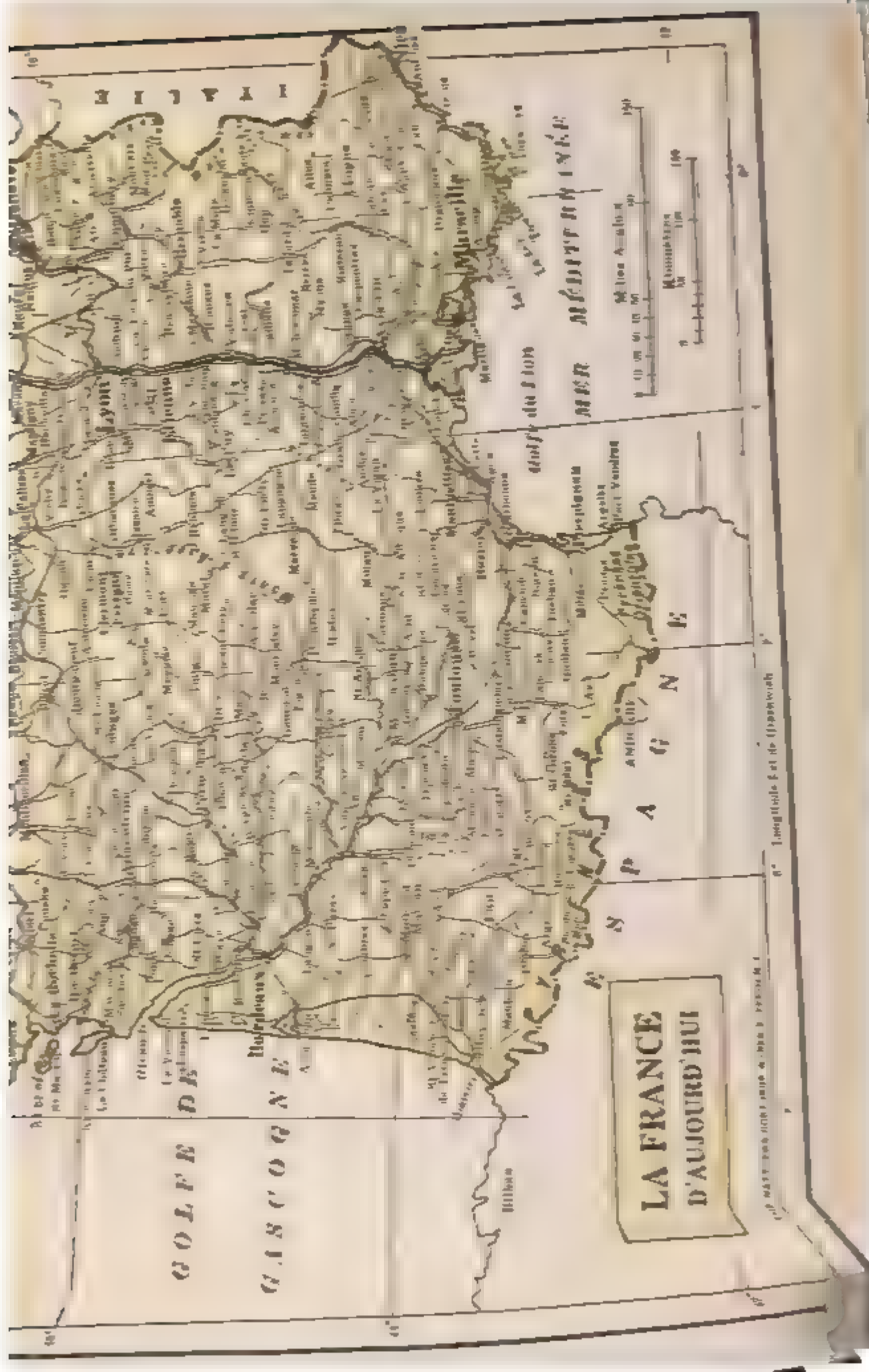
A. Un jour Frédéric le Grand, roi de Prusse, ayant sonné sans que personne répondît ¹ à cet appel, ouvrit ² la porte de son antichambre et trouva son page endormi ³ sur une chaise. Au moment où il allait ⁴ le réveiller, il aperçut ⁵ un papier écrit ⁶ sortant ⁷ de la poche du page. La curiosité du roi fut excitée, il prit ⁸ le papier et le lut ⁹. C'était une lettre de la mère du jeune homme, dans laquelle elle remerciait son fils de ce qu'il lui envoyait ¹⁰ une partie de ses gages pour la soulager ¹¹ dans sa misère. Le roi, ayant lu ¹² la lettre, prit ¹³ un rouleau de ducats et le glissa avec la lettre dans la poche du page. Un instant après il sonna si fort que le page se réveilla et accourut ¹⁴ auprès de lui. « Vous avez dormi ¹⁵ » lui dit ¹⁶ le roi. Le jeune homme, ayant honte, tâcha de s'excuser. Dans son embarras il mit ¹⁷ la main dans sa poche, et y trouva le rouleau de ducats. Il le prit ¹⁸, pâlit, trembla, et ne put ¹⁹ articuler un seul mot. « Qu'avez-vous? dit ²⁰ le roi. — Hélas! sire, dit ²¹ le page, quelqu'un veut ²² me perdre ²³; je ne sais ²⁴ pas d'où m'est venu ²⁵ cet or. — La fortune ne vient-elle ²⁶ pas souvent en dormant ²⁷? » reprit ²⁸ Frédéric. Envoie ²⁹ cette somme à ta mère, en lui faisant ³⁰ mes compliments et assure-la bien que j'aurai soin d'elle et de toi. »

¹ § 210.⁵ § 213.⁹ § 197.¹³ § 193.¹⁷ § 222.² § 176.⁶ § 194.¹⁰ § 157.¹⁴ § 198.¹⁸ § 178.³ § 166.⁷ § 166.¹¹ § 156.¹⁵ § 221.¹⁹ § 195.⁴ § 160.⁸ § 202.¹² § 164.¹⁶ § 225.

B. *Complete the following, as above:* 1. Sans qu'il répondît. 2. Il ouvrit la porte. 3. Il lut le billet. 4. Il allait le réveiller. 5. Il aperçut un papier. 6. Il remerciait le roi. 7. Il envoyait l'argent. 8. Il prit le rouleau.

C. (*Oral.*) 1. Quel est le sujet de cette anecdote? 2. À quelle époque vivait Frédéric le Grand? 3. Où est la Prusse? 4. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un page? 5. Où était le page dont parle l'histoire? 6. Qu'est-ce qu'il y faisait? 7. Qu'est-ce que les pages devraient faire dans les antichambres des rois? 8. Est-ce que le roi s'est mis en colère contre le page? 9. Qu'est-ce qu'il a fait? 10. En lisant la lettre qu'est-ce que le roi a découvert? 11. Est-ce que la mère du page était riche? 12. Qu'est-ce que le page faisait pour elle? 13. Le roi en était-il content? 14. De quelle façon a-t-il montré son contentement? 15. Comment le jeune homme a-t-il découvert ce que le roi avait fait? 16. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un ducat? 17. Que pensait-il en sentant les ducats dans sa poche? 18. De quelle façon le roi a-t-il calmé le jeune homme? 19. Est-ce que le proverbe est toujours vrai: « La fortune nous vient en dormant? »

D. One day Frederick the Great rang, and nobody answered him. Opening the door of the antechamber, he finds his page asleep. A letter, which was sticking out of the page's pocket, aroused the king's curiosity. The young man used to send his mother a part of his wages, and in this letter she was thanking him for it. The king read the letter, and, taking a roll of ducats, slipped it, with the letter, into the young man's pocket. Then ringing very loud, he waked the page, who hastened into his presence. He asked the young man if he had been asleep. The young man was ashamed, and tried to excuse himself. Putting his hand into his pocket he finds the ducats. He trembles, and cannot utter a word. The king asked him what was the matter with him, and he replied that somebody wished to ruin him, for he did not know where the ducats came from. The king replies that good luck comes to us often while we sleep. He tells the page that he will take care of his mother.



LA FRANCE
D'AUJOURD'HUI

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PART II

THE VERB

REGULAR VERBS

153. Regular Conjugations. Regular verbs are conveniently divided into three classes or conjugations, according as the present infinitive ends in **-er, -ir, -re**, and are inflected in their simple tenses as follows:

I

II

III

Infinitive Mood

PRESENT

donn er, *to give*

PRESENT

fin ir, *to finish*

PRESENT

romp re, *to break*

Participles

PRESENT

donn ant, *giving*

PRESENT

fin iss ant, *finishing*

PRESENT

romp ant, *breaking*

PAST

donn é, *given*

PAST

fin i, *finished*

PAST

romp u, *broken*

Indicative Mood

PRESENT

I give, am giving,
etc.

je donn e

tu donn es

il donn e

nous donn ons

vous donn ez

ils donn ent

PRESENT

I finish, am finishing,
etc.

je fin i s

tu fin i s

il fin i t

nous fin iss ons

vous fin iss ez

ils fin iss ent

PRESENT

I break, am breaking,
etc.

je romp s

tu romp s

il romp t

nous romp ons

vous romp ez

ils romp ent

IMPERFECT

*I was giving, used
to give, etc.*

je donn ais
tu donn ais
il donn ait
nous donn ions
vous donn iez
ils donn aient

PAST DEFINITE

I gave, etc.

je donn ai
tu donn as
il donn a
nous donn âmes
vous donn âtes
ils donn èrent

FUTURE

I shall give, etc.

je donner ai
tu donner as
il donner a
nous donner ons
vous donner ez
ils donner ont

CONDITIONAL

I should give, etc.

je donner ais
tu donner ais
il donner ait
nous donner ions
vous donner iez
ils donner aient

IMPERFECT

*I was finishing, used
to finish, etc.*

je fin iss ais
tu fin iss ais
il fin iss ait
nous fin iss ions
vous fin iss iez
ils fin iss aient

PAST DEFINITE

I finished, etc.

je fin is
tu fin is
il fin it
nous fin îmes
vous fin îtes
ils fin irent

FUTURE

I shall finish, etc.

je finir ai
tu finir as
il finir a
nous finir ons
vous finir ez
ils finir ont

CONDITIONAL

I should finish, etc.

je finir ais
tu finir ais
il finir ait
nous finir ions
vous finir iez
ils finir aient

IMPERFECT

*I was breaking, used
to break, etc.*

je romp ais
tu romp ais
il romp ait
nous romp ions
vous romp iez
ils romp aient

PAST DEFINITE

I broke, etc.

je romp is
tu romp is
il romp it
nous romp îmes
vous romp îtes
ils romp irent

FUTURE

I shall break, etc.

je rompr ai
tu rompr as
il rompr a
nous rompr ons
vous rompr ez
ils rompr ont

CONDITIONAL

I should break, etc.

je rompr ais
tu rompr ais
il rompr ait
nous rompr ions
vous rompr iez
ils rompr aient

Imperative Mood

PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
<i>Give, etc.</i>	<i>Finish, etc.</i>	<i>Break, etc.</i>
donn e*	fin is	romp s
(qu'il donn e)	(qu'il fin iss e)	(qu'il romp e)
donn ons	fin iss ons	romp ons
donn ez	fin iss ez	romp ez
(qu'ils donn ent)	(qu'ils fin iss ent)	(qu'ils romp ent)

* This form becomes *donn es* when followed by *-y* or *-en* (cf. § 370, 3, obs. 3, 4).

Subjunctive Mood

PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
<i>(That) I (may) give, etc.</i>	<i>(That) I (may) finish, etc.</i>	<i>(That) I (may) break, etc.</i>
(que) je donn e	(que) je fin iss e	(que) je romp e
(que) tu donn es	(que) tu fin iss es	(que) tu romp es
(qu') il donn e	(qu') il fin iss e	(qu') il romp e
(que) nous donn ions	(que) nous fin iss ions	(que) nous romp ions
(que) vous donn iez	(que) vous fin iss iez	(que) vous romp iez
(qu') ils donn ent	(qu') ils fin iss ent	(qu') ils romp ent
IMPERFECT	IMPERFECT	IMPERFECT
<i>(That) I (might) give, etc.</i>	<i>(That) I (might) finish, etc.</i>	<i>(That) I (might) break, etc.</i>
(que) je donn asse	(que) je fin isse	(que) je romp isse
(que) tu donn asses	(que) tu fin isses	(que) tu romp isses
(qu') il donn ât	(qu') il fin ît	(qu') il romp ît
(que) nous donn assions	(que) nous fin issions	(que) nous romp issions
(que) vous donn assiez	(que) vous fin issiez	(que) vous romp issiez
(qu') ils donn assent	(qu') ils fin issent	(qu') ils romp issent

AUXILIARY VERBS

154. The auxiliary verbs *avoir*, *to have*, and *être*, *to be*, are conjugated in their simple tenses as follows:

Infinitive

PRES. *avoir*, *to have*

PRES. *être*, *to be*

Participles

PRES. ayant, *having*
 PAST. eu, *had*

PRES. étant, *being*
 PAST. été, *been*

Indicative

PRESENT

I have, am having, etc.

j'ai nous avons
 tu es vous avez
 il a ils ont

IMPERFECT

I had, was having, etc.

j'avais nous avions
 tu avais vous aviez
 il avait ils avaient

PAST DEFINITE

I had, etc.

j'eus nous eûmes
 tu eus vous eûtes
 il eut ils eurent

FUTURE

I shall have, etc.

j'aurai nous aurons
 tu auras vous aurez
 il aura ils auront

CONDITIONAL

I should have, etc.

j'aurais nous aurions
 tu aurais vous auriez
 il aurait ils auraient

PRESENT

I am, am being, etc.

je suis nous sommes
 tu es vous êtes
 il est ils sont

IMPERFECT

I was, was being, etc.

j'étais nous étions
 tu étais vous étiez
 il était ils étaient

PAST DEFINITE

I was, etc.

je fus nous fûmes
 tu fus vous fûtes
 il fut ils furent

FUTURE

I shall be, etc.

je serai nous serons
 tu seras vous serez
 il sera ils seront

CONDITIONAL

I should be, etc.

je serais nous serions
 tu serais vous seriez
 il serait ils seraient

Imperative

PRESENT

Have, etc.

sois
 aie
 (qu'il ait)

ayons
 ayez
 (qu'ils aient)

PRESENT

Be, etc.

sois
 sois
 (qu'il soit)

soyons
 soyez
 (qu'ils soient)

Subjunctive

PRESENT

(*That*) *I (may) have, etc.*
 (que) j'aie (que) nous ayons
 (que) tu aies (que) vous ayez
 (qu') il ait (qu') ils aient

IMPERFECT

(*That*) *I (might) have, etc.*
 (que) j'eusse (que) nous eussions
 (que) tu eusses (que) vous eussiez
 (qu') il eût (qu') ils eussent

PRESENT

(*That*) *I (may) be, etc.*
 (que) je sois (que) nous soyons
 (que) tu sois (que) vous soyez
 (qu') il soit (qu') ils soient

IMPERFECT

(*That*) *I (might) be, etc.*
 (que) je fusse (que) nous fussions
 (que) tu fusses (que) vous fussiez
 (qu') il fût (qu') ils fussent

COMPOUND TENSES

155. Formation. Compound tenses are formed from the past participle of the principal verb along with an auxiliary verb (usually *avoir*, sometimes *être*), see §§ 227-229.

Avoir

Être

Infinitive

PERFECT

To have given
 avoir donné

PERFECT

To have arrived
 être arrivé(e)(s)

Participle

PERFECT

Having given
 ayant donné

PERFECT

Having arrived
 étant arrivé(e)(s)

Indicative

PAST INDEFINITE

I have given, etc.
 j'ai donné
 tu as donné, etc.

PAST INDEFINITE

I have arrived, etc.
 je suis arrivé(e)
 tu es arrivé(e), etc.

PLUPERFECT

I had given, etc.
 j'avais donné, etc.

PLUPERFECT

I had arrived, etc.
 j'étais arrivé(e), etc.

PAST ANTERIOR

I had given, etc.
j'eus donné, etc.

FUTURE ANTERIOR

I shall have given, etc.
j'aurai donné, etc.

CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR

I should have given, etc.
j'aurais donné, etc.

PAST ANTERIOR

I had arrived, etc.
je fus arrivé(e), etc.

FUTURE ANTERIOR

I shall have arrived, etc.
je serai arrivé(e), etc.

CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR

I should have arrived, etc.
je serais arrivé(e), etc.

Subjunctive

PERFECT

(That) I (may) have given, etc.
(que) j'aie donné, etc.

PLUPERFECT

(That) I (might) have given, etc.
(que) j'eusse donné, etc.

PERFECT

(That) I (may) have arrived, etc.
(que) je sois arrivé(e), etc.

PLUPERFECT

(That) I (might) have arrived, etc.
(que) je fusse arrivé(e), etc.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL PECULIARITIES

156.

Verbs in *-cer* and *-ger*

1 Verbs in *-cer*, e.g., *avancer* [avâse], *to advance*, require the [a] sound of *c* throughout their conjugation, and hence *c* becomes *ç* before *a* or *o* of an ending (§ 5, 4), but not elsewhere:

<i>Pres. Part</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Impf. Indic.</i>	<i>Past Def.</i>	<i>Impf. Subj.</i>
avançant	avance	avançais	avançai	avançasse
	avances	avançais	avanças	avançasses
	avance	avançait	avança	avançât
	avançons	avançons	avançâmes	avançassions
	avancez	avanciez	avançâtes	avançassiez
	avançant	avançaient	avançèrent	avançassent

2 Verbs in *-ger*, e.g., *manger* [mâze], *to eat*, require the [3] sound of *g* throughout their conjugation, and hence *g* becomes *ge* before *a* or *o* (§ 10, 2), but not elsewhere:

<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Impf. Indic.</i>	<i>Past Def.</i>	<i>Impf. Subj.</i>
mangeant	mange	mangeais	mangeai	mangeasse
	manges	mangeais	manges	mangeasses
	mange	mangeait	mangea	mangeât
	mangeons	mangions	mangeâmes	mangeassions
	mangez	mangiez	mangeâtes	mangeassiez
	mangent	mangeaient	mangèrent	mangeassent

157. Verbs in -yer

Verbs in -oyer and -uyer change *y* to *i* whenever it comes before [ə] in conjugation, but not elsewhere; verbs in -ayer and -eyer may either retain *y* throughout, or change it to *i* before [ə]:

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Concl.</i>
nettoie, etc.	nettoie, etc.	nettoierai, etc.	nettoierais, etc.
paye, } etc.	paye, } etc.	payerai, } etc.	payerais, } etc.
paie, }	paie, }	paierai, }	paierais, }

158. Verbs with Stem-vowel *e* or *é*

Verbs with stem-vowel *e* require the [ɛ] sound of *e* (§ 12, 1) whenever, in conjugation, the next syllable contains [ə], i.e., when the stress falls on the stem-vowel, so also verbs with the stem-vowel *é*, shown orthographically as follows:

1. By changing *e* or *é* to *è* (§ 12, 1), e.g., mener, to lead, céder, to yield.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Concl.</i>
mène	mène	mènerai	mènerais
mènes	mènes	mèneras	mènerais
mène	mène	mènera	mènerait
menons	menions	mènerons	mènerions
menez	meniez	mènerez	mèneriez
mènent	mènent	mèneront	mèneraient

But céder with the stem-vowel *é*:

cède, etc. cède, etc. céderai [sɛd(ə)re], etc. céderais [sɛd(ə)rɛ], etc.

Obs. In mené-je ? [mənɛʒ], *e* of the ending is not mute, and hence the stem-vowel *e* is unchanged.

Like mener: Verbs with stem-vowel *e* (for exceptions in -eler and -eter, see below).

Like *céder*: Verbs with stem-vowel *é* + consonant, *e.g.*, *régner*, *reign*, etc.

NOTE. — Verbs like *créer*, *create*, with stem-vowel followed by a vowel, are regular: *Je crée*, etc.

2. Most verbs in *-eler*, *-eter*, however, indicate the [ɛ] sound by doubling *l* or *t*, *e.g.*, *appeler*, *to call*, *jeter*, *to throw*:

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Condl.</i>
appelle	appelle	appellerai	appellerais
appelles	appelles	appelleras	appellerais
appelle	appelle	appellera	appellerait
appelons	appelions	appellerons	appellerions
appelez	appelez	appellerez	appelleriez
appellent	appellent	appelleront	appelleraient

So also, *jeter*:

<i>jette</i> , etc.	<i>jette</i> , etc.	<i>jetterai</i> , etc.	<i>jetterais</i> , etc.
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A few verbs in *-eler*, *-eter* take the grave accent precisely like *mener*, *e.g.*, *acheter*, *to buy*:

<i>achète</i> , etc.	<i>achète</i> , etc.	<i>achèterai</i> , etc.	<i>achèterais</i> , etc.
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Exceptions like *acheter*:

<i>agneler</i> , <i>lamb</i>	<i>épousseter</i> , <i>dust</i>	<i>modeler</i> , <i>model</i>
<i>becqueter</i> , <i>peck</i>	<i>étiqueter</i> , <i>label</i>	<i>peler</i> , <i>peel</i>
<i>bourreler</i> , <i>goad</i> , <i>torture</i>	<i>geler</i> , <i>freeze</i>	<i>rapiéceter</i> , <i>patch</i>
<i>démanteler</i> , <i>dismantle</i>	<i>harceler</i> , <i>harass</i>	<i>trompeter</i> , <i>trumpet</i>
<i>écarteler</i> , <i>quarter</i>	<i>marteler</i> , <i>hammer</i>	

* *Fut.* *épousseterai* according to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*.

Exceptions like *appeler* or *acheter*:

<i>botteler</i> , <i>bale</i> (hay, etc.)	<i>caqueter</i> , <i>cackle</i>	<i>crocheter</i> , <i>pick</i> (a lock)
<i>canneler</i> , <i>groove</i>	<i>ciseler</i> , <i>chisel</i>	

FORMATION OF TENSES

159. Principal Parts. By the following rules, the various tenses of all regular verbs and of most irregular verbs may be known from five forms of the verb, called principal parts or primary tenses: —

1. The *Infinitive* gives the *Future* by adding *-ai*, *-as*, *-a*, *-ons*, *-ez*, *-ont*, and the *Conditional* by adding *-ais*, *-ais*, *-ait*, *-ions*, *-iez*, *-aient*

— dropping the final infinitive -e of the third conjugation for both tenses.

2. The *Present Participle* gives the *Imperfect Indicative* by changing -ant into -ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient, and the *Present Subjunctive* by changing -ant into -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.

3. The *Past Participle* gives the *Compound Tenses*, with the auxiliary avoir (§ 227) or être (§ 228), and the *Passive*, with the auxiliary être (§ 239).

4. The *Present Indicative* gives the *Imperative* by dropping the pronoun subject of the second singular and first and second plural, the -s of the first conjugation second singular being also dropped, except before y and en (cf. § 370, 3, obs. 3, 4).

5. The *Past Definite* gives the *Imperfect Subjunctive* by changing the final letter of the first singular (-i or -s) into -sse, -sses, -t, -ssions, -ssiez, -ssent, and putting a circumflex accent over the last vowel of the third singular.

Obs.: The tenses, except the future and conditional, are not really derived from the principal parts, as is sometimes said in grammars: the method is merely an aid to memory.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -er

160.

Aller, to go

1. *Infinitive*. aller; *fut.* *irai, iras, ira, etc.; *condl.* irais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* allant; *impf. indic.* allais, etc.; *pres. subj.* aille [a:j], ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent.

3. *Past Part.* allé; *past indef.* je suis allé, etc.

4. *Pres Indic.* vais [ve], vas, va, allons, allez, vont; *impv.* va (vas-y), allons, allez.

5. *Past Def.* allai, allas, alla, allâmes, allâtes, allèrent; *impf. subj.* allasse, allasses, allât, allassions, allassiez, allassent.

* The stem of the future is from the Latin infinitive ire.

Like aller:

s'en aller, go away.

161.

Envoyer, to send

1. *Infinitive*. envoyer; *fut.* enverrai, etc.; *condl.* enverrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* envoyant; *impf. indic.* envoyais, envoyais, envoyait, envoyions [ãvwaijɔ̃], envoyiez, envoyaient; *pres. subj.* envoie, envoie, envoie, envoyions [ãvwaijɔ̃], envoyiez, envoient.

3. *Past Part.* **envoyé**; *past indef.* j'ai envoyé, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* **envoie**, envoies, **envoie**, envoyons, envoyez, envoient; *impv.* **envoie**, envoyons, envoyez.

5. *Past Def.* **envoyai**, envoyas, **envoya**, envoyâmes, envoyâtes, envoyèrent; *impf. subj.* envoyasse, envoyasses, envoyât, envoyassions, envoyassiez, envoyassent.

Like **envoyer**:

renvoyer, send away, dismiss

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -ir

162. **Acquérir, to acquire**

1. *Infinitive.* **acquérir**; *fut.* acquerrai, acquerras, etc.; *condl.* acquerrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* **acquérant**; *impf. indic.* acquérais, etc.; *pres. subj.* acquière, acquières, **acquière**, acquérions, acquériez, **acquièrent**.

3. *Past Part.* **acquis**; *past indef.* j'ai acquis, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* **acquièrs**, **acquièrs**, **acquièrt**, **acquérons**, **acquérez**, **acquièrent**; *impv.* **acquièrs**, **acquérons**, **acquérez**.

5. *Past Def.* **acquis**, **acquis**, **acquit**, **acquîmes**, **acquîtes**, **acquirent**; *impf. subj.* **acquisse**, **acquisses**, **acquît**, **acquissions**, **acquissiez**, **acquissent**.

Like **acquérir**:

conquérir, conquer
s'enquérir, inquire

* **querir or quérir, seek**
reconquérir, reconquer

requérir, require, claim

* Has only the infinitive.

163. **Bénir, to bless**

Is regular, but has also an irregular past participle **béni**, used only as adjective:

De l'eau bénite; du pain béni Holy water; consecrated bread

164. **Courir, to run**

1. *Infinitive.* **courir**; *fut.* courrai, courras, etc.; *condl.* courrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* **courant**; *impf. indic.* courais, etc.; *pres. subj.* coure, coures, coure, courions, couriez, courent.

3. *Past Part.* **couru**; *past indef.* j'ai couru, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* **cours**, **cours**, **court**, **courons**, **courez**, **courent**; *impv.* **cours**, **courons**, **courez**.

5. *Past Def.* **courus**, **courus**, **courut**, **courûmes**, **courûtes**, **couru-**

rent; *impf. subj.* courusse, courusses, courût, courussions, courussiez, courussent.

Like *courir* are its compounds:

accourir, run up, hasten	discourir, discourse	recourir, run again, apply
concourir, cooperate, con-	encourir, incur	secourir, succor, help
cur, compete	parcourir, run over	

NOTE — *Courre*, chase (a hunting term), sometimes replaces *courir* in the infinitive.

165. Cueillir, to gather, pick

1. *Infinitive.* cueillir; *fut.* cueillerai, etc.; *condl.* cueillerais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* cueillant; *impf. indic.* cueillais, etc.; *pres. subj.* cueille, cueilles, cueille, cueillions, cueillez, cueillent.
3. *Past Part.* cueilli; *past indef.* j'ai cueilli, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* cueille, cueilles, cueille, cueillions, cueillez, cueillent; *impv.* cueille, cueillions, cueilles.
5. *Past Def.* cueillis, cueillis, cueillit, cueillimes, cueillîtes, cueillirent; *impf. subj.* cueillisse, cueillisses, cueillît, cueillissions, cueillissiez, cueillissent.

Obs.: The present indicative, future, and conditional are like those of *donner*.

Like *cueillir*:

accueillir, welcome	* assaillir, assail	* tressaillir, start
recueillir, gather, collect	† saillir, jut out	

* Regular in future and conditional: *assaillirai*, etc.

† *Saillir*, gush out, rush forth, is regular, like *finir*.

166. Dormir, to sleep

1. *Infinitive.* dormir; *fut.* dormirai, etc.; *condl.* dormirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* dormant; *impf. indic.* dormais, etc.; *pres. subj.* dorme, dormes, dorme, dormions, dormez, dorment.
3. *Past Part.* dormi; *past indef.* j'ai dormi, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* dors, dors, dort, dormons, dormez, dorment; *impv.* dors, dormons, dormez.
5. *Past Def.* dormis, dormis, dormit, dormîmes, dormîtes, dormirent; *impf. subj.* dormisse, dormisses, dormît, dormissions, dormissiez, dormissent.

Like *dormir*:

endormir, put to sleep	se rendormir, go to sleep	ébouillir, boil away
s'endormir, fall asleep	again	rebouillir, boil again
rendormir, put to sleep	redormir, sleep again	mentir, lie
again	bouillir, boil	démentir, contradict, belve

<i>partir, set out</i>	<i>se repentir, repent</i>	<i>servir, serve</i>
<i>départir, distribute</i>	<i>sentir, feel</i>	<i>se servir, make use</i>
<i>se départir, desist</i>	<i>consentir, consent</i>	<i>desservir, clear the table</i>
<i>repartir, set out again,</i> <i>reply</i>	<i>pressentir, forebode</i>	<i>sortir, go out</i>
	<i>ressentir, resent</i>	<i>ressortir, go out again</i>

NOTE. — *Asservir, enservir, assortir, sort, match, ressortir, depend (on, à), répartir, distribute*, are like *finir*.

Observe the Present Indicative of the following types, which are represented in the above list:

bouillir: *boue, boue, bout, bouillons, bouilles, bouillent*

mentir: *mens, mens, ment, mentons, mentes, mentent*

partir: *pars, pars, part, partons, partez, partent*

se repentir: *repens, repens, repent, repentons, repentes, repentent*

sentir: *sens, sens, sent, sentons, sentes, sentent*

servir: *sers, sers, sert, servons, servez, servent*

sortir: *sors, sors, sort, sortons, sortez, sortent*

167. *Faillir, to fail*

1. *Infinitive*. *faillir*; *fut. faudrai, faudras, etc.; cond. faudrais, etc.*

2. *Pres. Part. faillant*; *impf. indic. faillais, etc.; pres. subj. faille, failles, faille, faillions, failliez, faillent.*

3. *Past Part. failli*; *past indef. j'ai failli, etc.*

4. *Pres. Indic. faux, faux, faut, faillons, failliez, faillent; impv.*

5. *Past Def. faillis, faillis, faillit, faillîmes, faillîtes, faillirent; impf. subj. faillisse, faillissiez, faillît, faillissions, faillissiez, faillissent.*

NOTE. — The irreg. forms of *pres. indic.*, *fut.*, and *condl.* are usually replaced by the regular forms (cf. *finir*).

Like *faillir*:

défaillir, faint, fail (*pres. indic. usually défaus, défaus, défaut*)

NOTE. — *Faillir, fail in business*, is usually like *finir*.

168. *Féir, to strike*

Used only in *Sans coup féir, Without striking a blow*, and in the *past part. féru, wounded* (a veterinary term).

169. *Fleurir, to flourish, etc.*

Pres. Part. florissant; *impf. indic. florissais, etc.* when used of persons or a collection of persons, or *flourissais, etc.*, when used of things, otherwise like *finir*.

— *Fleurir, blossom, bloom* (in a literal sense) is like *finir*.

170. Fuir, to flee, fly

1. *Infinitive.* fuir; *fut.* fuirai, etc.; *condl.* fuirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* fuyant; *impf. indic.* fuyais, etc.; *pres. subj.* fuie, fuies, fuie, fuyions, fuyiez, fuient.
3. *Past Part.* fui; *past indef.* j'ai fui, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* fuis, fuis, fuit, fuyons, fuyez, fuient; *impv.* fuis, fuyons, fuyez.
5. *Past Def.* fuis, fuis, fuit, fûmes, fûtes, fuirent; *impf. subj.* fusse, fusse, fût, fuissions, fussiez, fussent.

Like fuir:

s'enfuir, flee, escape

171. Gésir, to lie, lie buried

1. *Infinitive.* gésir; *fut.* —; *condl.* —.
2. *Pres. Part.* gisant; *impf. indic.* gisais, etc.; *pres. subj.* —.
3. *Past Part.* —.
4. *Pres. Indic.* —, —, gît, gisons, gisez, gisent; *impv.* —, —, —.
5. *Past Def.* —; *impf. subj.* —.

NOTE. — Its most frequent use is in epitaphs: Ci-gît, *Here lies*, Ci-gisent, *Here lie*.

172. Haïr, to hate

1. *Infinitive.* haïr; *fut.* haïrai, etc.; *condl.* haïrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* haïssant; *impf. indic.* haïssais, etc.; *pres. subj.* haïsse, haïsses, haïsse, haïssions, haïssiez, haïssent.
3. *Past Part.* haï; *past indef.* j'ai haï, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* haïs, haïs, haît, haïssons, haïssez, haïssent; *impv.* haïs, haïssons, haïssez.
5. *Past Def.* haïs, haïs, haît, haïmes, haïtes, haïrent; *impf. subj.* haïsse, haïsses, haît, haïssions, haïssiez, haïssent.

Obs: Haïr loses its diaeresis in the present indicative and imperative singular, and takes no circumflex accent; otherwise like finir.

173. Issir, to spring (from, de), etc.

Used only in the *past part.* issu; *past indef.* je suis issu, etc.

174. Mourir, to die

1. *Infinitive.* mourir; *fut.* mourrai, mourras, etc.; *condl.* mourrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* mourant; *impf. indic.* mourais, etc.; *pres. subj.* meure, meures, meure, mourions, mouriez, meurent.

3. *Past Part.* mort; *past indef.* je suis mort, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* meurs, meurs, meurt, mourons, mourez, meurent; *impv.* meurs, mourons, mourez.

5. *Past Def.* mourus, mourus, mourut, mourûmes, mourûtes, moururent; *impf. subj.* mourusse, mourusses, mourût, mourussions, mourussiez, mourussent.

Obs.: The stem-vowel becomes *eu* wherever it bears the stress.

Like mourir:

se mourir, be dying (used only in infin., pres. indic., impf. indic.)

175. Ouïr, to hear

Is hardly used beyond the infinitive and past participle: *J'ai ouï dire, I have heard said*, etc.

176. Ouvrir, to open

1. *Infinitive.* ouvrir; *fut.* ouvrirai, etc.; *condl.* ouvrirais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* ouvrant; *impf. indic.* ouvrais, etc.; *pres. subj.* ouvre, ouvres, ouvre, ouvrons, ouvriez, ouvrent.

3. *Past Part.* ouvert; *past indef.* j'ai ouvert, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* ouvre, ouvres, ouvre, ouvrons, ouvrez, ouvrent; *impv.* ouvre, ouvrons, ouvrez.

5. *Past Def.* ouvris, ouvris, ouvrit, ouvrîmes, ouvrîtes, ouvrirent; *impf. subj.* ouvrisse, ouvrisse, ouvrit, ouvrissons, ouvrissez, ouvrisse.

Obs.: The present indicative is like that of *donner*.

Like ouvrir:

entr'ouvrir, open slightly

rouvrir, open again

couvrir, cover

découvrir, discover

recouvrir, cover again

offrir, offer

souffrir, suffer

177. Tenir, to hold

1. *Infinitive.* tenir; *fut.* tiendrai, tiendras, etc.; *condl.* tiendrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* tenant; *impf. indic.* tenais, etc.; *pres. subj.* tienne, tiennes, tienne, tenions, teniez, tiennent.

3. *Past Part.* tenu; *past indef.* j'ai tenu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* tiens, tiens, tient, tenons, tenez, tiennent; *impv.* tiens, tenons, tenez.

5. *Past Def.* tins, tins, tint, tinmes [tɛ:m], tintes [tɛ:t], tinrent [tɛ:r]; *impf. subj.* tinsse, [tɛ:s], tinssez, tint, tinssions, tinssez, tinsent.

Obs.: The stem-vowel becomes *ie* wherever it bears the stress.

Like *tenir* are its compounds:

s'abstenir, <i>abstain</i>	détenir, <i>detain</i>	obtenir, <i>obtain</i>
appartenir, <i>belong</i>	entretenir, <i>entertain</i>	retenir, <i>retain</i>
contenir, <i>contain</i>	maintenir, <i>maintain</i>	soutenir, <i>sustain</i>

178.

Venir, to come

1. *Infinitive.* venir; *ful.* viendrai, viendras, etc.; *condl.* viendrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* venant; *impf. indic.* venais, etc.; *pres. subj.* vienne, viennes, vienne, venions, venez, viennent.

3. *Past Part.* venu; *past indef.* je suis venu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* viens, viens, vient, venons, venez, viennent; *impv.* viens, venons, venez.

5. *Past Def.* vins, vins, vint, vinmes [vɛ:m], vintes [vɛ:t], vinrent [vɛ:r]; *impf. subj.* vinsse [vɛ:s], vinssez, vint, vinssions, vinssiez, vinsent.

Obs.: 1. The stem-vowel becomes *ie* wherever it bears the stress.
2. *Venir* is precisely like *tenir* in its irregularities, but owing to its difficulty it is given in full.

Like *venir* are its compounds:

avenir, <i>happen</i>	disconvenir, <i>be discordant</i>	redevenir, <i>become again</i>
advenir, <i>happen</i>	intervenir, <i>intervene</i>	se souvenir, <i>recollect</i>
convenir, <i>agree, suit</i>	parvenir, <i>attain</i>	subvenir, <i>aid</i>
contrevénir, <i>violate</i>	prévenir, <i>prevent, anticipate</i>	survenir, <i>occur</i>
circonvenir, <i>circumvent</i>	provenir, <i>proceed (from, de)</i>	se ressouvenir, <i>recollect</i>
devenir, <i>become</i>	revenir, <i>come back</i>	

179.

Vêtir, to clothe

1. *Infinitive.* vêtir; *ful.* vêtirai, etc.; *condl.* vêtirais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* vêtant; *impf. indic.* vêtais, etc.; *pres. subj.* vête, vêtes, vête, vêtions, vêtiez, vêtent.

3. *Past Part.* vêtu; *past indef.* j'ai vêtu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* vêts, vêts, vêt, vêtons, vêtez, vêtent; *impv.* vêts, vêtons, vêtez.

5. *Past Def.* vêtis, vêtis, vêtit, vêtîmes, vêtîtes, vêtirent; *impf. subj.* vêtisse, vêtisses, vêtît, vêtissions, vêtissiez, vêtissent.

Like *vêtir*:

dévêtir, <i>divest</i>	revêtir, <i>clothe, invest</i>	se revêtir, <i>put on clothing</i>
se dévêtir, <i>take off clothing</i>		

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -re

Battre, to beat

ne t in the present indicative singular: **bats, bats, bat**; other-
 ompre.

Like **battre**:

abattre, *fell*
combattre, *fight, oppose*

débattre, *debate*
se débattre, *struggle*

rabattre, *beat down*

181.**Boire, to drink**

1. *Infinitive*. **boire**; *fut.* **boirai**, etc.; *condl.* **boirais**, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* **buvant**; *impf. indic.* **buvais**, etc.; *pres. subj.* **boive**, **boives**, **boive**, **buvions**, **buviez**, **boivent**.
3. *Past Part.* **bu**; *past indef.* **j'ai bu**, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* **bois**, **bois**, **boit**, **buvons**, **buvez**, **boivent**; *impres.* **bois**, **buvons**, **buvez**.
5. *Past Def.* **bus**, **bus**, **but**, **bûmes**, **bûtes**, **burent**; *impf. subj.* **busse**, **busses**, **bût**, **bussions**, **bussiez**, **bussent**.

Like **boire**:

emboire, *coat (in painting)*

imboire, *imbibe, imbue*

s'emboire, *become dull (used in third person)*

reboire, *drink again*

182.**Bruire, to murmur, rustle**

1. *Infinitive*. **bruire**; *fut.* **bruirai**, etc.; *condl.* **bruirais**, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* **bruyant**; *impf. indic.* **bruyais**, etc.; *pres. subj.* —.
3. *Past Part.* **bruit**; *past indef.* **j'ai bruit**, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* **bruis**, **bruis**, **bruit**, —, —, —; *impres.* —.
5. *Past Def.* —; *impf. subj.* —.

- NOTES.— 1. The *pres. part.* **bruyant**, *noisy*, is used as adjective only.
 2. The forms **bruisant**, **bruisais**, etc., **bruisse**, etc., are also in use.

183.**Clore, to close, enclose**

1. *Infinitive*. **clore**; *fut.* **clorai**, etc.; *condl.* **clorais**, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* —; *impf. indic.* —; *pres. subj.* **close**, **closes**, **close**, **closions**, **closiez**, **closent**.
3. *Past Part.* **clos**; *past indef.* **j'ai clos**, etc.
 clos, **clos**, **clôt**, —, —, —; *impres.* —.
 impf. subj. —.

Like *clore*:déclore, *throw open*† enclore, *enclose** éclore, *hatch, open (of flowers)*†† forclore, *foreclose, debar*

* Has also *pres. pl. éclosions*, etc.; *impf. indic. éclosais*, etc. Its future and conditional are *écloirai*, etc.

† Has also *pres. pl. enclosions*, etc.; *pres. part. enclosant*; *impf. indic. enclosais*, etc.

†† Hardly used beyond the infinitive, past participle, and compound tenses.

184.

Conclure, to conclude

1. *Infinitive conclure*; *fut. conclurai*, etc; *condl. conclurais*, etc.

2. *Pres. Part. concluant*; *impf. indic. concluais*, etc.; *pres. subj. conclue*, *conclues*, *conclue*, *conclutions*, *concluez*, *concluent*.

3. *Past Part. conclu*; *past indef. j'ai conclu*, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic. conclus*, *conclus*, *conclut*, *conclutions*, *concluez*, *concluent*; *impv. conclus*, *conclutions*, *concluez*.

5. *Past Def. conclus*, *conclus*, *conclut*, *conclûmes*, *conclûtes*, *conclurent*; *impf. subj. conclusse*, *conclusses*, *conclût*, *conclussions*, *conclussiez*, *conclussent*.

Like *conclure*:exclure, *exclude** inclure, *enclose*† reclure, *shut up** *Past Part. inclus*.

† Used only in *infin*, *past part.*, and *comp. tenses*. *Past part. reclus*.

185.

Conduire, to conduct, etc.

1. *Infinitive conduire*; *fut. conduirai*, etc; *condl. conduirais*, etc.

2. *Pres. Part. conduisant*; *impf. indic. conduisais*, etc.; *pres. subj. conduise*, *conduises*, *conduise*, *conduisions*, *conduisiez*, *conduisent*.

3. *Past Part. conduit*; *past indef. j'ai conduit*, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic. conduis*, *conduis*, *conduit*, *conduisons*, *conduisez*, *conduisent*; *impv. conduis*, *conduisons*, *conduisez*.

5. *Past Def. conduisis*, *conduisis*, *conduisit*, *conduisîmes*, *conduisîtes*, *conduisirent*; *impf. subj. conduisisse*, *conduisisses*, *conduisît*, *conduisissions*, *conduisissiez*, *conduisissent*.

Like *conduire*:se conduire, *conduct oneself*induire, *induce*reproduire, *reproduce*éconduire, *show out, dismiss*introduire, *introduce*séduire, *seduce*reconduire, *lead back*produire, *produce*traduire, *translate*déduire, *deduct*réduire, *reduce*construire, *construct*enduire, *coat (with plaster)*

déconstruire, *take apart*instruire, *instruct*reconstruire, *reconstruct*détruire, *destroy*cuire, *cook*recuire, *cook again** luire, *shine** reluire, *glisten*† nuire, *injure** *Past part.* lui and relui respectively. No past def. or impf. subj.† *Past part.* nui.

186.

Être, *to be*

See § 154 for the full conjugation.

187.

Confire, *to preserve, etc.*1. *Infinitive.* confire; *fut.* confirai, etc.; *condl.* confirais, etc.2. *Pres. Part.* confisant; *impf. indic.* confisais, etc.; *pres. subj.* confise, confises, confise, confisions, confisiez, confisent.3. *Past Part.* confit; *past indef.* j'ai confit, etc.4. *Pres. Indic.* confis, confis, confit, confisons, confisez, confisent; *impv.* confis, confisons, confisez.5. *Past Def.* confis, confis, confit, confimes, confîtes, confirent; *impf. subj.* confisse, confisses, confît, confissions, confissiez, confissent.

Like confire:

déconfire, *disconfit*; circoncire (p.p. -cis), *circumcise*; suffire (p.p. suffi), *suffice*

188.

Connaître, *to know, etc.*1. *Infinitive.* connaître; *fut.* connaîtrai, etc.; *condl.* connaîtrais, etc.2. *Pres. Part.* connaissant; *impf. indic.* connaissais, etc.; *pres. subj.* connaisse, connaitsses, connaisse, connaitssions, connaitssiez, connaissent.3. *Past Part.* connu; j'ai connu, etc.4. *Pres. Indic.* connais, connais, connaît, connaissons, connaissez, connaissent; *impv.* connais, connaissons, connaissez.5. *Past Def.* connus, connus, connu, connûmes, connûtes, connurent; *impf. subj.* connusse, connusses, connût, connussions, connussiez, connussent.

Obs.: Stem-vowel i has circumflex (î) everywhere before t.

Like connaître:

méconnaître, *not to know*reconnaître, *recognize*paraître, *appear*apparaître, *appear*comparaître, *appear (law term)*disparaître, *disappear*reparaître, *reappear** paître, *graze*repaître, *feed, feast*se repaître, *feed, feast*

* Lacks the past part., past def., and impf. subj.

NOTE. — Apparoir (also used in third singular il appert, *it appears*) and comparoir are archaic variants of apparaître and comparaître.

189. Coudre, to sew

1. *Infinitive*. coudre; *fut.* coudrai, etc.; *condl.* coudrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* cousant; *impf. indic.* cousais, etc.; *pres. subj.* couse, couses, couse, cousions, cousiez, cousent.
3. *Past Part.* cousu; *past indef.* j'ai cousu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* couds, couds, coud, cousons, cousez, cousent; *impres.* couds, cousons, cousez.
5. *Past Def.* cousis, cousais, cousit, cousîmes, cousîtes, cousirent; *impf. subj.* cousisse, cousisses, cousît, cousissions, cousissiez, cousissent.

Like coudre:

découdre, rip, unsew

recoudre, sew again

190. Craindre, to fear

1. *Infinitive*. craindre; *fut.* craindrai, etc.; *condl.* craindrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* craignant; *impf. indic.* craignais, etc.; *pres. subj.* craigne, craignes, craigne, craignons, craigniez, craignent.
3. *Past Part.* craint; *past indef.* j'ai craint, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* crains, crains, craint, craignons, craignez, craignent; *impres.* crains, craignons, craignez.
5. *Past Def.* craignis, craignis, craignit, craignîmes, craignîtes, craignirent; *impf. subj.* craignisse, craignisses, craignît, craignissions, craignissiez, craignissent.

Like craindre:

in -aindre :

contraindre, constrain
plaindre, pity
se plaindre, complain

in -eindre :

astreindre, abstract
atteindre, attain
ceindre, enclose, gird, gird
on (a sword, etc.)
dépeindre, depict
empreindre, imprint
encheindre, gird

enfreindre, infringe
épreindre, squeeze out
éteindre, extinguish
étreindre, draw tight
feindre, feign
geindre, groan
peindre, paint
ratteindre, overtake
repeindre, paint again
restreindre, restrain
teindre, dye
déteindre, fade

reteindre, dye again

in -oindre :

joindre, join
adjoindre, adjoin
conjoindre, conjoin
déjoindre, disjoin
disjoindre, disjoin
enjoindre, enjoin
rejoindre, rejoin
oindre, anoint
* poindre, dawn

* Hardly used beyond the infinitive and future.

191. Croire, to believe

1. *Infinitive*. croire; *fut.* croirai, etc.; *condl.* croirais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* croyant; *impf. indic.* croyais, etc.; *pres. subj.* croie, croies, croie, croyions, croyiez, croient.

3. *Past Part.* cru; *past indef.* j'ai cru, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* crois, crois, croit, croyons, croyez, croient; *impv.* crois, croyons, croyez.

5. *Past Def.* crus, crus, crut, crûmes, crûtes, crurent; *impf. subj.* crusse, crusses, crût, crussions, crussiez, crussent.

Like croire:

* accroire, *believe* (an untruth)

† décroire, *disbelieve*

* Found only in *faire accroire*, to cause to believe (an untruth).

† Used only in *je ne crois ni ne décrois*, I neither believe nor disbelieve.

192.

Croître, to grow

1. *Infinitive.* croître; *fut.* croîtrai, etc.; *condl.* croitrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* croissant; *impf. indic.* croissais, etc.; *pres. subj.* croisse, croisses, croisse, croissions, croissiez, croissent.

3. *Past Part.* crû (f. crue); *past indef.* j'ai crû, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* crois, crois, croit, croissons, croissez, croissent; *impv.* crois, croissons, croissez.

5. *Past Def.* crûs, crûs, crût, crûmes, crûtes, crurent; *impf. subj.* crusse, crusses, crût, crussions, crussiez, crussent.

Obs.: The circumflex accent distinguishes several otherwise similar forms of croître and croire.

193.

Dire, to say, tell

1. *Infinitive.* dire; *fut.* dirai, etc.; *condl.* dirais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* disant; *impf. indic.* disais, etc.; *pres. subj.* dise, dises, dise, disions, disiez, disent.

3. *Past Part.* dit; *past indef.* j'ai dit, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* dis, dis, dit, disons, dites, disent; *impv.* dis, disons, dites.

5. *Past Def.* dis, dis, dit, dîmes, dîtes, dirent; *impf. subj.* disse, disses, dît, dissions, dissiez, dissent.

Like dire:

* contredire, *contradict*

* interdire, *interdict*

* prédire, *predict*

* dédire, *retract, deny*

* médire (de), *slander*

redire, *say again*

* The 2nd pl. pres. indic. and impv. is: Contredisez, dédisez, interdisez, etc.

NOTE. — Maudire is like dire only in infinitive, past participle (maudit), future, and conditional; otherwise like finir.

194.

Écrire, to write

1. *Infinitive*. écrire; *fut.* écrirai, etc., *condl.* écrirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* écrivant; *impf. indic.* écrivais, etc.; *pres. subj.* écrive, écrives, écrive, écrivions, écriviez, écrivent.
3. *Past Part.* écrit; *past indef* j'ai écrit, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* écris, écris, écrit, écrivons, écrivez, écrivent; *impv.* écris, écrivons, écrivez.
5. *Past Def* écrivis, écrivis, écrivit, écrivîmes, écrivîtes, écrivirent; *impf. subj.* écrivisse, écrivisses, écrivît, écrivissions, écrivissiez, écrivissent.

Like **écrire** are all verbs in **-(s)crire**:

circonscrire, <i>circumscribe</i>	prescrire, <i>prescribe</i>	souscrire, <i>subscribe</i>
décrire, <i>describe</i>	proscrire, <i>proscribe</i>	transcrire, <i>transcribe</i>
inscrire, <i>inscribe</i>	récrire, <i>rewrite</i>	

195.

Faire, to do, make

1. *Infinitive*. faire; *fut.* ferai [f(ə)re], etc.; *condl.* ferais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* faisant [fəzɑ̃]; *impf. indic.* faisais [fəzɛ], etc.; *pres subj.* fasse, fasses, fasse, fassions, fassiez, fassent.
3. *Past Part.* fait; *past indef.* j'ai fait, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* fais, fais, fait, faisons [fəzɔ̃], faites, font; *impv.* fais, faisons, faites
5. *Past Def.* fis, fis, fit, fîmes, fîtes, firent; *impf. subj.* fissse, fisses, fît, fissions, fissiez, fissent.

Like **faire**:

contrefaire, <i>imitate</i>	méfaire, <i>harm</i>	refaire, <i>do again</i>
défaire, <i>undo</i>	parfaire, <i>complete</i>	satisfaire, <i>satisfy</i>
forfaire, <i>forfeit</i>	redéfaire, <i>undo again</i>	surfaire, <i>overcharge</i>

196.

Frîre, to fry (intr.)

1. *Infinitive*. frîre; *fut.* frirai, etc.; *condl.* frirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* —; *impf. indic.* —; *pres. subj.* —.
3. *Past Part.* frit; *past indef.* j'ai frit, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* fris, fris, frit, —, —, —; *impv.* fris, —, —.
5. *Past Def.* —; *impf. subj.* —.

197.

Lire, to read

1. *Infinitive*. lire; *fut* lirai, etc.; *condl.* lirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* lisant; *impf. indic.* lisais, etc.; *pres. subj.* lise, lises, lise, lisions, lisez, lisent.
3. *Past Part.* lu; *past indef.* j'ai lu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* lis, lis, lit, lisons, lisez, lisent; *impres.* lis, lisons, lisez.
5. *Past Def.* lus, lus, lut, lûmes, lûtes, lurent; *impf. subj.* lusse, lusses, lût, lussions, lussiez, lussent.

Like lire:

élire, elect

réélire, reflect

relire, read again

198.

Mettre, to place, put

1. *Infinitive*. mettre; *fut.* mettrai, etc.; *condl.* mettrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* mettant; *impf. indic.* mettais, etc.; *pres. subj.* mette, mettes, mette, mettions, mettiez, mettent.
3. *Past Part.* mis; *past indef.* j'ai mis, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* mets, mets, met, mettons, mettez, mettent; *impres.* mets, mettons, mettez.
5. *Past Def.* mis, mis, mit, mîmes, mîtes, mirent; *impf. subj.* missa, missas, mît, missions, missiez, missent.

Like mettre:

se mettre, begin

démètre, diemias

promettre, promise

admettre, admit

émettre, emit

remettre, put back, hand to

commettre, commit

s'entremettre, interpose

repromettre, promise again

compromettre, compromise

omettre, omit

soumettre, submit

permettre, permit

transmettre, transmit

199.

Moudre, to grind

1. *Infinitive*. moudre; *fut.* moudrai, etc.; *condl.* moudrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* moulant; *impf. indic.* moulais, etc.; *pres. subj.* moule, moules, moule, moulons, moulez, moulent.
3. *Past Part.* moulu; *past indef.* j'ai moulu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* mouds, mouds, moud, moulons, moulez, moulent; *impres.* mouds, moulons, moulez.
5. *Past Def.* moulus, moulus, moulut, moulûmes, moulûtes, moulurent; *impf. subj.* moulusse, moulusses, moulût, moulussions, moulussiez, moulussent.

Like moudre:

émoudre, whet

remoudre, grind again

rémoudre, sharpen

200. Naître, to be born, arise, etc.

1. *Infinitive*. naître; *fut.* naîtraî, etc.; *condl.* naîtrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* naissant; *impf. indic.* naissais, etc.; *pres. subj.* naisse, naisses, naissc, naissions, naissiez, naissent.
3. *Past Part.* né; *past indef.* je suis né, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* nais, nais, naît, naissons, naissez, naissent; *impv.* nais, naissons, naissez.
5. *Past Def.* naquis, naquis, naquît, naquîmes, naquîtes, naquîrent; *impf. subj.* naquisse, naquisses, naquît, naquissions, naquissiez, naquissent.

Obs ; Stem-vowel *i* has the circumflex (*î*) everywhere before *t*.

Like **naître**:

renaître, *revive*

201. Plaire, to please

1. *Infinitive*. plaire; *fut.* plairai, etc.; *condl.* plairais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* plaisant; *impf. indic.* plaisais, etc.; *pres. subj.* plaise, plaies, plaise, plaissions, plaissiez, plaisent.
3. *Past Part.* plu; *past indef.* j'ai plu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* plais, plais, plaît, plaîsons, plaisez, plaisent; *impv.* plais, plaîsons, plaisez.
5. *Past Def.* plus, plus, plut, plûmes, plûtes, plurent; *impf. subj.* plusse, plusses, plût, plussions, plussiez, plussent.

Like **plaire**:

complaire, *humor*

déplaire, *displease*

* taire, *say nothing about*

* Il *taît* has no circumflex.

202. Prendre, to take

1. *Infinitive*. prendre; *fut.* prendrai, etc.; *condl.* prendrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* prenant; *impf. indic.* prenais, etc.; *pres. subj.* prenne, prennent, prenne, prenions, preniez, prennent.
3. *Past Part.* pris; *past indef.* j'ai pris, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* prends, prends, prend, prenons, prenez, prennent; *impv.* prends, prenons, prenez.
5. *Past Def.* pris, pris, prit, prîmes, prîtes, prirent; *impf. subj.* priasse, prisses, prit, prissions, prissiez, prissent.

Like **prendre** are its compounds:

apprendre, *learn*

entreprendre, *undertake*

rapprendre, *learn again*

déprendre, *part*

s'empêcher, *be taken*

reprendre, *take back*

désapprendre, *unlearn*

se méprendre, *be mistaken*

surprendre, *surprise*

comprendre, *understand*

203. Résoudre, to resolve

1. *Infinitive*. résoudre; *fut.* résoudrai, etc.; *condl.* résoudrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* résolvant; *impf. indic.* résolvais, etc.; *pres. subj.* résolve, résolves, résolve, résolvions, résolviez, résolvent.
3. *Past Part.* résolu and * résous; *past indef.* j'ai résolu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* résous, résous, résout, résolvons, résolvez, résolvent; *impv.* résous, résolvons, résolvez.
5. *Past Def.* résolus, résolus, résolut, résolûmes, résolûtes, résolurent; *impf. subj.* résolusse, résolusses, résolût, résolussions, résolussiez, résolussent.

* Of restricted usage.

Like résoudre:

* absoudre, *absolve*

* dissoudre, *dissolve*

* *Past part.* absous (f. *absoute*), dissous (f. *dissoute*), respectively: lack the past definite and imperfect subjunctive.

204. Rire, to laugh

1. *Infinitive*. rire; *fut.* rirai, etc.; *condl.* rirais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* riant; *impf. indic.* riaais, etc.; *pres. subj.* rie, ries, rie, riions, riiez, rient.
3. *Past Part.* ri; *past indef.* j'ai ri, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* ris, ris, rit, rions, riez, rient; *impv.* ris, rions, riez.
5. *Past Def.* ris, ris, rit, rîmes, rîtes, rirent; *impf. subj.* risse, risses, rît, rissions, rissiez, rissent.

Like rire:

se rire, *make sport (of, de)*

sourire, *smile*

205. Sourdre, to rise, spring up, etc.

1. *Infinitive*. sourdre; *fut.* il sourdra; *condl.* il sourdrait.
2. *Pres. Part.* sourdant; *impf. indic.* il sourdait; *pres. subj.* il sourde.
3. *Past Part.* —; *past indef.* —.
4. *Pres. Indic.* —, —, sourd, —, —, sourdent; *impv.* —.
5. *Past Def.* il sourdit; *impf. subj.* il sourdît.

NOTE. — Little used beyond the infin. and third sing. pres. indic.

206. Suivre, to follow

1. *Infinitive*. suivre; *fut.* suivrai, etc.; *condl.* suivrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* suivant; *impf. indic.* suivais, etc.; *pres. subj.* suive, suives, suive, suivions, suiviez, suivent.

3. *Past Part suivi*; *past indef.* j'ai suivi, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* suis, suis, suit, suivons, suivez, suivent; *impr.* suis, suivons, suivez.

5. *Past Def.* suivis, suivis, suivit, suivîmes, suivîtes, suivirent; *impf. subj.* suivisse, suivisses, suivît, suivissions, suivissiez, suivissent.

Like *suivre*:

s'ensuivre (*impers.*), it follows

poursuivre, pursue

207. Tistre, to weave

Used only in the *past part.* tissu, and compound tenses.

208. Traire, to milk

1. *Infinitive.* traire; *fut.* trairai, etc.; *condl.* trairais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* trayant; *impf. indic.* trayais, etc.; *pres. subj.* traie, traies, traie, trayions, trayiez, traient.

3. *Past Part.* trait; *past indef.* j'ai trait, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* traits, traits, trait, trayons, trayez, traient; *impr.* traits, trayons, trayez.

5. *Past Def.* —; *impf. subj.* —.

Like *traire*:

abstraire, abstract

extraire, extract

soustraire, subtract

attirer, attract

retraire, darn

* braire, bray

distraire, distract

retraire, redeem (legal)

* Commonly used only in the *infin.* and the *third pers. pres. indic. fut.* and *condl.*

209. Vaincre, to conquer

1. *Infinitive.* vaincre; *fut.* vaincrai, etc.; *condl.* vaincrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* vainquant; *impf. indic.* vainquais, etc.; *pres. subj.* vainque, vainques, vainque, vainquions, vainquiez, vainquent.

3. *Past Part.* vaincu; *past indef.* j'ai vaincu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* vaincs [vɛ̃], vaincs, vainc, vainquons, vainquez, vainquent; *impr.* vaincs, vainquons, vainquez

5. *Past Def.* vainquis, vainquis, vainquit, vainquîmes, vainquîtes, vainquirent; *impf. subj.* vainquisse, vainquissiez, vainquît, vainquissions, vainquissiez, vainquissent.

Obs.: Stem c [k] becomes qu [k] before any vowel except u.

Like *vaincre*:

convaincre, convince, convict

Vendre, to sell

Third singular present indicative: **Il vend** (t omitted).

-dre, -ordre, -ordre, -ordre, -ordre
pt *prendre, reprendre, surprendre, etc.*

Vivre, to live

1. *Infinitive. vivre; fut. vivrai, etc.; cond. vivrais, etc.*
2. *Pres. Part. vivant; impf. indic. vivais, etc.; pres. subj. vive, vives, vive, vivions, viviez, vivent.*
3. *Past Part. vécu; past indef. j'ai vécu, etc.*
4. *Pres. Indic. vis, vis, vit, vivons, vivez, vivent; impers. vis, vivons, vis.*
5. *Past Def. vécus, vécus, vécu, vécûmes, vécûtes, vécurent; impf. subj. vécusse, vécusses, vécût, vécussions, vécussiez, vécussent.*

Like *vivre*:

revivre, revies

survivre, survive

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -oir

NOTE. — The few verbs in *-oir*, which are all irregular, form in some grammars a separate conjugation, the third, verbs in *-re* being the fourth.

212. Avoir, to have

See § 154 for the full conjugation of this verb.

Like *avoir*:

revoir, have again (used only in the infinitive)

213. Recevoir, to receive

1. *Infinitive. recevoir; fut. recevrai, etc.; cond. recevrais, etc.*
2. *Pres. Part. recevant; impf. indic. recevais, etc.; pres. subj. reçoive, reçoives, reçoive, recevions, receviez, reçoivent.*
3. *Past Part. reçu; past indef. j'ai reçu, etc.*
4. *Pres. Indic. reçois, reçois, reçoit, recevons, recevez, reçoivent; impers. reçois, recevons, recevez.*
5. *Past Def. reçus, reçus, reçu, reçûmes, reçûtes, reçurent; impf. subj. reçusse, reçusses, reçût, reçussions, reçussiez, reçussent.*

Obs. 1. Stem-vowel becomes *oi* wherever it bears the stress. 2. Stem *c* [s] is written *ç* [s] before *o* or *u* (§ 5, 4).

Like *recevoir*:

apercevoir, *perceive*
concevoir, *conceive*

décevoir, *deceive*

percevoir, *collect taxes*

214.

Devoir, to owe

1. *Infinitive*. *devoir*; *fut* *devrai*, etc.; *condl.* *devrais*, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* *devant*; *impf. indic.* *devais*, etc.; *pres. subj.* *doive*, *doives*, *doive*, *devions*, *deviez*, *doivent*.
3. *Past Part.* *dû* (f. *due*, pl. *du(e)s*); *past indef.* *j'ai dû*, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* *dois*, *dois*, *doit*, *devons*, *devez*, *doivent*; *impr.* —.
5. *Past Def.* *dus*, *das*, *dut*, *dûmes*, *dûtes*, *durent*; *impf. subj.* *dusse*, *dusses*, *dût*, *dussions*, *dussiez*, *dussent*.

NOTE. — *Devoir* follows the *recevoir* model, but, as its forms present some difficulty, they have been given in full.

Like *devoir*:

redevoir, *still owe*

215.

Asseoir, to seat

1. *Infinitive* *asseoir*; *fut.* *assiérai*, etc., or *asseyerai*, etc., or *assoirai*, etc.; *condl.* *assiérais*, etc., or *asseyerais*, etc., or *assoirais*, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* *asseyant* or *assoyant*; *impf. indic.* *asseyais*, etc., or *assoyais*, etc.; *pres. subj.* *asseye*, *asseyes*, *asseye*, *asseyions*, *asseyiez*, *asseyent*, or *assoie*, *assoies*, *assoie*, *assoyions*, *assoyiez*, *assoient*.
3. *Past Part.* *assis*; *past indef.* *j'ai assis*, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* *assieds*, *assieds*, *assied*, *asseyons*, *asseyez*, *asseyent*, or *assois*, *assois*, *assoit*, *assoyons*, *assoyez*, *assoient*; *impr.* *assieds*, *asseyons*, *asseyez*, or *assois*, *assoyons*, *assoyez*.
5. *Past Def.* *assis*, *assis*, *assit*, *assîmes*, *assîtes*, *assirent*; *impf. subj.* *assisse*, *assisses*, *assît*, *assissions*, *assissiez*, *assissent*.

Like *asseoir*:

s'asseoir *sit down* *se rasseoir*, *sit down again* * *messcoir*, *fit badly*
rasseoir, *reseat*, *calm* * *seoir*, *be becoming* † *surseoir*, *suspend*, *reprieve*

* Used in third person of the following: *Pres. indic.* *sied*, *siént* (*messied*, *messiéent*); *impf. indic.* *seyait*, *seyaient* (*messeyait*, *messeyaient*); *pres. subj.* *sîe*, *siént* (*messîe*, *messiéent*); *fut.* *siéra*, *siéront* (*messiéra*, *messiéront*); *condl.* *siérait*, *siéraient* (*messiérait*, *messiéraient*).

† Like the forms in *oi* (*oy*) of *asseoir*, but *fut.* and *condl.* *surseoirait(s)*.

216. Déchoir, to decline, etc.

1. *Infinitive.* déchoir; *fut.* décherrai, etc.; *condl.* décherrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* —; *impf. indic.* —; *pres. subj.* déchoie, déchoues, déchoie, déchoyions, déchoyez, déchoyaient.
3. *Past Part.* déchu; *past indef.* j'ai déchu or je suis déchu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* déchous, déchois, déchort, déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoyaient; *impres.* déchois, déchoyons, déchoyez.
5. *Past Def.* déchus, déchus, déchut, déchûmes, déchûtes, déchurent; *impf. subj.* déchusse, déchussent, déchût, déchussions, déchussiez, déchussent.

Like déchoir:

* choir, fall

* rechoir, fall again

* Hardly used beyond the infin. and comp. tenses.

217. Échoir, to fall due, etc.

1. *Infinitive.* échoir; *fut.* il écherra; * *condl.* il écherrait.*
2. *Pres. Part.* échéant; *impf. indic.* il échoyait; *pres. subj.* il échoie.
3. *Past Part.* échu; *past indef.* je suis échu, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* —, —, échoit or échot, —, —, échoient or échéent; *impres.* —.
5. *Past Def.* —, —, il échut; —, —, ils échurent; *impf. subj.* il échût.

* Or regular: il échoira(it).

218. Falloir, must, etc. (impers.)

1. *Infinitive.* falloir; *fut.* il faudra; *condl.* il faudrait.
2. *Pres. Part.* —; *impf. indic.* il fallait; *pres. subj.* il faille.
3. *Past Part.* fallu; *past indef.* il a fallu.
4. *Pres. Indic.* il faut; *impres.* —.
5. *Past Def.* il fallut; *impf. subj.* il fallût.

219. Mouvoir, to move, drive

1. *Infinitive.* mouvoir; *fut.* mouvrai, etc.; *condl.* mouvrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* mouvant; *impf. indic.* mouvais, etc.; *pres. subj.* meuve, meuves, meuve, mouvions, mouviez, meuvent.
3. *Past Part.* mû (f mue, pl. mu(e)s); *past indef.* j'ai mû, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* meus, meus, meut, mouvons, mouvez, meuvent; *impres.* meus, mouvons, mouvez.

5. *Past Def.* mus, mus, mut, mêmes, mûtes, murent; *impf. subj.* musse, musses, mût, mussions, mussiez, mussent.

Obs.: Stem-vowel becomes eu wherever stressed.

Like *mouvoir*:

* *émouvoir, arouse*

* *promouvoir, promote*

* Past participle has no circumflex accent.

220. Pleuvoir, to rain (impers.)

1. *Infinitive.* pleuvoir; *fut.* il pleuvra; *condl.* il pleuvrait.
2. *Pres. Part.* pleuvant; *impf. indic.* il pleuvait; *pres. subj.* il pleuve
3. *Past Part.* plu; *past indef.* il a plu.
4. *Pres. Indic.* il pleut; *impv.* —.
5. *Past Def.* il plut; *impf. subj.* il plût.

221. Pouvoir, to be able, etc.

1. *Infinitive.* pouvoir; *fut.* pourrai, etc.; *condl.* pourrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* pouvant; *impf. indic.* pouvais, etc.; *pres. subj.* puisse, puisses, puisse, puissions, pussiez, pussent.
3. *Past Part.* pu; *past indef.* j'ai pu.
4. *Pres. Indic.* puis or peux, peux, peut, pouvons, pouvez, peuvent; *impv.* —.
5. *Past Def.* pus, pus, put, pûmes, pûtes, purent; *impf. subj.* pusse, pussés, pût, pussions, pussiez, pussent.

Obs.: The first sing. pres. indic. in negation is usually *je ne peux pas* or *je ne puis*; in questions, only *puis-je?* otherwise *puis* or *peux*.

222. Savoir, to know, etc.

1. *Infinitive.* savoir; *fut.* saurai, etc.; *condl.* saurais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* sachant; *impf. indic.* savais, etc.; *pres. subj.* sache, saches, sache, sachions, sachiez, sachent.
3. *Past Part.* su; *past indef.* j'ai su, etc.
4. *Pres. Indic.* sais [se], sais, sait, savons, savez, savent; *impv.* sache, sachons, sachez.
5. *Past Def.* sus, sus, sut, sûmes, sûtes, surent; *impf. subj.* susse, susses, sût, sussions, sussiez, sussent.

223. Valoir, to be worth

1. *Infinitive.* valoir; *fut.* vaudrai, etc.; *condl.* vaudrais, etc.
2. *Pres. Part.* valant; *impf. indic.* valais, etc.; *pres. subj.* vaille, vailles, vaille, valions, valiez, vaillent.

3. *Past Part.* valu; *past indef.* j'ai valu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* vau*x*, vau*x*, vaut, valons, vales, valent; *impre.* vau*x*, valons, vales.

5. *Past Def.* valus, valus, valut, valûmes, valûtes, valurent; *impf. subj.* valusse, valusses, valût, valussions, valussiez, valussent.

Like *valoir*:

équivaloir, *be equivalent*

* prévaloir, *prevail*

† chaloir

revaloir, *pay back, return*

like for like

* *Pres. subj.* prévale, etc.

† Hardly used beyond, *Il ne me chaut de, I care not for.*

224.

Voir, to see

1. *Infinitive.* voir; *fut.* verrai, etc.; *condl.* verrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* voyant; *impf. indic.* voyais, etc.; *pres. subj.* voie, voies, voie, voyions, voyiez, voient.

3. *Past Part.* vu; *past indef.* j'ai vu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* vois, vois, voit, voyons, voyez, voient; *impre.* vois, voyons, voyez.

5. *Past Def.* vis, vis, vit, vîmes, vîtes, virent; *impf. subj.* visse, visses, vît, vissions, vissiez, vissent.

Like *voir*:

entrevoir, *catch sight of* * pourvoir, *provide*

† prévoir, *foresee*

revoir, *see again*

* dépourvoir, *strip, leave destitute*

* *Past def.* -vus, etc.; *impf. subj.* -vusse, etc., *fut. and condl.* -voirai(s), regular.

† *Fut. and condl.* -voirai(s), etc., regular.

225.

Vouloir, to will, etc.

1. *Infinitive* vouloir; *fut.* voudrai, etc.; *condl.* voudrais, etc.

2. *Pres. Part.* voulant; *impf. indic.* voulais, etc.; *pres. subj.* veuille, veuilles, veuille, voulions, vouliez, veuillent.

3. *Past Part.* voulu; *past indef.* j'ai voulu, etc.

4. *Pres. Indic.* veux, veux, veut, voulons, voulez, veulent; *impre.* veux, voulons, voulez.

5. *Past Def.* voulus, voulus, voulut, voulûmes, voulûtes, voulurent; *impf. subj.* voulusse, voulusses, voulût, voulussions, voulussiez, voulussent.

(Obs. - Stem vowel becomes *eu* whenever it is stressed.

NOTE — The regular *impre.* veux, voulons, voulez is rare; *vaudrais, voudrais, voudrions, voudriez* have the kindness to generally serve as second plural imperatives.

226. Reference List of Irregular Verbs

NOTE. — Each verb in the list is referred to the section in which its irregularity is explained. For verbs in -cer, -ger, see § 156; for verbs in -yer, § 157; for verbs with stem-vowel *e* or *é*, § 158; for verbs in -andre, -endre, -erdre, -ondre, -ordre, § 210.

A		C		courir.....§ 164	
abattre.....	§ 180	ceindre.....	§ 190	courre.....	164
absoudre.....	203	chaloir.....	223	couvrir.....	176
abstenir.....	177	choir.....	216	craindre.....	190
abstraire.....	208	circoncire.....	187	croire.....	191
accourir.....	164	circonscrire.....	194	croître.....	192
accroire.....	191	circonvenir.....	178	cueillir.....	165
accueillir.....	165	clore.....	183	cuire.....	185
acquérir.....	162	combattre.....	180	D	
adjoindre.....	190	commettre.....	198	débattre.....	180
admettre.....	198	comparaître.....	188	décevoir.....	213
advenir.....	178	comparoir.....	188	déchoir.....	216
aller.....	160	complaire.....	201	déclore.....	183
apercevoir.....	213	comprendre.....	202	déconfire.....	187
apparaître.....	188	compromettre....	198	déconstruire....	185
apparoir.....	188	concevoir.....	213	découdre.....	189
appartenir.....	177	conclure.....	184	découvrir.....	176
apprendre.....	202	concourir.....	164	décrire.....	194
assaillir.....	165	conduire.....	185	décroire.....	191
asseoir.....	215	confire.....	187	dédire.....	193
astreindre.....	190	conjoindre.....	190	déduire.....	185
atteindre.....	190	connaître.....	188	défaillir.....	167
attirer.....	208	conquérir.....	162	défaire.....	195
avenir.....	178	consentir.....	166	déjoindre.....	190
avoir.....	154	construire.....	185	démentir.....	166
B		contenir.....	177	démettre.....	198
		contraindre.....	190	départir.....	166
battre.....	180	contredire.....	193	dépeindre.....	190
battre.....	163	contrefaire.....	195	déplaire.....	201
battre.....	181	contrevenir.....	178	dépourvoir.....	224
battre.....	166	convaincre.....	209	déprendre.....	202
battre.....	208	convenir.....	178	désapprendre... 202	
battre.....	2	coudre.....	189		

desservir..... § 166
 déteindre..... 190
 détenir..... 177
 détruire..... 185
 devenir..... 178
 dévêtir..... 179
 devoir..... 214
 dire..... 193
 disconvenir..... 178
 discourir..... 164
 disjoindre..... 190
 disparaître..... 188
 dissoudre..... 203
 distraire..... 208
 dormir..... 166

E

ébouillir..... 166
 échoir..... 217
 éclore..... 183
 éconduire..... 185
 écrire..... 194
 élire..... 197
 emboire..... 181
 émettre..... 198
 émoudre..... 199
 émouvoir..... 219
 empreindre..... 190
 enceindre..... 190
 enclore..... 183
 encourir..... 164
 endormir..... 166
 enduire..... 185
 enfreindre..... 190
 enfuir..... 170
 enjoindre..... 190
 enquérir..... 162
 ensuivre..... 206
 entremettre..... 198
 entreprendre..... 202
 entretenir..... 177
 entrevoir..... 224

entr'ouvrir..... § 176
 envoyer..... 161
 épreindre..... 190
 éprendre..... 202
 équivaloir..... 223
 éteindre..... 190
 être..... 154
 étreindre..... 190
 exclure..... 184
 extraire..... 208

F

faillir..... 167
 faire..... 195
 falloir..... 218
 feindre..... 190
 férir..... 168
 fleurir..... 169
 forclore..... 183
 forfaire..... 195
 frîre..... 196
 fuir..... 170

G

geindre..... 190
 gésir..... 171

H

haïr..... 172

I

imboire..... 181
 inclure..... 184
 induire..... 185
 inscrire..... 194
 instruire..... 185
 interdire..... 193
 intervenir..... 178
 introduire..... 185
 issir..... 173

J

joindre..... 190

L

lire..... 197
 luire..... 185

M

maintenir..... § 177
 maudire..... 193
 méconnaître..... 188
 médire..... 193
 méfaire..... 195
 mentir..... 166
 méprendre..... 202
 messeoir..... 215
 mettre..... 198
 moudre..... 199
 mourir..... 174
 mouvoir..... 219

N

naître..... 200
 nuire..... 185

O

obtenir..... 177
 offrir..... 176
 oindre..... 190
 omettre..... 198
 ouïr..... 175
 ouvrir..... 176

P

paître..... 188
 paraître..... 188
 parcourir..... 164
 parfaire..... 195
 partir..... 166
 parvenir..... 178
 peindre..... 190
 percevoir..... 213
 permettre..... 198
 plaindre..... 190
 plaire..... 201
 pleuvoir..... 220
 poindre..... 190
 poursuivre..... 206
 pourvoir..... 224
 pouvoir..... 221
 prédire..... 193

prendre § 202
prescrire 194
pressentir 166
prévaloir 223
prévenir 178
prévoir 224
produire 185
promettre 198
promouvoir 219
proscrire 194
provenir 178

Q

querir }
quérir } 162

R

rabattre 180
rapprendre 202
rasseoir 215
ratteindre 190
ravoir 212
reboire 181
rebouillir 166
recevoir 213
rechoir 216
reclure 184
reconduire 185
reconnaître 188
reconquérir 162
reconstruire 185
recoudre 189
recourir 164
recouvrir 176
récier 194
recueillir 165
recuire 185
redéfaire 195
redevenir 178
redevoir 214
redire 193
redormir 166
réduire 185

réécrire § 197
refaire 195
rejoindre 190
relire 197
relire 185
remettre 198
remoudre 199
rémoudre 199
renaître 200
rendormir 166
reprendre 208

renvoyer 161
repâtrer 188
reparaître 188
repartir 166
repeindre 190
repentir 166
repromettre 202
reproduire 185
reproposer 198
requérir 162
résoudre 203
ressentir 166
ressortir 166
ressouvenir 178
restreindre 190
reteindre 190
retenir 177
retraire 208
revaloir 223
revenir 178
revêtir 179
revivre 211
revoir 224
rire 204
rouvrir 176

S

saillir 165
satisfaire 195
savoir 222
secourir 164

séduire § 185
sentir 166
seoir 215
servir 166
sortir 166
souffrir 176
soumettre 198
sourdre 205
sourire 204
souscrire 194
soustraire 208
soutenir 177
souvenir 178
subvenir 178
suffire 187
suivre 206
surfaire 195
surprendre 202
surseoir 215
survenir 178
survivre 211

T

taire 201
teindre 190
tenir 177
tistre 207
traduire 185
traire 208
transcrire 194
transmettre 198
tressaillir 165

V

vaincre 209
valoir 223
vendre 210
venir 178
vêtir 179
vivre 211
voir 224
vouloir 225

USE OF AUXILIARY VERBS

227. *Avoir* + the past participle forms the compound tenses of all transitive and of most intransitive verbs (cf. § 155).

228. *Être* + the past participle forms the compound tenses of all reflexive verbs (§ 242), and of the following intransitives denoting motion or change of condition (cf. § 155):

<i>aller, go</i>	<i>entrer, enter, go (come) in</i>	<i>rentrer, go in again</i>
<i>arriver, arrive</i>	<i>monter, go up</i>	<i>rester, remain</i>
<i>décéder, die</i>	<i>mourir, die</i>	<i>retourner, go back</i>
<i>descendre, descend</i>	<i>naître, be born</i>	<i>sortir, go out</i>
<i>échoir, fall due</i>	<i>partir, set out</i>	<i>tomber, fall</i>
<i>éclore, hatch out</i>	<i>remonter, go up again</i>	<i>venir, come</i>

So also, the following compounds of *venir*:

<i>devenir, become</i>	<i>parvenir, attain</i>	<i>survenir, supervene</i>
<i>redevenir, become again</i>	<i>provenir, proceed</i>	
<i>intervenir, intervene</i>	<i>revenir, come back</i>	

229. 1. *Avoir* or *être* + the past participle forms the compound tenses of a number of intransitive verbs, the general distinction being that *avoir*, when so used, denotes action, while *être* denotes state or condition resulting from action:

Il a passé par Lyon.
C'est passé de mode.
Elle a grandi bien vite.
Elle est grandie.

He went by way of Lyons.
 It is out of fashion.
 She grew up very fast.
 She is grown up.

2. Reference list of verbs with *avoir* or *être*:

<i>aborder, land</i>	<i>déchoir, decay</i>	<i>empirer, grow worse</i>
<i>accourir, run to</i>	<i>décroître, decrease</i>	<i>expirer, expire</i>
<i>apparaître, appear</i>	<i>dégénérer, degenerate</i>	<i>grandir, grow up</i>
<i>baissér, fall, decline</i>	<i>demeurer, remain</i>	<i>passer, pass</i>
<i>cesser, cease</i>	<i>disparaître, disappear</i>	<i>réchapper, escape again</i>
<i>changer, change</i>	<i>échapper, escape</i>	<i>repasser, pass again</i>
<i>croître, grow</i>	<i>échouer, be stranded, fail</i>	<i>sonner, strike, toll</i>
<i>déborder, overflow</i>	<i>embellir, grow handsomer</i>	<i>vieillir, grow old</i>

a. Any verb in the list, used transitively, must, of course, take **avoir** (§ 227):

Il m'a passé la plume.

He handed me the pen.

Avez-vous rentré votre blé ?

Have you taken in your wheat?

Ils ont descendu le tableau.

They have taken down the picture.

b. The meaning also determines the auxiliary in a few other cases:

Avoir

Être

convenir, *suit, become*

convenir, *agree*

disconvenir, *not to suit, be discordant*

disconvenir, *deny*

repartir, *reply*

repartir, *go away again*

Nous sommes convenus du prix.

We are (have) agreed on the price.

Le prix ne m'a pas convenu.

The price did not suit me.

USE OF VERB PHRASES

230. Auxiliary Function. Several verbs, when followed by an infinitive, have a sort of auxiliary function, and serve to form verb phrases of various values, modal, temporal, etc.:

1. **Vouloir** = *will, wish to, want to, desire to, etc.*:

Je ne veux pas rester.

I will not remain.

Il voudrait (bien) le savoir.

He would like to know it.

Elle n'a pas voulu m'écouter.

She would not listen to me.

Il aurait voulu le faire.

He would have liked to do so.

Veillez le faire.¹

Be so good as to do so.

a. Distinguish from 'will' of simple futurity:

Elle vous écoutera.

She will listen to you.

2. **Devoir** = *ought, should, must, be to, have to, be obliged to, intend to, etc.*, varies in force in different tenses:

Present: je dois rester.

I am to (have to, intend to, must) remain.

Imperfect: je devais parler.

I was to (had to, etc.) speak.

Future: je devrai revenir.

I shall have to (be obliged to) come back.

Conditional: je devrais écrire.

I ought to (should) write.

Past Indefinite: j'ai dû m'arrêter.

I have had to (been obliged to) stop, must have stopped.

<i>dus</i> revenir.	I had to come back.
<i>ior</i> : j'aurais dû	I ought to have (should have) known.

a *can*, *be able to*, *be permitted to*, *may*, etc.:

Il ne peut pas porter le sac.	He could not carry the sack.
Puis-je aller à la ville?	May I go to town?
Ils auraient pu le faire.	They could (might) have done it.
J'aurais le faire, si je voulais.	I could do it if I would.
Pourraient-ils en trouver?	Could they find any?
Pourrais-je vous demander?	Might I ask you?

4. *Savoir* = *know how to*, *can*, etc.:

Elle sait chanter et danser.	She can sing and dance.
Il ne sait pas lire.	He can't read.

a. Distinguish *savoir* in this sense from *pouvoir*:

Elle est enrrouée et ne peut pas chanter ce soir.	She is hoarse and cannot sing this evening.
---	---

b. The conditional with *ne* has peculiar idiomatic force:

Je ne saurais le croire.	I cannot believe it.
--------------------------	----------------------

5. *Oser* = *dare*:

Je n'ose pas le lui dire.	I dare not tell him so.
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NOTE. — The above five verbs are sometimes called 'Modal Auxiliaries.'

6. *Faire* = *make*, *cause to*, *cause to be*, *have*, *order*, *order to be*, etc.:

J'ai fait étudier les enfants.	I have made the children study.
Il les fera écouter.	He will make them listen.
Il s'est fait faire un habit.	He had a coat made for himself.

a. A governed substantive follows the infinitive, but a governed conjunctive personal pronoun (not reflexive) goes with *faire*:

Faites venir le domestique.	Have the servant come.
Faites-le venir.	Have him come.

b. If the infinitive with *faire* have a direct object, the personal object of *faire* must be indirect (cf. § 293, 2, *a*):

Je fis écrire mon fils.	I had my son write.
Je fis écrire un devoir à mon fils.	I made my son write an exercise.
Faites-le-lui écrire.	Make him write it.
Je le leur fis voir.	I showed them it.

c. Possible ambiguity is sometimes avoided by *par*:

Il fit porter le sac par le guide. He had the sack carried by the guide.

d. Note the (seeming) passive force of a transitive infinitive after *faire*:

Je ferai écrire une lettre. I shall have a letter written.

7. *Laisser* = *let*, is in construction somewhat like *faire*:

Laissez écrire les enfants. Let the children write.

Laissez-leur (or -les) écrire un devoir. Let them write an exercise.

8. The present and imperfect of *aller* + an infinitive give a kind of immediate future, as also in English:

Il va l'acheter. He is going to (is about to) buy it.

Nous allions nous arrêter. We were about to stop.

Il allait se noyer. He was on the point of drowning.

9. Similarly the present and imperfect of *venir de* + an infinitive give a kind of immediate past:

Je viens de le voir. I have just seen him.

Il venait de l'entendre. He had just heard it.

AGREEMENT OF VERB AND SUBJECT

231. General Rule. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person:

Les hommes sont mortels. Men are mortal.

Tout le monde est ici. Everybody is here.

Toi et moi (nous) ne faisons qu'un. You and I are but one.

232. Simple Subject. Special rules for the agreement of a verb with one subject are:

1. A collective subject singular, when not followed by *de*, or when followed by *de* + the singular, has regularly a singular verb:

Le peuple français est brave. The French people are brave.

Le sénat l'a décidé. The senate has (or have) decided it.

La plupart du monde le croit. Most people believe it.

2. A collective subject singular + *de* + a plural takes a plural verb, unless the sense of the collective be dominant:

Une nuée de sauvages l'attaquèrent.	A host of savages attacked him.
Une nuée de traits l'obscurcit.	A cloud of arrows hid him.
Une partie des soldats restent.	A part of the soldiers remain.
Une partie des bourgeois protesta.	A part of the citizens protested.
Cette sorte de poires est chère.	This sort of pears is dear.

a. When so used, adverbs of quantity, *e.g.*, **beaucoup**, **peu**, etc., the nouns **nombre**, **quantité**, without article, and **la plupart**, are regularly plural in sense; so also, **force**:

Beaucoup de gens pensent ainsi.	Many people think so.
Peu de gens le savent.	Few people know it.
Que d'ennemis m'attaquent!	How many enemies attack me!
Nombre d'Athéniens avaient fui.	Many Athenians had fled.
La plupart des soldats périrent.	Most of the soldiers perished.
Force sots le tenteront.	Many a fool will try it.

b. **Beaucoup**, **peu**, **combien**, used absolutely, are singular or plural according to the sense of the *de* clause implied; **la plupart** when so used is generally plural:

Beaucoup (<i>sc. de gens</i>) le croient.	Many (<i>sc. people</i>) believe it.
Peu (<i>sc. de ceci</i>) me suffira.	Little (<i>sc. of this</i>) will suffice me.
La plupart votèrent contre.	The majority voted nay.

c. **Plus d'un** is singular, unless reciprocal or repeated, and **moins de deux** is plural:

Plus d'un témoin a déposé.	More than one witness has sworn.
Moins de deux ne valent rien.	Less than two is no use.
Plus d'un fripon se dupent l'un l'autre.	More rogues than one cheat each other.
Plus d'un officier, plus d'un général furent tués.	More than one officer, more than one general was killed.

3. **Ce** requires a plural verb only when the predicate is a plural noun, a plural pronoun of the third person, or when **ce** refers to a preceding plural:

Sont-ce vos amis? Ce sont eux.	Is it your friends? It is they.
Ce doivent être les siens.	Those must be his.
Ce sont nos semblables.	They are our fellow-creatures.
Ses désirs, ce sont sa loi.	His desires are his law.

But **C'est moi; c'est toi; c'est lui; c'est nous; c'est vous.**

a. The third singular is often used for the third plural in this construction, more especially in familiar language or to avoid harsh locutions.

Est-ce les Anglais que je crains?	Is it the English that I fear?
C'est eux qui l'ont fait.	It is they who did it.
C'est des bêtises.	That is stupidity.
Ne fût-ce que quelques lignes.	If it were only a few lines.

b. The verb with *ce* is singular when the predicate is a numeral + a noun of collective force:

C'est dix heures qui sonnent.	It is ten o'clock that is striking.
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c. *Si ce n'est* is always singular:

Qui, si ce n'est nos parents?	Who, if it is not our parents?
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4. *Il* (impers.) always has a singular verb, whatever be the logical subject.

Il est arrivé bien des choses.	There have happened many things.
Il en reste trois livres.	There remain three pounds of it.

a. *Importer* is construed personally or impersonally:

Qu'importe (important) les dépens? What matters the cost?

233. Composite Subject. A verb common to two or more subjects is regularly plural; when the subjects differ in person, the verb agrees with the first person, if one subject is of the first person, otherwise with the second:

Toi et moi nous ne faisons qu'un.	You and I are but one.
Sa sœur et lui sont là.	His sister and he are there.

a. With subjects of different person, *pleonastic nous, vous* is generally used:

Vous et lui vous l'avez vu.	You and he have seen it.
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b. With *ou* = *or*, *ni . . . ni* = *neither . . . nor*, the verb is singular if the sense is clearly alternative, i.e., the one subject excluding the other, otherwise generally plural; *l'un ou l'autre* is always singular:

Sa vie ou sa mort en dépend.	His life or death depends on it.
Ni lui ni votre frère n'aura ce poste.	Neither he nor your brother will have that post.
Ni l'un ni l'autre ne sont bons.	Neither is good.
L'une ou l'autre viendra.	The one or the other will come.
L'un ou l'autre jour me convient.	Either day suits me.

c. If the subjects (generally without *et*) are synonymous, or nearly so, or form a climax, the verb may be singular:

Sa dignité, sa noblesse frappa tout le monde.	His dignity, his nobility struck everybody.
L'heure, le lieu, le bras se choisit aujourd'hui.	The hour, the place, the arm are chosen to-day.
Une excuse, un mot le désarme.	An excuse, a word disarms him.

d. When the subjects are recapitulated by a word in the singular, *e.g.*, *tout*, *rien*, etc., the verb is singular agreeing with it:

Remords, crainte, périls, rien ne m'a retenue.	Remorse, fear, dangers, nothing deterred me.
---	--

e. With an intervening clause, *e.g.*, *ainsi que*, *plus que*, etc., the subject is usually only apparently composite:

La vertu, plus que le savoir, élève l'homme.	Virtue, more than knowledge, elevates man.
---	--

f. Even with *et* the sense is occasionally singular, or distributive, or alternative, and a singular verb is required:

Le bien et le mal est en ta main.	Good and ill are in thy hand.
L'été est revenu et le soleil.	Summer has returned and the sun.
Tombe Argos et ses murs.	Let Argos and its walls fall.

234. Relative Subject. The verb agrees with the relative pronoun subject, which is itself of the number and person of the antecedent (see also Relative Pronoun, § 396):

C'est nous qui l'avons fait.	It is we who have done it.
Dieux (vous) qui m'exaucez !	(Ye) Gods who hear me !

POSITION OF SUBJECT

235. General Rule. The subject usually precedes the verb. Exceptions to this rule are noted in the following sections.

236. Interrogative Word Order. Direct interrogation is expressed as follows:

1. A personal pronoun subject (also *ce* or *on*) follows the verb, and is joined to it by a hyphen:

Parlez-vous français?	Do you speak French?
Est-ce lui?	Is it he?

a. The letter *-t-* is inserted after a third singular with final vowel before a pronoun with initial vowel:

Parla-t-elle? Parle-t-on? Did she speak? Do they speak?

b. A final *e* of the first singular takes acute accent, but with the sound of [ɛ]:

Donné-je? [dɔnɛʒ] Do I give?

2. A noun subject precedes the verb, and is repeated after it by a pleonastic pronoun; so also, possessive, demonstrative, and indefinite pronouns:

Cet homme parle-t-il anglais? Does that man speak English?

Cela est-il vrai? Is that true?

Les miens ne sont-ils pas bons? Are mine not good?

3. Questions are also asked by interrogative words (adjectives, pronouns, adverbs):

Quel poète a écrit cela? What poet wrote that?

À quelle heure partira son ami? At what time will his friend go?

Qui est là? Qu'y a-t-il? Who is there? What is the matter?

Lequel des deux est parti? Which of the two has gone?

Combien coûte cela? } How much does that cost?

Combien cela coûte-t-il? }

a. The word order of either of the last two examples is commonly permissible for noun subject under this rule.

b. The word order of the last example is obligatory when the verb has a direct object (not reflexive), or a prepositional complement, or when ambiguity might arise; this arrangement is preferable with *pourquoi?* or when a compound tense is used:

Où le roi tient-il sa cour? Where does the king hold his court?

De quoi le roi parle-t-il? Of what is the king speaking?

Quel prix le roi paya-t-il? What price did the king pay?

Jean qui aime-t-il? Whom does John love?

Pourquoi mon ami part-il? Why does my friend go?

Quand ce roi a-t-il été décapité? When was this king beheaded?

4. By prefixing *est-ce que?* a statement becomes a question without change in its word order:

Est-ce que vous partez? Are you going away?

Quand est-ce que vous partez? When are you going away?

a. The use of *est-ce que?* is permissible with all forms of the verb, but is obligatory with a monosyllabic first singular (except *ai-je?* *suis-je?* *dis-je?* *dois-je?* *fais-je?* *puis-je?* *sais-je?* *vais-je?* *vois-je?*), and is preferable to avoid forms like *donné-je?*:

Est-ce que je sers, moi?

Do I serve?

Est-ce que je parle de lui?

Do I speak of him?

5. Interrogation is also expressed by mere inflection of the voice, without change in word order:

Vous partez déjà?

You are going already?

237. Rhetorical Inversions. Owing to rhetorical considerations, the noun subject not uncommonly follows the verb, or the sentence assumes interrogative form, though not interrogative, as follows:

1. In interjected remarks explanatory of direct quotation, as in English:

Fais comme tu voudras, dit-il.

Do as you please, said he.

Que veux-tu? demanda la mère.

What do you wish? asked the mother.

2. In optative clauses when *que* is omitted, and also after the rare omission of *si*, *if*:

Vive le roi! Périasse le tyran!

(Long) live the king! Perish the tyrant!

Voulait-il de l'argent, son père lui en donnait toujours.

If he wished money, his father always gave him some.

Ne fût-ce que pour cela.

If it were only for that.

3. Very commonly after certain adverbs and adverbial locutions:

Du moins devrait-il attendre.

He should at least wait.

À peine le jour fut-il arrivé.

Hardly had the day arrived.

Such are:

à peine, hardly

* *peut-être, perhaps*

toutefois, however

aussi, hence

encore, besides

en vain, in vain

aussi bien, moreover

toujours, however

rarement, rarely

au moins, at least

tout au plus, at most

probablement, probably

du moins, at least

d'autant plus, the more

etc.

* *Peut-être que* does not cause inversion. *Peut-être qu'il le fera, Perhaps he will do so.*

4. Sometimes in exclamatory sentences:

Avons-nous crié !

Didn't we shout !

5. When a predicate adjective heads the phrase:

Telle fut la fin de Carthage.

Such was the end of Carthage.

Quelque riche que soit cet homme.

However rich that man is.

NOTE. — All the above inversions, except the last given, may take place whatever be the nature of the subject, but the following rules do not usually hold good for a personal pronoun subject.

6. Very commonly in a relative clause, especially when a second relative clause qualifies its subject:

Il fera ce que peut faire un
homme qui se respecte.

He will do what a man can who
respects himself.

Dites-moi ce qu'a fait votre ami.

Tell me what your friend did.

Dis-moi où est ton ami.

Tell me where your friend is.

NOTE. — The relative is unstressed (proclitic), and naturally stands next the verb which governs it.

7. Commonly after *c'est que*, and in the second member of a comparative sentence:

C'est en vous qu'espèrent tous.

It is in you that all hope.

J'en ai plus que n'en a mon ami.

I have more of it than my friend
has.

8. Commonly when an adverb, other than those mentioned in (3) above, *e.g.*, *ainsi*, *bientôt*, *ici*, *là*, etc., or an adverbial phrase heads the sentence:

Ainsi va le monde.

So goes the world.

Bientôt viendra le printemps.

Spring will soon come.

À la tête de l'armée fut porté
l'étendard sacré.

At the head of the army was carried
the sacred standard.

9. Quite exceptionally, when the verb comes first:

Viendra un autre.

(Along) will come another.

NOTE. — No inversion of noun subject usually occurs if the verb has a direct object or a prepositional complement.

238. Indirect Interrogation. It has no special rules of word order apart from those of the clause in which it occurs:

Dis-moi ce qu'il a dit.

Tell me what he said.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

239. Formation. The passive voice of a transitive verb is formed from the auxiliary *être* + the past participle, which agrees with the subject of the verb in gender and number:

P <small>RESENT</small> INFIN.	Être loué(e) or loué(e)s, <i>to be praised</i>
P <small>ERFECT</small> INFIN.	Avoir été loué(e) or loué(e)s, <i>to have been praised</i>
P <small>RESENT</small> PART.	Étant loué(e) or loué(e)s, <i>being praised</i>
P <small>ERFECT</small> PART.	Ayant été loué(e) or loué(e)s, <i>having been praised</i>

P <small>RESENT</small> INDICATIVE		P <small>AST</small> INDEFINITE INDICATIVE	
<i>I am (I am being) praised, etc.</i>		<i>I have been (I was) praised, etc.</i>	
je suis	} loué(e)	j'ai été	} loué(e)
tu es		tu as été	
il (elle) est		il (elle) a été	
nous sommes	} loué(e)s	nous avons été	} loué(e)s
vous êtes		vous avez été	
ils (elles) sont		ils (elles) ont été	
			etc., etc.

Obs.: 1. The past participle *été* is always invariable. 2. The past participle after *vous* agrees with the sense: *Madame, vous serez méprisée de tous, Madam, you will be despised by all.*

240. The Agent. The person by whom the action is done is usually denoted by *par*, when a specific intention or definite volition is implied, and by *de* when the action is habitual, usual, or indefinite, a condition rather than a definite action:

<i>Elle fut saisie par le voleur.</i>	<i>She was seized by the thief.</i>
<i>Le général fut suivi de près par l'ennemi.</i>	<i>The general was closely followed by the enemy.</i>
<i>La reine était suivie de ses dames.</i>	<i>The queen was followed by her ladies.</i>
<i>Ils sont aimés de tous.</i>	<i>They are loved by everybody.</i>

241. Remarks. 1. Only transitive verbs regularly have the passive voice, but the intransitive *obéir*, *désobéir*, *pardonner* (§ 296, 2) may also be made passive:

<i>Vous êtes pardonnés tous.</i>	<i>You are all pardoned.</i>
<i>Elle est toujours obéie.</i>	<i>She is always obeyed.</i>

2. The passive is less used than in English, especially if the agent be not specified, or if the corresponding French

verb is intransitive, or if an indirect object be present. Substitutes are:

a. A verb with the indefinite pronoun *on*:

<i>On m'a trompé.</i>	I have been deceived.
<i>On me soupçonne.</i>	I am suspected.
<i>On a répondu à ma question.</i>	My question has been answered.
<i>On lui a rendu l'argent.</i>	The money has been given back to him.

b. A reflexive construction:

<i>Ce livre se publie à Paris.</i>	This book is published in Paris.
<i>La guerre se prolongea.</i>	The war was prolonged.
<i>Voilà ce qui se dit.</i>	This (or that) is what is being said.

3. A transitive infinitive in French sometimes equals a passive in English, after verbs of 'perceiving,' (*voir*, etc.), after *faire*, *laisser*, and when *à* + an infinitive is used adjectivally (cf. § 284).

<i>Le ferez-vous vendre?</i>	Will you have it sold?
<i>On entend dire cela.</i>	You hear that said.
<i>Une faute à éviter.</i>	A mistake to be avoided.

THE REFLEXIVE VERB

242. Compound Tenses. The auxiliary *être* + the past participle forms the compound tenses of all reflexive verbs, as follows:

PRES. INFIN.	<i>Se flatter, to flatter oneself</i>
PERF. INFIN.	<i>S'être flatté(e) or flatté(e)s, to have flattered oneself</i>
PRES. PART.	<i>Se flattant, flattering oneself</i>
PERF. PART.	<i>S'étant flatté(e) or flatté(e)s, having flattered oneself</i>

Indicative

PRESENT	PAST INDEFINITE
<i>I flatter myself, etc.</i>	<i>I (have) flattered myself, etc.</i>
je me flatte	je me suis
tu te flattes	tu t'es
il(elle) se flatte	il (elle) s'est
nous nous flattons	nous nous sommes
vous vous flattez	vous vous êtes
ils (elles) se flattent	ils (elles) se sont
	flatté(e) flatté(e)s etc., etc.

Imperative

<i>Flatter thyself, etc.</i>	<i>Do not flatter thyself, etc.</i>
flatte-toi	ne te flatte pas
(qu'il se flatte)	(qu'il ne se flatte pas)
flattons-nous	ne nous flattons pas
flattez-vous	ne vous flattez pas
(qu'ils se flattent)	(qu'ils ne se flattent pas)

NOTES. — 1. *Se flatter, se flattant, etc.*, are the infinitive and participial forms found in dictionaries, but *se* must be replaced by *me, te, etc.*, according to the sense.

2. Except in the use of *être* as auxiliary, reflexive verbs have no peculiarities of conjugation on account of being reflexive.

243. Reflexive or Reciprocal. A reflexive verb often has reciprocal force, especially in the plural. Ambiguity is generally avoided by some modifying expression:

Elles <i>se flattent</i> .	{ They flatter themselves. They flatter each other.
Elles <i>se flattent l'une l'autre</i> .	They flatter one another.
On <i>se dupe mutuellement</i> .	They cheat each other.

244. Agreement of Past Participle. 1. In compound tenses, the past participle of a reflexive agrees in gender and number with the direct object, as in the case of verbs compounded with *avoir*:

Elle <i>s'est écriée</i> .	She cried out.
Elle <i>s'est dit à elle-même</i> .	She said to herself.
Ils <i>se sont écrit</i> .	They wrote to each other.
Elles <i>se sont acheté des robes</i> .	They bought themselves dresses.

2. Besides the reflexive object, a direct object may precede the verb, and with this object the participle agrees:

Les plumes qu'ils se sont achetées. The pens they bought themselves.

NOTES. — 1. The auxiliary *être* is considered as replacing *avoir*, and the above agreements are explained by the general principle (§ 291).

2. The agreement with *vous* is according to the sense: *Vous vous êtes trompée, madame, You were mistaken, madam*

245. Omission of Reflexive Object. 1. It is always omitted with the past participle used as attributive adjective:

<i>Le temps écoulé.</i>	The time past.
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2. The infinitives of certain verbs, such as **s'asseoir**, **se souvenir**, **se taire**, regularly omit **se** when preceded by **faire**; but modern French has many exceptions.

Faites asseoir vos amis.

Make your friends sit down.

Je vous en ferai souvenir.

I shall remind you of it.

But also: Il la fit se souvenir de . . . He reminded her of . . .

a. A similar omission of **se** sometimes occurs after **laisser**, **entendre**, **voir**, etc.

246. Remarks. The reflexive construction is much commoner in French than in English:

1. It often translates the English passive, especially when the agent is not specified:

La bourse s'est retrouvée.

The purse has been recovered

Cela se raconte partout.

That is being told everywhere

2 Or it is expressed by an English non-reflexive verb, generally intransitive:

S'arrêter; s'écrier; se porter.

Stop; exclaim; be (of health).

S'asseoir; se hâter; se tromper.

Sit down; hasten; be mistaken.

3. Or the French reflexive + a preposition has the value of an English transitive:

S'approcher de; se douter de.

Approach; suspect.

S'attendre à; se fier à.

Expect; trust.

Se passer de; se souvenir de.

Do without; recollect.

247. S'en Aller. The conjugation of **s'en aller**, *to go away*, presents special difficulty:

PRESENT INDICATIVE

I go away, etc.

je m'en vais

tu t'en vas

il s'en va

nous nous en allons

vous vous en allez

ils s'en vont

PAST INDEFINITE INDICATIVE

I have gone (I went) away, etc.

je m'en suis

tu t'en es

il (elle) s'en est

nous nous en sommes

vous vous en êtes

ils (elles) s'en sont

} allé(e)

} allé(e)s

ATIVE	IMPERATIVE NEGATIVE
<i>Qu'importe, etc.</i>	<i>Do not go away, etc.</i>
va-t'en	ne t'en va pas
(qu'il s'en aille)	(qu'il ne s'en aille pas)
allons-nous-en	ne nous en allons pas
allez-vous-en	ne vous en allez pas
(qu'ils s'en aillent)	(qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas)
Further examples:	
Est-ce que je m'en vais?	Ils ne s'en sont pas allés.
Vous en allez-vous?	Ne nous en sommes-nous pas al-
S'en sont-elles allées?	lées?

IMPERSONAL VERBS

248. Conjugation. An impersonal verb, or a verb used as such, is one conjugated, in the third singular only, with the subject *il* = *it, there*, used indefinitely and absolutely, e.g., *tonner, to thunder*:

Indicative

PRES. Il tonne, <i>it thunders</i>	PAST IND. Il a tonné, <i>it has thundered</i>
IMPF. Il tonnait, <i>it thundered</i>	PLUPP. Il avait tonné, <i>it had thundered</i>
PAST DEF. Il tonna, <i>it thundered</i>	PAST ANT. Il eut tonné, <i>it had thundered</i>
etc., etc., like the third singular of <i>donner</i>	

NOTE. — Apart from being limited to the third singular, their conjugation does not differ from that of ordinary verbs. Some are regular, others irregular.

249. Use of Impersonals. 1. Verbs denoting natural phenomena and time are impersonal, as in English:

Il tonne; il a plu; il pleuvra.	It thunders; it rained; it will rain.
Il a gelé hier; il dégèle.	It froze yesterday; it is thawing.
Il est une heure; il est tard.	It is one o'clock; it is late.

Such verbs are:

pleuvoir, <i>rain</i>	grêler, <i>hail</i>	geler, <i>freeze</i>
neiger, <i>snow</i>	éclairer, <i>lighten</i>	dégeler, <i>thaw</i>

2. *Faire* = *make*, is also much used impersonally to describe weather, temperature, etc.:

Quel temps fait-il?	What kind of weather is it?
Il fait beau (temps) ce matin.	It is fine (weather) this morning.
Il a fait bien froid hier.	It was very cold yesterday.
Il faisait du vent aussi.	It was windy too.
Est-ce qu'il fera obscur ce soir?	Will it be dark this evening?
Il fait des éclairs.	It is lightning.

Obs.: Distinguish these from constructions with a personal subject:
Le temps est beau, The weather is fine; L'eau est froide, The water is cold.

250. Impersonal avoir and être. 1. The verb *avoir*, preceded by *y*, used impersonally = *there is, there are, there was, there were, etc.*:

Il y a. Il y a eu. Y a-t-il?	There is. There has been Is there?
Il n'y a pas. Il n'y a pas eu.	There is not. There has not been.
Y a-t-il eu? N'y a-t-il pas eu?	Has there been? Has there not been?
Y aura-t-il? Il peut y avoir.	Will there be? There may be.

2. *Il est* is sometimes used for *il y a* in this sense:

Il est des hommes qui le croient. There are men who think so.

3. *Il y a* = *there is, there are*, is distinguished from *voilà* = *there is, there are*. *Voilà* answers the question 'where is?' 'where are?' and makes a specific statement about an object to which attention is directed by pointing or the like, while *il y a* does not answer the question 'where is?' 'where are?' and makes a general statement.

Il y a des plumes sur la table.	There are pens on the table.
Voilà les plumes sur la table.	There are the pens on the table.

4. *Y avoir* also forms idiomatic expressions of time, reckoned backwards, and of distance:

Ils sont arrivés il y a trois jours.	They came three days ago.
Il y avait trois jours que j'étais là.	I had been there three days.
Combien y a-t-il d'ici à la ville?	How far is it to the city?
Il y a dix milles d'ici à la ville.	It is ten miles from here to the city.

251. Falloir = *be necessary*, expresses the various meanings of *must, be obliged to, have to, need*, as follows:

1. *Must* + infinitive = *falloir* + *que* and subjunctive:

Il faut que je parte.

I must go.

Il faudra que vous restiez.

You will have to (be obliged to) stay.

2. Or the subject of *must*, etc., if a personal pronoun, may become indirect object of **falloir** + an infinitive:

Il me faudrait rester.

I should be obliged to remain.

Il leur faut faire cela.

They must do that.

Il lui a fallu parler.

He was forced (obliged) to speak.

3. The infinitive construction without indirect object is used in general or indefinite statement:

Il faut faire son devoir.

One must do one's duty.

Il ne faut pas voler.

We must not steal.

4. **Falloir** + an indirect object and a substantive signifies *lack, need*:

Il faut une ardoise à Jean.

John needs a slate.

Il leur faudra cent francs.

They will need a hundred francs.

5. **S'en falloir** = *lack*:

Il s'en faut de beaucoup que l'un vaille l'autre.

The one is not nearly so good as the other.

252. Other Impersonals. 1. Besides **faire** and **avoir**, already noted, many other verbs take a special meaning as impersonals:

De quoi s'agit-il?

What is the matter?

Il est souvent arrivé que, etc.

It has often happened that, etc.

Il vaudra mieux ne rien dire.

It will be better to say nothing.

Il y va de ses jours.

His life is at stake.

Il se peut que je me trompe.

It may be that I am mistaken.

Obs.: Compare the literal meanings: **agir**, *act*, **arriver**, *arrive*, **valoir**, *be worth*, **aller**, *go*, **pouvoir**, *be able*.

2. Many verbs may stand in the third singular with impersonal **il** representing a logical subject, singular or plural, following the verb:

Il viendra un meilleur temps.

There will come a happier time.

Il en reste trois livres.

There remain three pounds of it.

Il est arrivé des messagers.

Messengers have arrived.

253. Omission of *il*. It is understood in certain phrases, such as:

Reste à savoir.	It remains to be seen.
N'importe.	No matter (it matters not).
Mieux vaut tard que jamais.	Better late than never.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

254. Use of Indicative. The indicative is the mood of direct or indirect assertion, and of direct or indirect interrogation. It stands both in principal and in subordinate clauses, both affirmative and negative:

Dieu créa le monde.	God created the world.
Moïse dit que Dieu créa le monde.	Moses says that God created the world.
Où allez-vous?	Where are you going?
Dites-moi où vous allez.	Tell me where you are going.
Je le ferais, si je pouvais.	I should do so if I could.

NOTES. — 1. It should be noted especially that the indicative is regularly the mood of indirect discourse and of 'if' clauses.

2. When the verb of a subordinate clause is subjunctive, the mood is determined by the context, and not simply by the fact that the clause is subordinate.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE

255. Periphrastic Forms. Such forms, so common in English, are not used in French:

Je parle.	I speak (am speaking, do speak).
Il a écrit.	He has written (has been writing)
Il disait.	He was saying (used to say, etc.).

256. Elliptical Forms. Ellipsis of part of a verb form is common in English; in French the form is either fully given or entirely avoided:

J'irai. — Moi, je n'irai pas.	I shall go. - I shall not (go).
Il a promis de venir, mais il n'est pas venu.	He promised to come, but he did not (come).

<i>Vraiment !</i>	He has come. — Has he ! (Indeed !)
<i>N'est-ce pas ?</i>	You will come, will you not ?
<i>Est-ce pas ?</i>	He had gone out, had he not ?

Present Indicative. The present tense is used:

1. To denote what is happening, including the habitual and the universally true:

<i>Je crois qu'il pleut.</i>	I think it is raining.
<i>Il se lève toujours de bon matin.</i>	He always rises early.
<i>L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.</i>	Man proposes and God disposes.

2. To denote what has happened and still continues, after *il y a . . . que, voici (voilà) . . . que, depuis, depuis quand? depuis . . . que*:

<i>Depuis quand attendez-vous ?</i>	How long have you been waiting ?
<i>Il y a (or voici, voilà) trois jours que j'attends, or j'attends depuis trois jours.</i>	I have waited (I have been waiting) for three days.

3. Instead of a past tense in animated narrative:

<i>La nuit approche, l'instant arrive,</i>	Night draws on, the moment comes,
<i>César se présente, etc.</i>	Cæsar appears, etc.

a. This use is much commoner than in English, especially side by side with past tenses. It is called the 'Historical Present.'

b. *C'est . . . que + a past tense = was . . . that*.

<i>C'est là que je l'ai vu.</i>	It was there that I saw him.
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4. Instead of a future in familiar style:

<i>Nous partons demain matin.</i>	We go to-morrow morning.
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5. As a virtual future after *si = if*:

<i>Je serai content, si vous venez.</i>	I shall be glad if you (will) come.
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258. Imperfect Indicative. The action or state denoted by the imperfect is in general viewed as being in progress, i.e., as contemporaneous, customary, continued, etc., and it is employed as follows

1. To denote what was happening, when something else happened or was happening:

Il était nuit, quand je sortis. It was night when I went out.
 Il parlait, pendant que je chantais. He was talking while I sang.

2. To denote what used to happen.

Il se levait de bon matin. He used to rise early.
 Je parlais souvent de cela. I often spoke (used to speak, would speak) of that.
 Les Romains brûlaient leurs morts. The Romans were accustomed to burn their dead.

3. To denote what continued to happen:

Son père était négociant et demeurait dans cette rue. His father was a merchant and lived in this street.

4. To denote what had happened and still continued, after il y a . . . que, voici (voilà) . . . que, depuis, depuis quand? depuis . . . que (cf. § 257, 2):

Je le disais depuis longtemps. I had long been saying so.
 Voilà un an que je le disais. I had been saying so for a year.

5. In indirect discourse, after a past tense, instead of the present:

Je croyais qu'il revenait. I thought he was coming back.
 Je demandai où il était. I asked where he was.
 But: Où est-il? demandai-je. "Where is he?" I asked.

6. Regularly in an 'if' clause when the 'result' clause is conditional:

S'il venait, je serais content. If he came, I should be glad.

7. Occasionally, instead of the conditional anterior in conditional sentences:

Si je ne l'avais pas arrêté, il tombait (= serait tombé) du train. Had I not stopped him he would have fallen from the train.

8. Sometimes instead of the past definite (§ 260):

Un moment après, le père Alphée se dressait, marchait à grands pas, voilà, s'écriait-il, etc. A moment afterwards, Father Alphée rose, walked about with great strides, "There," cried he, etc.

259. Past Indefinite. The past indefinite is used:

1. To denote what has happened or has been happening, equivalent to an English tense with 'have,' reference to the present being implied:

J'ai fini mon ouvrage.

I have finished my work.

L'avez-vous vu dernièrement?

Have you seen him lately?

Je l'ai souvent rencontré.

I have often met him.

J'ai chanté toute la matinée.

I have been singing all morning.

2. In familiar style, spoken or written, to denote a past event, without implied reference to the present, or a succession of such past events as mark the progress of a narrative, answering the question 'What happened?' or 'What happened next?' For narrative in the literary style, see § 260:

Ils sont arrivés ce soir.

They arrived this evening.

Je l'ai vu il y a dix ans.

I saw him ten years ago.

De quoi est-il mort?

What did he die of?

J'ai quitté Rome le dix. Puis je suis allé voir des amis à Lyon, j'ai passé quelques jours à Paris, et je suis revenu à Londres hier.

I left Rome on the tenth. Then I visited some friends at Lyons, I spent some days in Paris, and I came back to London yesterday.

3. Occasionally instead of a future anterior:

Attendez, j'ai bientôt fini.

Wait, I shall have finished soon.

260. Past Definite. The past definite denotes a past event, or a succession of such past events as mark the progress of the narrative, answering the question 'What happened?' or 'What happened next?' Its use is largely confined to literary or "book" French, and formal public address. It is not much used in conversation or in easy correspondence:

Dieu créa le monde.

God created the world.

La guerre dura sept ans.

The war lasted seven years.

On força le palais, les scélérats n'osèrent pas résister longtemps et ne songèrent qu'à fuir. Astarbé voulut se sauver dans la foule, mais un soldat la reconnut; elle fut prise.

They broke into the palace, the villains did not dare to resist long, and only thought of fleeing. Astarbé tried to escape in the crowd, but a soldier recognized her; she was captured.

a. Some verbs have a special force in the past definite:

Être: je <i>fus</i> .	To be: I became.
Avoir: j' <i>eus</i> .	To have. I received.
Savoir: je <i>sus</i> .	To know: I found out (learned).
Connaître: je <i>connus</i> .	To know: I realized.

In this force *fus* and *sus* are common, the other two less so.

261. Examples of Narrative. 1. The following examples illustrate the principal uses of the past definite, imperfect, past indefinite, and historical present, in the literary narrative style:

Les Turcs, qui cependant entouraient cette maison tout embrasée, voyaient avec une admiration mêlée d'épouvante que les Suédois n'en sortaient point; mais leur étonnement fut encore plus grand lorsqu'ils virent ouvrir les portes, et le roi et les siens fondre sur eux en désespérés. Charles et ses principaux officiers étaient armés d'épées et de pistolets: chacun tira deux coups à la fois à l'instant que la porte s'ouvrit; et dans le même clin d'œil, jetant leurs pistolets et s'armant de leurs épées, ils firent reculer les Turcs plus de cinquante pas; mais le moment d'après cette petite troupe fut entourée: le roi, qui était en bottes selon sa coutume, s'embarrassa dans ses éperons, et tomba; vingt et un janissaires se jetèrent aussitôt sur lui: il jette en l'air son épée pour s'épargner la douleur de la rendre; les Turcs l'emmènent au quartier du bacha. — *Voltaire*.

Stanislas se déroba un jour à dix heures du soir de l'armée suédoise qu'il commandait en Poméranie, et partit avec le baron Sparre, qui a été depuis ambassadeur en Angleterre et en France, et avec un autre colonel. il prend le nom d'un Français, nommé Haran, alors major au service de Suède; et qui est mort depuis commandant de Dantzick.

— *Voltaire*.

2. So nearly identical may be the force of the past definite and the past indefinite, as narrative tenses, that they are often used interchangeably, as in the following extract, taken from a newspaper:

LONDRES, 5 août. — Hier soir, à onze heures et demie, un incendie a éclaté dans l'atelier de composition de la *National Press Agency*. Plusieurs pompes à vapeur arrivèrent immédiatement sur le lieu du sinistre, et l'incendie s'étendit avec une telle rapidité, que toute la maison a été complètement détruite. — *Le Matin*.

262. Pluperfect and Past Anterior. 1. Both denote what 'had happened,' like the English pluperfect:

Lorsque je l'avais (eus) fini. When I had finished it.

2. The pluperfect is of much commoner occurrence than the past anterior, and is used after *si* = *if*, in conditional clauses, or when custom, continuance, etc., is implied (but cf. §§ 258, 275, b):

Si je l'avais vu, je l'aurais dit. Had I seen it, I should have said so.
J'avais toujours fini avant midi. I always had finished before noon.

3. The past anterior denotes what had happened immediately before another past event. It is rarely used except after conjunctions of time, such as *lorsque*, *quand*, *après que*, *aussitôt que*, *ne . . . pas plus tôt . . . que*, etc.:

Après qu'il eut dîné, il partit. After he had dined, he set out.

263. Future. The future is used:

1. To denote what will happen:

Ils viendront demain. They will come to-morrow.
Je les verrai bientôt. I shall see them soon.
Je ne sais pas s'il viendra. I know not whether he will come.

a. Distinguish English 'will' of futurity from 'will' of volition, and from 'will' of habitual action:

Il ne restera pas. He will not stay.
Il ne veut pas rester. He will not stay.
Ce chasseur reste souvent dans les bois pendant des mois entiers. That hunter will often remain whole months in the woods.

b. Observe the following commonly occurring forms:

Ne voulez-vous pas rester? Will you not stay?
Voulez-vous que je reste? Shall I stay?
Je ne resterai pas. I shall not stay.

2. Regularly in a subordinate clause of implied futurity:

Payez-le quand il viendra. Pay him when he comes.
Faites comme vous voudrez. Do as you please.
Tant que je vivrai. As long as I live

3. To denote probability, conjecture, or possibility, etc.:

La nef appartient au XII^e siècle,
mais le chœur sera du XV^e.

The nave belongs to the 12th century, but the choir is probably of the 15th.

4. Sometimes with imperative force:

Tu ne tueras point.

Thou shalt not kill.

Vous voudrez bien m'écouter.

Be good enough to hear me.

a. This use is common in official style (edicts, etc.).

264. Future Anterior. The future anterior is used:

1. To denote what will have happened:

Đã gần hết rồi.

He will soon have done.

2. To denote implied futurity (cf. § 263, 2), probability, conjecture, or possibility, etc. (cf. § 263, 3):

Quand vous serez rentré je
sortirai.

When you have come home, I shall go out.

Je me serai trompé.

I must have made a mistake.

265. Conditional. 1. The main use of the conditional is to denote result dependent on condition, *i.e.*, what would happen in case something else were to happen:

Je serais content, s'il venait.

I should be glad if he came

a. The condition on which the result would depend is often merely implied, but not formally stated.

Hésiter serait une faiblesse.

To hesitate would be weakness.

b Distinguish English 'should' of duty, etc., 'would' of volition, and 'would' of past habit, from conditional 'should' and 'would':

Je devrais partir.

I should (ought to) set out.

Il ne voulait pas écouter.

He would not listen.

J'allais souvent le voir.

I would often go to see him.

2. It corresponds to an English past in a subordinate clause of implied futurity (cf. § 263, 2):

Je prendrais ce qui resterait.

I should take what remained.

3. In indirect discourse, it denotes what was once future and is now regarded as past, *i.e.*, the original future of the

assertion or question becomes a conditional when in a clause subordinate to a verb in a past tense:

Je croyais qu'il pleuvrait.

I thought it would rain.

A-t-il dit s'il le ferait?

Did he say whether he would do so?

But: Je le ferai, dit-il.

"I shall do so," said he.

4. It is used in statement or request expressed with deference or reserve:

Je le croirais au moins.

I should think so, at least.

Auriez-vous la bonté d'y aller?

Would you have the kindness to go?

Cela ne serait jamais vrai.

That never could (can) be true

Je ne saurais vous le dire.

I cannot tell you.

Je voudrais qu'il fût (soit) ici.

I wish he were here.

5. It sometimes denotes probability, conjecture, or possibility, etc., in exclamations and questions (cf. § 263, 3):

Serait-il vrai qu'il l'ait dit?

Can it be true that he said so?

Serait-il possible?

Can (could) it be possible?

6. It sometimes denotes concession after **quand**, **quand même**, or with **que**:

Quand (même) il me tuerait, etc.

Even if he should kill me, etc.

Vous me le jureriez que je ne vous croirais pas.

Even if you swore it to me, I should not believe you.

7. It is used to give the substance of hearsay information:
À ce qu'on dit, le roi serait malade. By what they say, the king is ill.

266. Conditional Anterior. Its uses are precisely parallel with those of the conditional (§ 265); it denotes what would have happened, etc., etc.:

Je serais parti, s'il était venu.

I should have gone had he come.

Selon les journaux, la guerre se serait déclarée hier soir.

According to the newspapers, war was declared last evening.

267. Imperative Mood. It is used in general as in English:

Lisez-le. Ne le lisez pas.

Read it. Do not read it.

Allons-nous-en à présent.

Let us go away now.

Veuillez m'écouter.

Be good enough to hear me.

a. The first plural sometimes serves instead of the lacking first singular:

Soyons digne de ma naissance.	Let me be worthy of my birth.
Pensons un moment.	Let me think a moment.

b. The imperatives *va*, *allons*, *allez*, *voyons*, often have special idiomatic force:

<i>Allons donc! Allons, du courage!</i>	Nonsense! Come, courage!
<i>J'en suis content, allez!</i>	I am glad of it, I can assure you!
<i>Voyons, que pensez-vous?</i>	Come now, what do you think?

c. An imperative perfect is rare:

<i>Ayez fini votre tâche ce soir.</i>	Have your task done to-night.
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THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

268. General Function. The subjunctive denotes, in general, what is viewed as being desirable or undesirable, uncertain, contingent, or the like, and usually stands in a subordinate clause.

269. Subjunctive in Noun Clause. The subjunctive is used in a clause introduced by *que* and serving as logical subject or as object of a verb:

1. After expressions of desiring (including willing, wishing, preferring) and avoiding:

<i>Je désire (veux) qu'il parte.</i>	I desire (wish) him to go.
<i>Voulez-vous que je reste?</i>	Do you wish me to (shall I) stay?
<i>Je souhaite qu'il ait du succès.</i>	I wish that he may have success.
<i>Il préfère que vous restiez.</i>	He prefers that you should stay.
<i>Évitez qu'il (ne) vous voie.</i>	Avoid his seeing you.

Such are:

<i>aimer, like</i>	<i>éviter, avoid</i>	<i>souhaiter, wish</i>
<i>aimer mieux, prefer</i>	<i>préférer, prefer</i>	<i>il me tarde, I long</i>
<i>avoir envie, be desirous</i>	<i>prendre garde, take</i>	<i>vouloir, will, wish,</i>
<i>désirer, desire, wish</i>	<i>care (lest)</i>	<i>etc.</i>

a. *Prendre garde* requires *ne* in the subjunctive clause; so also, *éviter* generally.

Prends garde que cela ne se fasse. Take care lest that happen.

2. After expressions of commanding (including requesting, exhorting), forbidding, consenting:

Vous ordonnez que je m'en aille.	You order me to go.
Je demande que vous me payiez.	I ask that you should pay me.
Dis-leur qu'ils soient prêts.	Tell them to be ready.
Le médecin défend que je sorte.	The doctor forbids me to go out.
Je consens que cela se fasse.	I consent that that be done.

Such are:

admettre, <i>admit</i>	demander, <i>ask</i>	permettre, <i>permit</i>
agréer, <i>permit</i>	empêcher, <i>hinder</i>	prier, <i>beg, ask</i>
avoir soin, <i>take care</i>	exhorter, <i>exhort</i>	souffrir, <i>suffer</i>
conjurér, <i>implore</i>	exiger, <i>exact</i>	supplier, <i>beg, pray</i>
consentir, <i>consent</i>	laisser, <i>allow</i>	trouver naturel, <i>find natural</i>
convenir, <i>agree</i>	s'opposer, <i>oppose</i>	veiller, <i>take care</i>
défendre, <i>forbid</i>	ordonner, <i>order</i>	etc.

So also, *dire, tell, écrire, write, entendre, mean, prétendre, intend*, when denoting command.

a. The future or conditional often stands after *arrêter, commander, décider, décréter*, etc., especially when the subject is a word denoting final authority, such as *cour, roi*, etc.:

Le roi décrète qu'il sera pendu.	The king decrees that he shall be hanged.
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b. The subjunctive after *empêcher* usually has *ne*:

Empêchez qu'il ne sorte.	Prevent his going out.
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3. After expressions of judgment or opinion involving approval or disapproval:

J'approuve qu'il revienne.	I approve of his coming back.
Il mérite qu'on le craigne.	He deserves to be feared.
Il vaut mieux que vous restiez.	It is better for you to stay.
Je tiens beaucoup à ce qu'il y soit.	I am very anxious that he should be there.

Such are:

approuver, <i>approve</i>	louer, <i>praise</i>	trouver juste, <i>think just</i>
blâmer, <i>blame</i>	mériter, <i>deserve</i>	trouver injuste, <i>think unjust</i>
désapprouver, <i>disapprove</i>	tenir (à ce que), <i>insist</i>	valoir, <i>be worthy</i>
être digne, <i>be worthy</i>	trouver bon, <i>approve</i>	etc.
être indigne, <i>be unworthy</i>	trouver mauvais, <i>dis-</i>	
juger à propos, <i>think fit</i>	<i>approve</i>	

So also, a large number of impersonals of like force:

il convient, <i>it is fitting</i>	+ important, <i>important</i>	il faut, <i>it is necessary,</i>
il est, <i>it is . . .</i>	+ indispensable, <i>indis-</i>	<i>must</i>
+ à propos, <i>proper</i>	<i>pensable</i>	il importe, <i>it is important</i>
+ bien, <i>well</i>	+ juste, <i>just</i>	il peut se faire, <i>it may be</i>
+ bon, <i>good</i>	+ naturel, <i>natural</i>	il suffit, <i>it suffices</i>
+ convenable, <i>fitting</i>	+ nécessaire, <i>necessary</i>	il vaut mieux, <i>it is better</i>
+ essentiel, <i>essential</i>	+ à souhaiter, <i>to be</i>	etc., and their oppo-
+ à désirer, <i>to be desired</i>	<i>wished</i>	<i>sites</i>
+ facile, <i>easy</i>	+ temps, <i>time</i>	

4. After expressions of emotion or sentiment, such as joy, sorrow, anger, shame, wonder, fear:

Êtes-vous content qu'il soit ici?	Are you glad he is here?
Je regrette qu'il soit parti.	I regret that he has gone.
Il est fâché que vous le blâmiez.	He is angry at your blaming him.
Il a honte que vous le sachiez.	He is ashamed that you know it.
Je m'étonne qu'il n'ait pas honte.	I wonder he is not ashamed.
J'ai peur qu'il n'ait trop dit.	I fear he has said too much.

Such are:

admirer, <i>be astonished</i>	+ étonnant, <i>astounding</i>	+ joyeux, <i>glad</i>
s'affliger, <i>grieve</i>	+ fâcheux, <i>annoying</i>	+ mécontent, <i>displeased</i>
avoir honte, <i>be ashamed</i>	+ heureux, <i>fortunate</i>	+ satisfait, <i>satisfied</i>
avoir crainte, <i>fear</i>	enrager, <i>be enraged</i>	+ surpris, <i>surprised</i>
avoir peur, <i>fear</i>	s'étonner, <i>be astonished</i>	+ triste, <i>sad</i>
craindre, <i>fear</i>	être, <i>be . . .</i>	se fâcher, <i>be sorry, angry</i>
déplore, <i>deplora</i>	+ affligé, <i>grieved</i>	se plaindre, <i>complain</i>
c'est, <i>it is . . .</i>	+ bien aise, <i>very glad</i>	redouter, <i>fear</i>
+ un bonheur, <i>fortunate</i>	+ charmé, <i>delighted</i>	regretter, <i>regret</i>
+ dommage, <i>a pity</i>	+ content, <i>glad</i>	se réjouir, <i>rejoice</i>
+ une honte, <i>a shame</i>	+ désolé, <i>very sorry</i>	se repentir, <i>repent</i>
+ honteux, <i>a shame</i>	+ étonné, <i>astounded</i>	soupirer, <i>sigh</i>
+ pitié, <i>a pity</i>	+ fâché, <i>sorry, angry</i>	trembler, <i>tremble</i>
il est, <i>it is . . .</i>	+ heureux, <i>happy</i>	etc.
+ curieux, <i>strange</i>	+ indigné, <i>indignant</i>	

a When it is feared something will happen the subjunctive has *ne*; when it is feared something will not happen the subjunctive has *ne . . . pas*; when the expression of fearing is negative, or interrogative, or conditional, *ne* is usually omitted; with double negation *ne . . . pas* stands in both (see also § 419 and Appendix referring to § 419):

Je crains qu'il ne vienne.	I fear he will come.
Je crains qu'il ne vienne pas.	I fear he will not come.
Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne.	I do not fear he will come.
Craignez-vous qu'il vienne?	Do you fear he will come?

Ne craignez-vous pas qu'il ne vienne? Do you not fear he will come?
Si je craignais qu'il vînt. If I feared he would come.
Je ne crains pas qu'il ne vienne pas. I do not fear he will not come.

b. After expressions of emotion or sentiment (except fear), which admit *de* after them, *de ce que* + indicative may be used:

J'ai honte de ce qu'il a échoué. I am ashamed that he failed.

5. After expressions of doubt, denial, despair, ignorance, or very slight probability:

Il doute que je sois loyal. He doubts that (whether) I am honest.
Je nie que cela soit vrai. I deny that that is true.
Il est rare que vous ayez tort. You are rarely in the wrong.

Such are:

contester, <i>dispute</i>	+ faux, <i>false</i>	de (à) quoi sert-il? <i>of what use is it?</i>
désespérer, <i>despair</i>	+ impossible, <i>impossible</i>	
disconvenir, <i>deny</i>	+ possible, <i>possible</i>	il ne sert de (à) rien, <i>it is of no use</i>
dissimuler, <i>not confess</i>	+ rare, <i>rare</i>	
se dissimuler, <i>be hidden</i>	il s'en faut, <i>there is wanting</i>	il se peut, <i>it may be</i>
douter, <i>doubt</i>		il ne se peut pas, <i>it cannot be</i>
il est, <i>it is . . .</i>	ignorer, <i>not know</i>	
+ douteux, <i>doubtful</i>	nier, <i>deny</i>	il semble, <i>it seems, etc.</i>

a. Douter si (= *if, whether*) requires the indicative:

Il doute si je suis loyal. He doubts if (whether) I am honest.

b. Il semble regularly has the subjunctive, since it indicates slight probability as distinguished from *il paraît* = *it appears, is evident*, and *il me semble* = *it appears to me* (personal conviction; but cf. 6, c):

Il semble que vous me craigniez. It seems that you fear me.
Il me semble (il paraît) que vous me craigniez. It seems to me (it appears) that you fear me.

c. Verbs of doubt and denial used negatively or interrogatively regularly require *ne* in the subjunctive clause:

Je ne nie pas que je ne le sois. I do not deny that I am such.

d. Ignorer + negative = *know well*, and hence takes indicative:

Je n'ignore pas qu'il a menti. I know well he has lied.

NOTE. — *Peut-être que, perhaps*, and *sans doute que, doubtless*, require the indicative.

6. After expressions of perceiving, thinking, knowing, declaring, resulting, but only when uncertainty or doubt is

implied by negation, interrogation, or condition; otherwise the indicative.

Verra-t-on que j'aie pleuré?	Will they see that I have wept?
Je ne crois pas que ce soit lui.	I do not think that that is he.
Espérez-vous qu'il réussisse?	Do you hope he will succeed?
Je ne suis pas sûr qu'il vienne.	I am not sure he will come.
Si je prétendais qu'il eût tort.	If I claimed that he was wrong.
But: Je crois que c'est lui.	I think it is he.
J'espère qu'il réussira.	I hope he will succeed.

Such are:

affirmer, <i>affirm</i>	espérer, <i>hope</i>	prévoir, <i>foresee</i>
s'apercevoir, <i>perceive</i>	être certain, <i>be certain</i>	promettre, <i>promise</i>
apprendre, <i>learn, hear</i>	être persuadé, <i>be persuaded</i>	se rappeler, <i>recollect</i>
assurer, <i>assure</i>	être sûr, <i>be sure</i>	reconnaître, <i>acknowledge</i>
s'attendre, <i>expect</i>	se figurer, <i>imagine</i>	remarquer, <i>remark</i>
avertir, <i>warn</i>	se flatter, <i>flatter oneself</i>	répéter, <i>repeat</i>
avouer, <i>declare</i>	imaginer, <i>imagine</i>	répondre, <i>answer</i>
conclure, <i>conclude</i>	s'imaginer, <i>imagine</i>	savoir, <i>know</i>
connaître, <i>recognize</i>	juger, <i>judge, think</i>	sentir, <i>feel, notice</i>
croire, <i>believe, think</i>	jurer, <i>declare</i>	soutenir, <i>maintain</i>
déclarer, <i>declare</i>	oublier, <i>forget</i>	se souvenir, <i>recollect</i>
deviner, <i>guess</i>	penser, <i>think</i>	supposer, <i>suppose</i>
dire, <i>say, tell</i>	persuader, <i>persuade</i>	trouver, <i>find, think</i>
se douter, <i>suspect</i>	pressentir, <i>forebode</i>	voir, <i>see</i>
écrire, <i>write</i>	prétendre, <i>assert, claim</i>	etc.
entendre dire, <i>hear said</i>	prévenir, <i>forewarn</i>	

So also, a number of impersonals of like force:

il s'ensuit, <i>it follows</i>	+ évident, <i>evident</i>	+ sûr, <i>sure</i>
il est avéré, <i>it is stated</i>	+ démontré, <i>demonstrated</i>	+ vraisemblable, <i>probable</i>
il est, <i>it is . . .</i>	+ incontestable, <i>indisputable</i>	il résulte, <i>it follows</i>
+ certain, <i>certain</i>		il me semble, <i>it seems to me</i>
+ clair, <i>clear</i>	+ probable, <i>probable</i>	

a. Negative question usually implies affirmation; hence the indicative:

Ne trouves-tu pas qu'il est beau? Don't you think he is handsome?

b. When what the speaker regards as fact follows the negative or conditional clause, or when a person is questioned as to his knowledge of what is regarded as fact, the indicative stands.

Il ne croit pas que je suis ici.	He does not believe I am here.
S'il savait que tu es ici.	If he knew you were here.
Savez-vous qu'il est arrivé?	Do you know that he has come?

c. **Il ne me semble pas** is followed by the subjunctive, but in negative interrogation by the indicative (cf. also 5, b):

Il ne me semble pas qu'il soit fou. It does not seem to me he is mad.
Ne vous semble-t-il pas qu'il est fou? Does it not seem to you he is mad?

d. A preceding dependent clause with this class of verbs always has the subjunctive:

Qu'il ait échoué, je le sais. That he has failed, I know.

NOTE. — For the choice between *que* clause and infinitive see § 283.

270. Subjunctive in Adjectival Clause. The subjunctive is used as follows in clauses introduced by a relative pronoun:

1. When purpose regarding the antecedent, or unattained result is implied:

Montrez-moi un chemin qui conduise à la science. Show me a way which leads to knowledge.

Je cherche un endroit où je sois en paix. I seek a place where I may be in peace.

a. The indicative, however, is used to express what is regarded as fact or certain result:

Montrez-moi le chemin qui conduit à la ville. Show me the road which leads to the town.

J'irai où je serai libre. I shall go where I shall be free.

2. When the principal clause contains general negation, interrogation implying negative answer, or condition (all of which imply non-existence of the antecedent):

Il n'a pas de raison qui vaille. He has no reason worth anything.

As-tu un seul ami qui soit fidèle? Have you one friend who is true?

Si j'ai un ami qui soit fidèle c'est lui. If I have one friend who is true, it is he.

a. General negation is sometimes merely implied:

Il y a peu de gens qui le sachent. There are few people who know it.

b. When the negation is not general, or when the interrogation does not imply negative answer, the indicative stands:

Ce n'est pas vous que je crains. It is not you that I fear.

N'est-ce point un songe que je vois! Is it not a dream that I see!

c. In a negative relative clause *ne*, not *ne . . . pas*, is used when the principal clause is negative or implies negation:

En est-il un seul qui *ne* tremble? Is there one who does not tremble?

3. When the antecedent is qualified by a superlative, or by *seul*, *unique*, *premier*, *dernier* (all with superlative force):

C'est le meilleur ami que j'aie. He is the best friend that I have.

C'est le seul ami que j'aie. He is the only friend I have.

a. What is stated unreservedly as fact requires the indicative:

C'est la seule chose qu'il a dite. It is the only thing he said.

4. With concessive force in compound relative and indefinite clauses (= 'whoever,' 'whatever,' etc.):

Quoi que vous fassiez. Whatever you do.

Qui qu'on y puisse élire. Whosoever may be elected to it.

Qui que tu sois, parle! Whoever you are, speak!

Quelles que soient vos raisons. Whatever be your reasons.

271. Subjunctive in Adverbial Clause. The subjunctive is used in clauses of adverbial force, as follows:

1. After conjunctions of time before which or up to which (*avant que*, *en attendant que*, *jusqu'à ce que*):

Dis-le-lui, avant qu'il parte. Tell it to him before he goes.

Asseyez-vous, en attendant qu'il revienne. Sit down until he comes back.

Persévérez jusqu'à ce que vous ayez réussi. Persevere till you have succeeded.

a. *Jusqu'à ce que* may have the indicative when referring to completed past event:

Il y resta jusqu'à ce que je revins. He remained till I came back.

2. After conjunctions of purpose or result (*afin que*, *pour que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*):

J'écris ceci afin que (pour que) vous sachiez la vérité. I write this in order that you may know the truth.

Je le tins de crainte qu'il ne tombât. I held him for fear he should fall.

a. So also, *de sorte que, en sorte que, de telle sorte que, de façon que, de manière que, tel . . . que, tellement . . . que*, when denoting purpose, but not result:

Agis de sorte que tu réussisses. Act in such a way as to succeed.
But: J'ai agi de sorte que j'ai réussi. I acted so that I succeeded.

3. After conjunctions of condition (*en cas que, au cas que, à moins que . . . ne, pourvu que, supposé que, en supposant que*):

Je viendrai au cas que je sois libre demain, ou à moins que je ne sois retenu. I shall come in case I am free to-morrow, or unless I am detained.

a. After *si* = *if*, the pluperfect subjunctive stands exceptionally (§ 275, b).

b. The present subjunctive sometimes expresses condition:
Vienne l'ennemi, il s'enfuit. If the enemy comes, he flees.

c. *À* (la) condition *que* takes indicative, conditional, or subjunctive:
Je lui donne l'argent à (la) condition qu'il partira (or parte). I give him the money on condition that he will go.

NOTE — *Dans le cas où, au cas où* usually have conditional: *Au cas où cela serait vrai, In case that should be true.*

4. After conjunctions of concession (*quoique, bien que, encore que, nonobstant que, soit que . . . soit que or ou que, pour (si) peu que, si tant est que, malgré que*):

Bien qu'il soit malade, il sortira. Although he is ill, he will go out.
Pour peu qu'il fût malade, il se croyait mourant. If he were ever so little ill, he thought himself dying.

a. The present subjunctive with *que* sometimes has concessive force:
Qu'il perde ou gagne, il partira. Though he lose or win, he will go.

b. The use of a subjunctive after adverbial *quelque* (*tout, si, etc.*) + *que* = *however* depends on the same principle:

Quelque grand que vous soyez. However great you may be.
Si brave qu'il se croie. However brave he thinks himself.

c. *Quand (même)* used concessively sometimes takes the pluperfect subjunctive for the conditional anterior (cf. § 265, 6):

Quand (même) il m'eût dit cela. Even if he had told me that.

5. After conjunctions of negative force (*non que, non pas que, loin que, sans que*):

Il partit sans que je le susse. He went away without my knowing it.

6. After *que* replacing any conjunction requiring the subjunctive, and also after *que* replacing *si* = *if*:

Venez que (= afin que, pour que) je vous voie. Come, that I may see you.

Si je viens et que je le voie. If I come, and if I see him.

272. Subjunctive in Principal Clause. The subjunctive is sometimes used in principal clauses, as follows:

1. Either with or without *que* to denote what is desired, etc.:

<i>Ainsi soit-il! Vive le roi!</i>	So be it! (Long) live the king!
<i>Plût à Dieu qu'il en fût ainsi!</i>	Would to God it were so!
<i>Qu'il parte tout de suite.</i>	Let him go at once.
<i>(Que) je meure, si je mens!</i>	May I die if I am lying!
<i>Le croie qui voudra!</i>	Let him believe it who will!

a. *Que* followed by the third person present subjunctive regularly serves as an imperative; so also, sometimes, the first singular:

<i>Qu'il parte.</i>	Let him go.
<i>Que je vous entende.</i>	Let me hear you.

NOTE. — This construction, as also those without *que*, may be explained by ellipsis of some expression of desire, command, etc. (§ 269, 1, 2).

2. The present subjunctive first singular of *savoir* is sometimes used to denote modified assertion:

Je ne sache rien de plus beau. I know nothing finer.

3. The pluperfect subjunctive stands exceptionally for conditional anterior in a 'result' clause (cf. § 275, *b*):

<i>S'il eût (or avait) su cela, il ne l'eût (or aurait) pas dit.</i>	If he had known that, he would not have said it.
--	--

273. Tense Sequence. The tense of the subjunctive is usually determined by the tense of the finite verb in the governing clause, as follows:

it (including present subjunctive and imperative, in the governing clause, requires the present subjunctive in the governed clause in order to denote incomplete action:

<i>Je doute</i>	} <i>qu'il vienne.</i>	I doubt that (whether) he will come.
<i>Je doute</i>		Though I doubt that he will come.
<i>Je doute</i>		Doubt that he will come.
<i>Je douterai</i>		I shall doubt that he will come.

1b. But if we wish to denote completed action the perfect subjunctive must be used:

Je doute qu'il soit venu. I doubt that he has come.

2a. Any other tense than the above (i.e., an imperfect, past definite, past indefinite, conditional, etc.) requires the imperfect subjunctive in order to denote incomplete action:

<i>Je doutais</i>	} <i>qu'il vînt.</i>	I doubted whether he would come.
<i>Quoique je doutasse</i>		Though I doubted that he would come.
<i>Je doutai</i>		I doubted that he would come.
<i>J'ai douté</i>		I should doubt that he would come.

2b. But if we wish to denote completed action, the pluperfect subjunctive must be used:

<i>Je doutais</i>	} <i>qu'il fût venu.</i>	I doubted that he had come.
<i>J'aurais douté</i>		I should have doubted that he had come.

3 The following exceptional cases depend mainly on the sense of the context

a *J'ai douté qu'il vienne.* I have doubted that he will come.

b After verbs of saying, believing, etc., a governing present may take a past subjunctive and *vice versa*:

Je ne dis pas qu'il fût à blâmer. I do not say he was to blame.
Il ne croyait pas qu'il y ait un Dieu. He did not believe that there is a God.

c In a relative clause a past indefinite may stand for a pluperfect:
Il portait cet habit la seule fois que je l'ai vu. He was wearing that coat the only time that I saw him.

d. The conditional of modified assertion (§ 265, 4), being virtually a present, is commonly followed by the present subjunctive:

Je désirerais que vous <i>veniez</i> .	I should like you to come.
Il faudrait qu'il s'en <i>aille</i> .	He would have to go.

e. The imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, with the force of an English conditional, may follow any tense:

Il n'y a pas de rang qu'elle ne <i>pût tenir</i> .	There is no rank she could not hold.
Je doute qu'il <i>jouât</i> (eût joué), s'il avait (avait eu) de l'argent.	I doubt that he would play (would have played) if he had (had had) money.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

274. Typical Form. A conditional sentence consists regularly of two parts: the condition, introduced by *si* = *if*, and the result:

Si j'avais le temps, j'irais à B.	If I had time, I should go to B.
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a. The condition may, of course, either precede or follow the result:

Irez-vous à B, s'il pleut?	Will you go to B if it rains?
S'il ne fait pas beau, je n'irai pas.	If it is not fine, I shall not go.

b. The condition is often disguised or implied, or the result understood:

Hésiter serait une faiblesse.	To hesitate would be weakness.
Je n'irais pas (<i>si j'étais de lui</i>).	I should not go (if I were he).
Ah! si j'étais à sa place.	Ah, if I were in his place!

275. Mood and Tense. A 'result' clause in the present indicative, imperative, or future, regularly requires the 'if' clause in the present indicative; a 'result' clause in the conditional regularly requires the 'if' clause in the imperfect indicative:

S'il a le temps, il y va.	If he has time, he goes there
S'il a le temps, dites-lui de venir.	If he has (have, will have, should have) time, tell him to come.

	<i>viendra.</i>	If he has (have, will have, should have) time, he will come.
<i>si</i>	<i>si, il viendrait.</i>	If he had (had he, were he to have, if he should have, should he have) time, he would come.

The condition is regularly expressed by the indicative present or tense, whatever be the corresponding English form.

a The above rules hold good for compound tenses, the auxiliary being considered as the verb:

<i>S'il l'a dit, il le fera.</i>	If he has said it, he will do it.
<i>S'il est venu, faites-le-moi savoir.</i>	If he has come, let me know.
<i>S'il a eu le temps, il sera venu.</i>	If he has had time, he will have come.
<i>Si j'avais eu le temps, je serais parti.</i>	If I had had time, I should have gone.
<i>S'il était brave, il aurait fait cela.</i>	If he were brave, he would have done that.

b Sometimes, in literary style, the pluperfect subjunctive stands in the 'if' clause, or in the 'result' clause, or in both:

<i>S'il eût (or avait) su cela, il ne l'eût (or aurait) pas dit.</i>	Had he known that, he would not have said so.
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c Occasionally the imperfect indicative stands in the 'if' clause instead of the pluperfect, and in the 'result' clause instead of the conditional anterior:

<i>Si Stanislas demeurait = était demeuré, il était = aurait été, perdu.</i>	If Stanislas had remained, he would have been lost
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d Occasionally the condition is expressed by inversion, without *si*:

<i>N'était ce la crainte de cela.</i>	If it were not for fear of that.
<i>Eût il été moins riche.</i>	If he had been poorer

e A sort of condition (concession) is sometimes expressed by various

<i>Quoi qu'il en soit.</i>	Whatever, if any one does it
<i>Quand même il ne l'aurait pas dit.</i>	Even though he had not said so.
<i>Il le dirait que je ne le croirais pas.</i>	Even if he said it I should not believe it

f The past definite is rare in the 'if' clause. The expression *s'il en fut*, however, is noteworthy:

Riche, s'il en fut (jamais), mais Rich, if any one ever was, but cor-
corrompu. rupt.

g *Si* = *whether* may take the future or conditional:

Dis-moi si tu iras (iras) chez elle. Tell me whether (if) you will
(would) go to her house.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD

276. Function. The infinitive is a verbal noun. As a verb it governs, and as a noun it serves as subject, object, etc.:

Vous devriez lui parler.	You ought to speak to him.
Voir c'est croire.	Seeing is believing
Il lit sans comprendre.	He reads without understanding.

277. Use of Infinitive. The chief difficulty in the use of the infinitive is to determine, (1) when it should stand without any preposition, (2) when it should be preceded by *à*, (3) when it should be preceded by *de*.

278. Infinitive without Preposition. The infinitive without any preposition is used:

1. As subject, or in apposition:

Mentir est honteux.	To lie (lying) is base.
Trop parler nuit.	Too much talk does harm.
Vivre c'est souffrir.	To live is to suffer.

2. As predicate after a few verbs (see list below):

Vous semblez hésiter.	You seem to hesitate.
Il est censé l'avoir fait.	He is supposed to have done it.

3. As logical subject after a few impersonals (see list below):

Il vaudrait mieux se taire.	It would be better to keep quiet.
Il fait cher vivre à Paris.	Living is dear in Paris.

4. As object or complement after the so-called modal auxiliaries (§ 230), after most verbs of motion and causation of motion, after verbs of desiring and preferring, after verbs of perceiving, after verbs of thinking and intending, after

verbs of saying and declaring, and after certain verbs of lacking and failing (see list below):

Voulez-vous dîner chez nous?	Will you dine with us?
Faites-lui apprendre sa leçon.	Make him learn his lesson.
Envoyez chercher le médecin.	Send for the doctor.
Je désirerais lui parler.	I should like to speak to him.
Je les vois venir.	I see them come (coming).
Quand comptez-vous revenir?	When do you expect to come back?
Il prétend avoir raison.	He claims to be in the right.
J'avais beau crier.	It was in vain that I shouted.

5. Sometimes, in elliptical expressions, as an imperative, as a direct or indirect interrogative, or absolutely:

Voir les affiches.	See the posters.
Que faire? Où me cacher?	What (am I) to do? Where hide?
Je ne sais que faire.	I know not what to do.
Penser qu'il a dit cela!	To think that he said that!

6. Reference list of verbs requiring direct infinitive:

accourir, <i>hasten</i>	envoyer, <i>send</i>	se rappeler, ¹ <i>recollect</i>
affirmer, <i>affirm</i>	espérer, ¹ <i>hope</i>	reconnaître, <i>acknowledge</i>
aimer (condl.), <i>should like</i>	être, <i>be</i>	regarder, <i>look at</i>
aimer autant, <i>like as well</i>	être censé, <i>be supposed</i>	rentrer, <i>go in again</i>
aimer mieux, <i>prefer</i>	faillir, ² <i>be on the point of</i>	retourner, <i>go back</i>
aller, <i>go</i>	faire, <i>make, cause</i>	revenir, <i>come back</i>
apercevoir, <i>perceive</i>	il fait (impers.), <i>it is</i>	savoir, <i>know how to, can</i>
assurer, <i>assure</i>	falloir, <i>be necessary</i>	sembler, <i>seem</i>
avoir beau, <i>be in vain</i>	se figurer, <i>imagine</i>	sentir, <i>hear, feel</i>
avouer, <i>avow</i>	s'imaginer, <i>fancy</i>	souhaiter, ¹ <i>wish</i>
compter, ¹ <i>intend</i>	juger, <i>consider</i>	soutenir, <i>maintain</i>
confesser, <i>confess</i>	jurer, ⁴ <i>swear, attest by oath</i>	supposer, <i>suppose</i>
courir, <i>run</i>	laisser, ³ ⁴ <i>let, allow</i>	être supposé, <i>be supposed</i>
croire, <i>think</i>	mener, <i>lead, bring</i>	témoigner, <i>testify</i>
daigner, <i>deign</i>	mettre, <i>set, put at</i>	se trouver, <i>be</i>
déclarer, <i>declare</i>	monter, <i>go up</i>	valoir autant, <i>be as good</i>
déposer, <i>testify</i>	oser, <i>dare</i>	valoir mieux, <i>be better</i>
descendre, ³ <i>come(go)down</i>	ouïr, <i>hear</i>	venir, ³ ⁴ <i>come</i>
désirer, ¹ <i>desire, wish</i>	paraître, <i>appear</i>	voir, <i>see</i>
devoir, <i>ought, to be, etc.</i>	penser, ³ <i>intend, be near</i>	voler, <i>fly</i>
dire, ⁴ <i>say</i>	pouvoir, <i>can, may</i>	vouloir, <i>will, wish</i>
écouter, <i>listen to</i>	préférer, <i>prefer</i>	
entendre, <i>hear, intend</i>	prétendre, <i>assert, claim</i>	

¹ Sometimes takes *de*. ² Sometimes takes *à* or *de*. ³ See also list of verbs requiring *à* (§ 279, 6). ⁴ See also list of verbs requiring *de* (§ 280, 6).

a. *Devoir* = *owe, be indebted*, with indirect object takes *de*:

Je lui dois d'être encore en vie. I owe to him that I am still alive.

b. *Faire* takes *de* in *ne faire que de*:

Il ne fait que de sortir. He has just gone out.

c. *Ne pas laisser* = *not to cease, etc.*, takes *de*:

Il ne laisse pas (que) de le dire. He is always saying so (says so for all that).

279. Infinitive with the Preposition à. The infinitive preceded by *à* = *to, in, at, by, etc.*, is used:

1. As direct object of a few transitives (see list below):

J'aime à chanter.	I like to sing.
Continuez à lire.	Continue to read.
Il m'enseigne à chanter.	He teaches me to sing (singing).
J'ai à étudier demain.	I have to study to-morrow.
Il n'y a pas à se plaindre.	There is nothing to complain of.

2. As a complement, after many verbs, to denote the object to which the action tends (answering the question 'to do what?') or the object in, at, on, about which the action takes place (answering the question 'in doing what?' 'at doing what?' etc.):

Il aspire à devenir riche.	He aspires to become rich.
Poussez-les à agir.	Urge them to act.
Je les ai invités à venir.	I have invited them to come.
Aidez-moi à porter cette malle.	Help me to carry this trunk.
Il réussit à me trouver.	He succeeded in finding me.
Je suis à écrire une lettre.	I am (busy) writing a letter.
Il s'amuse à me taquiner.	He amuses himself teasing me.
J'ai gagné à vendre ma maison.	I gained by selling my house.
Il joue à faire le malade.	He plays at being ill.

3. As the complement of certain adjectives (cf. § 280, 2) and nouns denoting fitness, tendency, purpose, etc.:

Ceci est bon à manger.	This is good to eat.
Je suis prêt à vous écouter.	I am ready to hear you.
Quelque chose d'utile à savoir.	Something useful to know.
Cela est facile à faire.	That is easy to do.

La tendance à se croire grand.
Une bonne à tout faire.

The tendency to think oneself great.
A maid of all work.

a. So also, le premier, le dernier, le seul:

Il n'est pas le seul à le dire.

He is not the only one to say so.

4. To form adjectival phrases denoting use, fitness, quality, etc.:

Une salle à manger.

A dining-room.

Une chose à voir.

A thing worth seeing.

Des contes à dormir debout.

Very tiresome stories.

Un spectacle à faire peur.

A terrible sight.

De manière à réussir.

In such a way as to succeed.

Vous êtes à plaindre.

You are to be pitied.

C'est à en mourir.

It is enough to kill one.

5. To form adverbial phrases:

Elle chante à ravir.

She sings charmingly.

Elle pleurait à faire pitié.

She wept pitifully.

À vrai dire, je le plains.

To tell the truth, I pity him.

Elle est laide à faire peur.

She is frightfully ugly.

6. Reference list of verbs requiring infinitive with à:

s'abaisser, *stoop*

s'arrêter, *stop*

condamner (se), *condemn*

abandonner (s'), *give up*

aspirer, *aspire*

condescendre, *condescend*

aboutir, *end (in), tend*

assujettir (s'), *subject*

conduire, *lead*

s'abuser, *be mistaken (in)*

astreindre, *compel*

consacrer (se), *d devote*

s'accorder,² *agree (in)*

s'astreindre, *bind o. s.*

consentir, *consent*

être d'accord, *agree (in)*

attacher, *attach*

consister, *consist (in)*

accoutumer(s'),² *accustom*

s'attacher, *be intent (on)*

conspirer, *conspire*

s'acharner, *be bent (on)*

attendre (s'), *expect*

consumer (se), *consume (in)*

admettre, *admit*

autoriser, *authorize*

continuer,¹ *continue*

s'adonner, *addict o. s.*

s'avilir, *stoop*

contraindre,¹ *constrain*

aguerrir (s'), *inure*

avoir, *have, must*

contribuer, *contribute*

aider, *help*

avoir (de la) peine, *have*

convier,² *invite*

aimer,⁴ *like*

difficulty (in)

coûter, *cost*

amener, *lead*

balancer, *hesitate*

décider,³ *induce*

amuser (s'), *amuse (in, by)*

se borner, *limit o. s.*

se décider, *resolve*

animer (s'), *excite*

chercher, *seek, try*

défier,³ *challenge, incite*

appeler, *call*

commencer,² *begin*

demander,¹ *ask*

appliquer (s'), *apply*

se complaire, *take pleas-*

demeurer, *remain*

apprendre, *learn, teach*

ure (in)

dépenser, *spend (in)*

apprêter (s'), *get ready*

concourir, *coöperate (in)*

désapprendre, *forget*

descendre, ⁴ stoop, abase	finir (neg.), ³ have done	porter, induce
destiner, destine	[o.s. forcer, ¹ force	pousser, urge, incite
déterminer, ³ induce	gagner, gain (by)	prendre garde, ³ take care
se déterminer, resolve	habituer, ² accustom	prendre plaisir, delight (in)
dévouer (se), devote	s'habituer, accustom o. s.	se prendre, begin
différer, ² delay	hair, hate	préparer (se), prepare
disposer (se), dispose	se hasarder, ² venture	prétendre, ⁴ aspire
divertir (se), amuse	hésiter, ² hesitate	prier, ³ invite (formally)
donner, give	inciter, incite	procéder, proceed
dresser, train	incliner, incline	provoquer, incite
s'efforcer, ¹ try	induire, induce	recommencer, begin again
s'égayer, divert o. s. (by)	instruire, instruct	réduire, reduce
employer (s'), employ (in)	intéresser(s'), interest (in)	se réduire, confine o. s.
s'empreser, ¹ ² be eager	inviter, invite	refuser, ³ refuse to give
encourager, encourage	jouer, play (at)	se refuser, refuse
engager (s'), ² engage, advise	laisser, ³ ⁴ leave	renoncer, renounce
enhardir, ² embolden	se laisser, ³ tire o. s. (in)	répugner, be reluctant
s'enhardir, ² venture	manquer, ³ be remiss (in)	se résigner, resign o. s.
s'ennuyer, ² ³ tire o. s. (in)	mettre, put, set	résoudre, ² induce
enseigner, teach	se mettre, set about	se résoudre, resolve
s'entendre, know well how	montrer, show how	rester, remain
entraîner, allure	obliger, ² oblige, force	réussir, succeed (in)
essayer, ¹ try	s'obliger, ² bind o. s.	servir, serve
s'essayer, try o. s. (in)	s'obstiner, persist (in)	songer, think (of)
être, ³ to be occupied (in, at)	occuper (s'), ³ employ (in)	souffrir, ¹ suffer
être à, ¹ be one's turn	s'offrir, ² offer	suffire, suffice
s'étudier, apply o. s.	s'opiniâtrer, persist (in)	surprendre, discover
s'évertuer, exert o. s., try	parvenir, succeed (in)	tarder, ¹ be long, delay (in)
exceller, excel (in)	passer, spend (in)	tendre, tend
exciter (s'), excite	pencher, incline	tenir, be anxious
exercer (s'), exercise (in)	penser, ⁴ think (of)	travailler, work
exhorter, exhort	perdre, lose (in, by)	trembler, ³ tremble (at, on)
exposer (s'), expose	persévérer, persevere (in)	trouver, find
se fatiguer, ³ tire o. s. (in, at)	persister, persist (in)	venir, ³ ⁴ happen
	se plaire, delight (in)	viser, aim
	se plier, submit	vouer (se), devote

¹ Or *de*. ² Sometimes takes *de*. ³ See also list of verbs requiring *de* (§ 280, 6). ⁴ See also list of verbs requiring direct infinitive (§ 278, 6).

a. Suffire sometimes takes *pour*:

Cela suffira pour l'amuser. That will suffice to amuse him.

b. The infinitive after *être à* often has passive force:

Cet ouvrage est à refaire. That work has to be done again

c. Hair may take *de* when negative:

Il ne hait pas à (d') être endetté. He does not dislike being in debt

280. Infinitive with the Preposition *de*. The infinitive preceded by *de* = *to, of, from, for, at, etc.*, is used:

1. As logical subject of an impersonal verb (for rare exceptions see § 278, 3)

Il est facile de faire cela.	It is easy 'to do that.
Il importe d'arriver à temps.	It is important to arrive in time.
Bien vous sied de vous taire.	It well becomes you to be silent.

a. Similarly as subject in inverted sentences:

C'est une folie (que) d'aller là.	It is madness to go there.
--	----------------------------

2. As complement of most adjectives and nouns (cf. § 279, 3):

Le désir de partir.	The desire of going.
La nécessité de rester.	The necessity of remaining.
Il n'est pas digne de vivre.	He is not worthy to live.
J'ai envie de pleurer.	I feel like crying.

a. So also, many expressions, like the last example, made from verb + noun, *e.g.*, **avoir besoin** (*honte, peur, raison, soin, tort, etc.*), **faire envie** (*plaisir, semblant, etc.*), **courir risque**, etc., etc.

3. After verbs as object or complement, usually to denote the source or occasion of action (answering 'whence?' 'concerning what?'), or to denote separation or cessation from (answering 'from what?'). See list below:

Je me réjouis de le voir.	I rejoice to see it.
Elle se pique d'être la première.	She prides herself on being first.
Prenez garde de (ne pas) tomber.	Take care not to fall.
Il s'excuse d'y aller.	He excuses himself from going.
Promettez de ne pas le dire.	Promise not to tell it.

4. As historical infinitive (= a past definite):

Et l'ennemi <i>de</i> s'enfuir.	And the enemy fled.
--	---------------------

5. After *que* in the second member of a comparison, unless the sentence be very short:

Il vaudra mieux rester <i>que</i> de partir si tard.	It will be better to stay than to go so late.
But: Mieux vaut savoir <i>qu'</i>avoir.	Better wisdom than wealth.

6. Reference list of verbs requiring infinitive with *de*:

s'absenter, <i>absent o. s.</i> (from)	défendre, <i>forbid</i> [(from) se défendre, <i>forbear, ex-</i> <i>cuse o. s.</i>	éviter, <i>avoid</i>
s'absoudre, <i>absolve o. s.</i>	défier, ³ <i>defy</i>	excuser (s'), <i>excuse (from)</i>
s'abstenir, <i>abstain (from)</i>	se défier, <i>distrust</i>	exemptor, <i>exempt (from)</i>
accorder, <i>grant</i> [customed	dégoûter, <i>disgust (with)</i>	faire bien, <i>do well</i>
avoir accoutumé, <i>be ac-</i>	délibérer, <i>deliberate</i> (about)	se fatiguer, ³ <i>be tired (of)</i>
accuser (s'), <i>accuse (of)</i>	démander, ¹ <i>ask</i>	feindre, <i>feign</i>
achever, <i>finish</i>	se dépêcher, <i>make haste</i>	féliciter (se), <i>congratulate</i>
admirer, <i>wonder (at)</i>	désaccoutumer (se), <i>dis-</i> <i>accustom (from)</i>	finir, ³ <i>finish</i> [(on)
affecter, <i>affect</i>	désespérer, <i>despair (of)</i>	se flatter, <i>flatter o. s.</i>
s'affliger, <i>grieve (at, over)</i>	déshabituer (se), <i>disac-</i> <i>custom (from)</i>	forcer, ¹ <i>force</i>
s'apercevoir, <i>perceive</i>	déterminer, ³ <i>resolve</i>	frémir, <i>shudder</i>
s'applaudir, <i>congratulate</i> <i>o. s. (on)</i>	détester, <i>detest</i> [(from)	gager, <i>wager</i>
appréhender, <i>fear</i>	détourner, <i>dissuade</i>	garder (se), <i>forbear</i>
arrêter, <i>prevent (from),</i> <i>determine</i> [(at)	dire, ⁴ <i>bid</i>	gémir, <i>groan</i>
s'attrister, <i>become sad</i>	discontinuer, <i>cease</i>	gêner, <i>incommode</i>
avertir, <i>notify, warn</i>	disconvenir, <i>deny</i> [(for)	se glorifier, <i>boast (of)</i>
s'aviser, <i>think (of)</i>	se disculper, <i>excuse o. s.</i>	gronder, <i>scold (for)</i>
blâmer, <i>blame (for)</i>	dispenser, <i>dispense (from)</i>	hasarder, <i>venture</i>
brûler <i>long</i>	dissuader, <i>dissuade (from)</i>	se hâter, <i>hasten</i>
censurer, <i>censure (for)</i>	douter, <i>hesitate</i>	imaginer, <i>imagine</i>
cesser, <i>cease</i> [over)	se douter, <i>suspect</i>	s'impatienter, <i>be impa-</i> <i>tient</i>
se chagriner, <i>grieve (at,</i>	écrire, <i>write</i>	imputer, <i>impute</i>
charger, <i>charge</i>	s'efforcer, ¹ <i>try</i>	s'indigner, <i>be indignant</i>
se charger, <i>undertake</i>	s'effrayer, <i>be afraid</i>	s'ingérer, <i>meddle (with)</i>
choisir, <i>choose</i>	empêcher, <i>prevent</i>	inspirer, <i>inspire</i>
commander, <i>command</i>	s'empêcher, <i>abstain</i> (from)	interdire, <i>interdict (from)</i>
commencer, ¹ <i>begin</i>	s'empresser, ³ <i>hasten</i>	jouir, <i>enjoy</i>
conjurcr, <i>beseech</i>	s'empresser, ¹ <i>be eager</i>	juger bon, <i>think fit</i>
conseiller, <i>advise</i>	enjoindre, <i>enjoin</i>	jurer, ⁴ <i>promise (on oath)</i>
consoler, <i>console (for)</i>	s'ennuyer, ^{3, 5} <i>be tired (of)</i>	ne pas laisser, ^{3, 4} <i>not to</i> <i>cease</i>
se contenter, <i>be satisfied</i>	s'enorgueillir, <i>be proud</i>	se lasser, ³ <i>be weary (of)</i>
continuer, ¹ <i>continue</i>	enrager, <i>be enraged (at)</i>	louer, <i>praise (for)</i>
contraindre, ¹ <i>constrain</i>	entreprendre, <i>undertake</i>	mander, <i>bid</i> [point of
convaincre, <i>convict (of)</i>	épargner, <i>spare</i>	manquer, ³ <i>fail, be on</i>
convenir, <i>agree</i>	essayer, ¹ <i>try</i>	méditer, <i>meditate</i>
craindre, <i>fear</i>	s'étonner, <i>be astonished</i>	se mêler, <i>meddle (with)</i>
crier, <i>cry</i>	être à, ^{2, 3} <i>be duty or office</i> (of)	menacer, <i>threaten</i>
décider, ³ <i>decide, resolve</i>		mériter, <i>deserve</i> [(of)
décourager (se), <i>discour-</i> <i>age (from)</i>		se moquer, <i>make sport</i>
dédaigner, <i>disdain</i>		mourir, <i>die, long</i>
		négliger, <i>neglect</i>
		notifier, <i>notify</i>

obliger, ¹ <i>oblige, force</i>	presser, <i>urge</i>	reprocher (se), <i>reproach</i>
obliger, ³ <i>do favour</i>	se presser, <i>hasten</i>	(<i>with</i>)
obtenir, <i>obtain</i>	présumer, <i>presume</i>	résoudre, ³ <i>resolve</i>
s'occuper, ³ <i>be intent (on)</i>	prier, ³ <i>beg, pray</i>	se ressouvenir, <i>remember</i>
offrir, <i>offer</i>	priver (se), <i>deprive (of)</i>	rire (se), <i>laugh</i>
omettre, <i>omit</i>	projeter, <i>intend</i>	risquer, <i>risk</i>
ordonner, <i>order</i>	promettre (se), <i>promise</i>	rougir, <i>blush</i>
oublier, ² <i>forget</i>	proposer, <i>propose</i>	sommer, <i>summon</i>
pardonner, <i>forgive</i>	se proposer, <i>intend</i>	se soucier, <i>care</i>
parier, <i>bet</i>	protester, <i>protest</i>	souffrir, ¹ <i>suffer</i>
parler, <i>speak</i>	punir, <i>punish (for)</i>	soupçonner, <i>suspect</i>
se passer, <i>do without</i>	recommander, <i>recommend</i>	sourire, <i>smile</i>
permettre (se), <i>permit</i>	recommencer, ¹ <i>begin again</i>	se souvenir, <i>recollect</i>
persuader, <i>persuade</i>	refuser, ³ <i>refuse</i>	suggérer, <i>suggest</i>
se piquer, <i>pride o. s. (on)</i>	regretter, <i>regret</i>	supplier, <i>beseech</i>
plaindre, <i>pity</i> [(<i>of</i>)	se réjouir, <i>rejoice</i>	tâcher, ² <i>try</i>
se plaindre, <i>complain</i>	remercier, <i>thank (for)</i>	tenter, ² <i>attempt</i>
prendre garde, ³ <i>take care</i>	se repentir, <i>repent (of)</i>	trembler, ³ <i>tremble, fear</i>
<i>not, beware (of)</i>	reprendre, <i>reprove (for)</i>	trouver bon, <i>think fit</i>
prendre soin, <i>take care</i>	réprimander, <i>reprimand</i>	se vanter, <i>boast (of)</i>
prescrire, <i>prescribe</i>	(<i>for</i>)	venir, ^{3 4} <i>have just</i>

¹ Or à. ² Sometimes à. ³ See also list of verbs requiring à (§ 279, 6).

⁴ See also list of verbs requiring direct infinitive (§ 278, 6).

281. Distinctions. As appears from the list, the same verb sometimes requires *à*, *de*, or the direct infinitive. The following are examples of cases in which the sense varies with the construction:

1. Aimer:

J'aimerais bien le connaître.

I should like to know him.

J'aime mieux vous dire tout.

I prefer to tell you all.

Aimez-vous à demeurer ici?

Do you like to live here?

2. Décider:

Il m'a décidé à entrer.

He induced me to go in.

Nous décidâmes de partir.

We decided to set out.

3. Défier:

On le défia à boire.

They challenged him to drink.

Je vous défie de prouver cela.

I defy you to prove that.

4. Descendre:

Descends chercher ton chapeau.

Go down and get your hat.

Il descendit même à voler.

He even descended to theft.

5. Déterminer:

Je l'ai déterminé à rester.
Il avait déterminé *de* le rebâtir.

I induced him to stay.
He had determined to rebuild it.

6. Dire:

Il dit l'avoir vu.
Je lui ai dit *de* venir.

He says he saw it.
I told him to come

7. S'empresse:

Il s'empressait à lui plaire.
Il s'empressa *de* répondre.

He was eager to please her.
He hastened to reply.

8. Être:

Je suis à écrire des lettres.
C'est à vous *de* parler.
C'est à vous à parler.

I am (busy) writing letters.
It is your place (or turn) to speak.
It is your turn to speak.

9. Se fatiguer:

Il se fatigua à jouer au billard.
Il est fatigué *de* jouer.

He fatigued himself playing billiards.
He is tired playing.

10. Finir:

Il ne finissait pas à me le dire.
J'ai fini *de* travailler.

He was never done telling me so.
I have finished working.

11. Jurer:

Je jure l'avoir vu.
Je jure *de* le faire.

I swear I saw it.
I swear I will do it.

12. Laisser:

Je l'ai laissé dire.
Je vous laisse à penser.
Il ne laissa pas *de* parler.

I let him talk.
I leave you to think.
He did not stop talking.

13. Se lasser:

Il s'est lassé à courir.
Il se lasse *de* courir.

He tired himself out (by) running.
He is tired of running.

14. Manquer:

Ne manquez pas d'y être.
Je manquai *de* tomber.
Il ne manque jamais à faire son
devoir.

Don't fail to be there.
I was on the point of falling.
He never fails to do his duty.

15. Obliger:

Je l'ai obligé à (*de*) le faire.

I obliged him to do it.

Je suis obligé de partir.
Vous m'obligerez beaucoup de le faire.

I am obliged to go.
You will greatly oblige me by doing it.

16. *S'occuper:*

Il s'occupe à lire.
Il s'occupe de détruire les abus.

He is busy reading.
He is intent on destroying abuses.

17. *Penser:*

Que pensez-vous faire ?
Je pensai tomber.
Je pense à répliquer à cela.

What do you intend to do ?
I nearly fell.
I think of replying to that.

18. *Prendre garde:*

Prenez garde à ne pas le faire.
Prenez garde de (ne pas) tomber.

Take care not to do it.
Take care not to fall.

19. *Prétendre:*

Il prétend vous connaître.
Il prétend à devenir savant.

He asserts that he knows you.
He aspires to become learned.

20. *Prier:*

Il m'a prié à dîner.
Je vous prie de m'aider.

He invited me to dine.
I pray (ask) you to help me.

21. *Refuser:*

Me refusez-vous à manger ?
Je refuserai d'y aller.

Do you refuse to give me food ?
I shall refuse to go.

22. *Résoudre:*

Il m'a résolu à l'acheter.
J'ai résolu de l'acheter.

He induced me to buy it.
I have determined to buy it.

23. *Trembler:*

Il tremble à me voir.
Il tremble de me rencontrer.

He trembles when he sees me.
He fears to meet me.

24. *Venir:*

Venez nous voir.
Si vous veniez à le voir.
Je viens de le voir.

Come to see us
If you should happen to see him.
I have just seen him

282. Infinitive with other Prepositions. The infinitive stands also after *par*, *pour*, *sans*, *après*, *entre*, and after locutions ending in *de* or *à*, such as *afin de*, *avant de*, *jusqu'à*, etc.:

1. **Par** = *by* usually only after **commencer** and **finir**:

Il finit par m'insulter.

He ended by insulting me (or He finally insulted me).

2. **Pour** usually translates *in order to, for the purpose of*; sometimes also *for, from, because, though, etc.*, and *to* after **assez, trop, etc.**:

Il faut manger pour vivre.

We must eat (in order) to live.

Il est mort pour avoir trop bu.

He died from over-drinking.

Il fut puni pour avoir ri.

He was punished for laughing.

Pour être pauvre, il n'est pas larron.

Though poor, he is no thief.

Il est trop franc pour se taire.

He is too frank to keep quiet.

a Pour after a verb of motion (§ 278, 4) emphasizes the purpose:

J'irai pour le voir.

I shall go to see him.

3. **Sans** = *without*:

Ne partez pas sans manger.

Do not go without eating.

4. **Après** = *after* requires the perfect infinitive:

Après avoir diné, je partis.

After having dined, I set out.

283. Infinitive for Subordinate Clause. 1. An infinitive construction usually replaces a **que** clause of which the subject is the same with that of the subject or object (direct or indirect) of the principal clause:

Il croit vous avoir vu.

He thinks that he has seen you.

Dites-leur de s'en aller.

Tell them to be gone.

2. Similarly **afin de, à moins de, après, avant de, de crainte de, de peur de, de façon à, de manière à, pour, sans, etc.** + the infinitive stand for **afin que, etc.** + the subjunctive, but only when the subject of both verbs is the same.

Il partit sans me voir.

He went without seeing me.

But: Il partit sans que je le visse.

He went without my seeing him.

284. Infinitive with Passive Force. A transitive infinitive has (seeming) passive force after verbs of perceiving

ter faire, laisser, and when à + an infinitive
ively (cf. § 241, 3):

la maison.	I saw this house being built.
un habit.	I am having a coat made for myself.
être.	You are to be pated.
se faire.	A mistake to be avoided.

NOTE. — This construction may be explained by supplying some such
ellipsis as the following: J'ai vu bâtir une maison *à* or *par* quelqu'un, I
have seen somebody building a house.

285. Infinitive for English -ing. The infinitive must be
used to translate many such forms (see § 287, 2, 3, 4).

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

286. Functions. The participial form in -ant serves as a
verbal adjective, as a present participle (without *en*), and
as a gerund (with *en*):

1. As a verbal adjective, it denotes quality or state, and
agrees like an adjective:

Elle paraît bien portante.	She seems well.
Les enfants doivent être obéissants.	Children must be obedient.
Les vivants, et les mourants.	The living and the dying.
Des paroles consolantes.	Comforting words.

Obs. The verbal adjective, attributively, regularly follows the noun,
as in the last example.

a. Some verbs have a special form for the verbal adjective:

ADJ.	PART.	ADJ.	PART.
différent. <i>different</i>	différant	négligent. <i>careless</i>	négligeant
convaincant. <i>convincing</i>	convainquant	puissant. <i>powerful</i>	puissant
fatigant. <i>fatiguing</i>	fatigant	savant. <i>learned</i>	sachant

2. As a present participle, it is used, in general, like the
English present participle, to denote simultaneous action.
MARCHE" "MARCHING" etc. and is variable

Pleurant, elle continua le récit.	Weeping she continued the story.
Je le trouvais marchant comme un fou.	I found him marching like mad.
Elle ne sortit pas, étant malade.	She did not go out, being ill.

Ayant parlé ainsi, il sortit.
Il n'entrera pas, moi vivant.

Having thus spoken, he went out.
 He shall not enter while I live.

NOTES. — 1. It is often difficult to determine whether the form in *-ant* is participle (invariable) or adjective (variable). As a participle, the action (generally transitory) is prominent, but as an adjective, quality or else continued action (state) is denoted. It is nearly always a participle when it has a complement or a construction peculiar to the verb, such as object, negative, adverb following. *Une femme mourante, A dying woman; Des gens mourant de faim, People dying of hunger; Les ennemis se retirèrent, brûlant les villes partout, The enemy retired, burning the towns everywhere, Une femme ne craignant rien, A woman fearing nothing, Des dames parlant doucement, Ladies speaking softly; De soi-disant amis, So-called friends.*

2. In the last example, *soi-disant*, though adjective in force, remains invariable in view of the literal meaning, *calling themselves*.

3. *Ayant* and *étant* are also always invariable, except in *les ayants-droit* (-cause).

3. As a gerund, it denotes either simultaneous action or 'means by which,' and is invariable; *en* = *while, in, on, when, as, by, etc.*, or is untranslated:

En jouant, j'ai perdu ma montre.	While playing, I lost my watch.
En rentrant, j'ai trouvé la lettre.	On returning, I found the letter.
Vous perdrez, en agissant ainsi.	You will lose if you act thus.
En lisant on apprend à lire.	By reading one learns to read.

a. Both participle and gerund denote simultaneous action, but the use of *en*, strengthened sometimes by *tout*, usually emphasizes the continuity of the action:

(En) disant ceci, il prit la lyre.	(While) saying this, he took the harp.
Tout en pleurant, elle continua.	Still weeping, she went on.

b. The gerund usually refers to the subject:

Je l'ai vu en allant à la poste.	I saw him while going to the post.
But' L'appétit vient en mangeant.	One's appetite comes while eating.

c. *En* is sometimes omitted, especially after *aller*:

Généralement parlant.	Generally speaking
Il s'en va (en) grondant.	Off he goes grumbling.

d. The gerund denotes progressive action in a few expressions formed from *aller*:

Cela alla (en) diminuant.	That kept growing less and less.
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287. English Forms in *-ing*. These are variously translated into French; idiomatic differences are:

1. Periphrastic tense forms are avoided in French:

Il a joué toute la matinée. He has been playing all morning.

2. English gerunds are translated by an **-ant** form only when the preposition **en** may be used; otherwise by an infinitive, a noun, or a clause:

En lisant on apprend à lire.	By reading one learns to read.
But: Il parle de partir.	He speaks of going away.
Il fut pendu pour avoir volé.	He was hanged for having stolen.
Elle partit sans dire adieu.	She went without saying good-bye.
Voir c'est croire.	Seeing is believing.
J'aime la chasse (or à chasser).	I like hunting.
Je suis étonné qu'il soit venu.	I am surprised at his coming.

3. After verbs of perception (**entendre, sentir, voir, etc.**), the relative or infinitive construction is much commoner than the participle:

Je les vois venir (qui viennent or venant).	I see them coming.
Les voilà qui passent!	See them passing!
Il a vu sortir mes frères.	He saw my brothers going out.
Les avez-vous entendus frapper (qui frappaient)?	Did you hear them knocking?
Je la (or lui) vis frapper l'enfant.	I saw her striking the child.

4. Compound nouns with a first component in **-ing** are not literally translated:

Une machine à coudre. A sewing-machine.

5. It is often more elegant to avoid a French form in **-ant**, even when permissible:

Pendant mon voyage. While traveling.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE

288. General Use. The past participle is used, (1) without auxiliary, (2) with **être**, (3) with **avoir** (or **être** used as **avoir**).

289. Without Auxiliary. A past participle without any auxiliary has the force of an adjective (attributive, predica-

tive, appositive), and agrees, like an adjective, in gender and number with the word qualified.

Des fêtes données par le roi.	Festivities given by the king
Les battus; les morts.	The beaten; the dead.
Le passé n'est plus à nous.	The past is no longer ours.
Jean et Marie semblent fatigués.	John and Mary look tired.
Tenez les portes fermées.	Keep the doors closed.
Ils me regardèrent étonnés.	They looked at me astonished.

a. Certain past participles have prepositional force when preceding the substantive, and are invariable, but are variable when following:

Vu les difficultés.	In view of the difficulties.
Excepté eux; eux exceptés.	Except them; they excepted.

Such are. Approuvé, attendu, certifié, collationné, y compris, non compris, entendu, excepté, oui, payé, passé, supposé, vu, etc.

b. *Ci-inclus* = *enclosed* and *ci-joint* = *herewith*, are invariable when beginning a sentence, or when followed by a noun without article.

Ci-inclus la copie, etc.	Herewith the copy, etc.
Vous recevez ci-joint copie, etc.	You receive herewith a copy, etc.
But: J'envoie ci-jointe une (la) copie, etc.	I send herewith a (the) copy, etc.

290. Past Participle with *être*. A past participle with *être* agrees with the subject; for exceptions see § 244.

Ils sont (ont été) battus.	They are (have been) beaten.
Marie et Louise sont venues.	Mary and Louisa have come.
Ils sont sortis.	They have gone out.
Les dames étant arrivées.	The ladies having come.
Elle parla d'avoir été blessée.	She spoke of having been hurt.

a. Hence the past participle of an impersonal verb with *être* is invariable, agreeing strictly with the grammatical subject *il*:

Il était venu des soldats.	Soldiers had come.
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291. Past Participle with *avoir*. 1. A past participle with *avoir* agrees with a preceding direct object; otherwise it is invariable:

La pièce que j'ai écrite, l'avez-vous lue?	Have you read the play I wrote?
Quels livres a-t-il apportés?	What books did he bring?

But: J'ai écrit la lettre.
Elles ont lu et écrit.
Je lui ai donné la lettre.

I have written the letter.
They have read and written.
I have given her the letter.

2. Similarly, the past participle of a reflexive verb (conjugated with *être* for *avoir*) always agrees with the reflexive object, unless that object be indirect:

Ils *se* sont réjouis.
Elles *s'*étaient trompées.
Elle *s'*est blessée.
Elle *s'*est laissée tomber.
But: Ils *se* sont écrit.
Elle *s'*est blessé la main.
Ils *se* sont arrogé ce privilège.
Ils *se* sont plu à Paris.

They have rejoiced.
They were mistaken.
She wounded (or hurt) herself.
She has fallen (fell).
They wrote to each other.
She wounded her hand.
They assumed that privilege.
They enjoyed themselves in Paris.

a. Besides the indirect reflexive object, a direct object may be present, with which the following past participle agrees:

Les robes qu'elle *s'*est achetées. The dresses she bought herself.

292. Remarks. All cases of the agreement of the past participle depend upon the above general principles; special difficulties are:

1. The past participle of an impersonal verb is invariable:

La belle journée qu'il a fait!
La disette qu'il y a eu.

What a fine day it was!
The scarcity that there was.

2. A noun denoting distance, time, price, weight, etc., with such verbs as *marcher*, *courir*, *vivre*, *coûter*, *peser*, *valoir*, etc., is adverbial accusative (not direct object); hence no agreement:

Les dix milles que j'ai marché.
Les cent francs que cet ouvrage
m'a coûté.

The ten miles I walked.
The hundred francs that book cost
me.

a. Such verbs used transitively, or figuratively with transitive force, follow the general rule:

La malle que j'ai pesée.
Les dangers qu'il a courus.
La peur que cela a coûtée.

The trunk which I weighed.
The dangers he incurred.
The fear which that caused.

3. A past participle preceded by an expression of number or quantity, a collective, etc., is variable or invariable according to the sense (cf. § 231-234):

Que de maux il a soufferts !	What ills he endured !
C'est la moitié des meubles qu'on a saisis.	It is the half of the furniture that has been seized.
La moitié des meubles que j'ai vendus.	The half of the furniture which I sold.
Quelle joie, quel bonheur vous lui avez procuré !	What joy, what happiness you have procured him !

a. Partitive *en* is never a direct object; agreement, however, takes place with *combien*, *plus*, *moins*, preceding *en*, if the sense be plural:

Combien Dieu en a-t-il exaucés !	How many of them God has heard !
Plus on vous a donné de livres, plus vous en avez lus.	The more books you were given, the more of them you read.

4. When an infinitive (with or without a preposition) follows, the past participle is invariable when the preceding direct object is governed by the infinitive, and variable if governed by the past participle alone:

La lettre que j'ai voulu écrire.	The letter I wished to write.
La lettre que j'ai oublié d'écrire.	The letter I forgot to write.
Il nous a priés d'y aller.	He begged us to go.
On nous a dit de sortir.	They told us to go out.

a. *Entendu*, *vu*, *laissé*, agree when the infinitive has active force, but are invariable if it has passive force (§ 284):

La dame que j'ai entendue chanter.	The lady I heard sing(ing).
Les enfants que j'ai vu battre.	The children I saw beaten.

b. After *dû*, *pu*, *voulu*, *osé*, with auxiliary force, a governing infinitive is either expressed or implied; hence no agreement:

J'ai lu tous les livres que j'ai pu (lire).	I read all the books that I could (read).
But: Les livres que j'ai voulu.	The books I wished.

c. *Fait* + infinitive is invariable:

Les médecins qu'il a fait venir.	The doctors he sent for.
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d. The past participle of *avoir à* is variable or invariable:

Les lettres que j'ai eu (eues) à lire.	The letters I had to read.
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5. The relative pronoun *que* is sometimes direct object of a verb in a following *que* clause, either fully expressed or implied, and hence the past participle is invariable:

Des choses que j'ai cru qu'il ferait.	Things I thought he would do.
J'ai lu les livres qu'il a voulu (que je lusse).	I read the books which he wished (me to read).

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS

293. Transitives. 1. A transitive verb governs a direct object, as in English:

J'ai écrit la lettre (des lettres).	I wrote the letter (letters).
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2. A transitive verb can have only one direct object; other substantives related to it must stand as indirect object or as prepositional complement:

Pardonnez-lui ses péchés.	Pardon him his sins.
Je donne le dé à la fille.	I give the girl the thimble.
Je lui donne le dé avec plaisir.	I give her the thimble with pleasure.
Je conseille à mon fils de partir.	I advise my son to go.

a. By an extension of this principle, the verb *faire* = *make*, *cause* to, etc., + an infinitive, requires an indirect personal object when the infinitive has a direct object:

Je fais lire ce livre à mon fils.	I make (have) my son read this book.
Je lui fais lire ce livre.	I make him read this book.
But: Je fais lire mon fils.	I make my son read.
Je le fais lire.	I make him read.

b. *Laisser*, *voir*, *entendre*, *ouïr*, may have, and frequently do have, the same construction:

Laissez-le (-lui) lire le livre.	Let him read the book.
Je l' (lui) ai vu jouer ce rôle.	I saw him play that part.
But: Laissez lire l'enfant.	Let the child read.

294. Intransitives. An intransitive verb can have no direct object, but may, of course, have an indirect object or a prepositional complement:

Il parle à ce soldat.	He is speaking to that soldier.
Il lui parle de la guerre.	He speaks to him of the war.

a. A very few intransitives govern a direct object anomalously:

Il a vécu sa vie en héros.	He lived his life like a hero.
Il va tout droit son chemin.	He goes straight on his way.

NOTE. Many verbs serve either as transitives or intransitives: Il est descendu (intransitive), *He has gone down*; Il a descendu le tableau (transitive), *He has taken down the picture*.

295. Predicative Complement. Nouns are used predicatively after certain verbs, as follows:

1. In nominative relation:

Ils sont Anglais.	They are Englishmen.
Il est médecin.	He is a doctor.
Elle est morte jeune fille.	She died a young girl.

Such verbs are:

demeurer, <i>remain</i>	être censé, <i>be supposed</i>	passer, <i>pass</i>
devenir, <i>become</i>	mourir, <i>die</i>	rester, <i>remain</i>
entrer, <i>enter</i>	naître, <i>be born</i>	sembler, <i>seem</i>
être, <i>be</i>	paraître, <i>appear</i>	sortir, <i>go out, etc</i>

2. In accusative relation:

On le fit roi.	They made him king.
Je le crois honnête homme.	I think he is an honest man
Je le connais incapable de mentir.	I know he is incapable of falsehood

Such verbs are:

appeler, <i>call</i>	estimer, <i>esteem</i>	se montrer, <i>show oneself</i>
couronner, <i>crown</i>	faire, <i>make</i>	nommer, <i>name</i>
croire, <i>believe</i>	se faire, <i>become</i>	proclamer, <i>proclaim</i>
déclarer, <i>declare</i>	instituer, <i>institute</i>	savoir, <i>know, etc.</i>

296. Prepositional Complement. The use of *de* and *à* presents special difficulty; other prepositions have, in general, their usual literal force:

1. Some verbs with *de* have the force of an English transitive:

Il jouit d'une parfaite santé.	He enjoys perfect health.
Elle s'est trompée de porte.	She took the wrong door.
On se sert d'encre pour écrire.	Ink is used for writing.

Such verbs are:

abuser de, <i>misuse</i>	s'approcher de, <i>approach</i>	avoir peur de, <i>fear</i>
s'apercevoir de, <i>perceive</i>	avoir besoin de, <i>need</i>	avoir pitié de, <i>pity</i>

convenir de, *admit*
 se défier de, *mistrust*
 se démettre de, *resign*
 disconvenir de, *deny*
 douter de, *doubt*
 se douter de, *suspect*

gémir de, *bemoan*
 jouir de, *enjoy*
 manquer de, *lack*
 médire de, *slander*
 se méfier de, *mistrust*
 partir de, *leave*

se passer de, *do without*
 se servir de, *use*
 se souvenir de, *recollect*
 se tromper de, *mistake*
 user de, *employ, use*
 etc.

2. Similarly, some verbs with *à* have the force of an English transitive:

Il obéit à son père.

He obeys his father.

Elle ressemble à sa mère.

She resembles her mother.

Such verbs are:

aller à, *fit, suit*
 arriver à, *reach*
 attenter à, *attempt (the life)*
 compatir à, *pity*
 convenir à, *suit*
 déplaire à, *displease*
 désobéir à, *disobey*
 se fier à, *trust*
 importer à, *concern*

' nuire à, *harm*
 obéir à, *obey*
 obvier à, *obviate*
 ordonner à, *order*
 pardonner à, *pardon*
 parvenir à, *attain*
 permettre à, *permit*
 persuader à, *persuade*
 plaire à, *please*

promettre à, *promise*
 remédier à, *remedy*
 renoncer à, *renounce*
 répondre à, *answer*
 résister à, *resist*
 ressembler à, *resemble*
 succéder à, *succeed*
 survivre à, *survive*
 etc.

3. In some instances, on the contrary, a French transitive has the force of an English verb + a preposition.

Payez-lui les livres.

Pay him *for* the books.

Je regarde cet arbre-là.

I am looking *at* that tree.

Such verbs are:

accepter, *accept of*
 admettre, *admit of*
 approuver, *approve of*
 attendre, *wait for*
 chercher, *look for*

demander, *ask for*
 désirer, *wish for*
 écouter, *listen to*
 envoyer chercher, *send for*
 espérer, *hope for*

payer, *pay for*
 regarder, *look at*
 rencontrer, *meet with*
 souhaiter, *wish for*
 etc.

4. *De* and *à* frequently have, as compared with English, a special idiomatic force with certain verbs:

Cela dépend *de* vous.

That depends on you.

Pensez *à* votre devoir.

Think of your duty.

Such verbs are:

s'affliger de, *grieve at*
 approcher(s') de, *draw near to*

blâmer de, *blame for*
 complimenter de, *compliment on*

consoler de, *console for*
 déjeuner de, *breakfast on*
 dépendre de, *depend on*

se désoler de, <i>grieve over</i>	se nourrir de, <i>live on</i>	remercier de, <i>thank for</i>
dîner de, <i>dine on</i>	profiter de, <i>profit by</i>	rire de, <i>laugh at</i>
féliciter de, <i>congratulate on</i>	punir de, <i>punish for</i>	triompher de, <i>triumph over</i>
gémir de, <i>lament over</i>	récompenser de, <i>reward for</i>	vivre de, <i>live on</i>
louer de, <i>praise for</i>		etc.
se mêler de, <i>meddle with</i>	se réjouir de, <i>rejoice at</i>	

acheter qqch. à qqu., *buy something from (or for) some one*

arracher qqch. à qqu., *snatch from*

cacher qqch. à qqu., *hide from*

conférer qqch. à qqu., *confer on*

demander qqch. à qqu., *ask for (of)*

dérober qqch. à qqu., *steal from*

emprunter qqch. à qqu., *borrow from*

infliger qqch. à qqu., *inflict on*

inspirer qqch. à qqu., *inspire with*

mêler qqch. à qqch., *mingle with*

ôter qqch. à qqu., *take away from*

pardonner qqch. à qqu., *pardon for*

payer qqch. à qqu., *pay for*

penser à qqch. or à qqu., *think of*

prendre qqch. à qqu., *take from*

pourvoir à qqch., *provide for*

procurer qqch. à qqu., *procure for*

prodiguer qqch. à qqu., *lavish on*

reprocher qqch. à qqu., *reproach with*

souhaiter qqch. à qqu., *wish*

voler qqch. à qqu., *steal from*

5. Many verbs have a double construction with varying meaning:

Ils jouent *aux cartes*.

They are playing cards.

Elle joue *du piano*.

She is playing the piano.

Such verbs are:

abuser qqu., *deceive*

abuser de qqch., *misuse*

assister qqu., *help*

assister à qqch., *be present at, witness*

concourir à qqch., *contribute to*

concourir pour qqch., *compete for*

convenir à qqu., *suit*

convenir de qqch., *agree about*

croire qqu. or qqch., *believe*

croire à, en, *believe in*

demander qqu. or qqch., *ask after*

demander qqch. à qqu., *ask for (from, of)*

hériter de qqu., *be heir of*

hériter de qqch., *inherit*

jouer qqu., *deceive* [instrument

jouer d'un instrument, *play on an in-*

jouer à un jeu, *play (at) a game*

manquer qqu. or qqch., *miss*

manquer de, *lack, be nearly*

manquer à, *fail in*

penser à, *think of (about)*

penser de, *have opinion of*

prétendre qqch., *assert*

prétendre à, *aspire to*

servir, *serve (tr. and intr.)*

servir de, *serve as*

servir à, *be useful for*

se servir de, *make use of*

suppléer qqu., *take the place of*

suppléer à qqch., *complete*

toucher qqu. or qqch., *touch*

toucher de l'argent, *draw money*

toucher à, *meddle with, be near to*

toucher d'un instrument, *play an instrument (keyed)*

user qqch., *wear out*

user de, *make use of*

en user de, *deal, act*

veiller qqu., *watch over, nurse*

veiller à qqch., *attend to, watch over*

veiller sur qqu., *watch over, etc.*

297. Position. Objects and prepositional complements regularly follow the verb, the direct object (if any) being first; but if of unequal length, the longer is usually last. For position of personal pronouns, see the Pronoun.

298. Composite Complement. The various parts of a complement must be of the same grammatical value, *i.e.*, all nouns, all verbs, etc.:

Il apprend à lire et à chanter.	He learns to read and sing.
Il apprend la lecture et le chant.	He learns reading and singing.

299. Manifold Verb. Two or more verbs can govern the same complement only if alike in government:

Il aime et respecte son oncle.	He loves and respects his uncle.
Il aime son oncle et lui obéit.	He loves and obeys his uncle.

THE NOUN

GENDER OF NOUNS

300. General Rule. Nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. As an aid to memory, general rules for determining gender are given in the following sections.

301. Gender by Derivation. 1. Nouns derived from Latin masculines are regularly masculine:

Mur (L. *murum*); livre (L. *librum*); Wall; book; order; poet.
ordre (L. *ordinem*); poète (L. *poeta*).

a. Exceptions are not uncommon; Latin masculine abstracts in -or (accusative -orem) have become feminine, except masculine **honneur, déshonneur, labeur, amour**:

candeur, f. (L. <i>candorem</i>), <i>innocence</i>	erreur, f. (L. <i>errorem</i>), <i>error</i>
* couleur, f. (L. <i>colorem</i>), <i>color</i>	fureur, f. (L. <i>furorem</i>), <i>fury</i>
douleur, f. (L. <i>dolorem</i>), <i>pain</i>	etc.

* Masculine in such phrases as *couleur de feu, couleur de rose*, etc., *e.g.*, *ce ruban est d'un beau couleur de rose*.

2. Nouns derived from Latin feminines are regularly feminine:

Justice (L. *justitiam*); **charité** (L. *caritatem*); **main** (L. *manum*); **foi** (L. *fidem*).
Justice; charity; hand; faith.

3. Nouns derived from Latin neuters are regularly masculine:

Corps (L. *corpus*); **fer** (L. *ferrum*), **Body**; **or** (L. *aurum*); **pré** (L. *pratum*), **iron**; **siècle** (L. *sæculum*); **verbe** (L. *verbum*), **gold**; **meadow**; **cen-**
tury; **verb.**

a. More than a hundred neuter plurals in *-a* have become feminine singular in French, just as if derived from nouns in *-a* of the Latin first declension:

arme (L. <i>arma</i>), <i>arm</i>	feuille (L. <i>folia</i>), <i>leaf</i>	lèvre (L. <i>labra</i>), <i>lip</i>
date (L. <i>data</i>), <i>date</i>	graine (L. <i>grana</i>), <i>seed</i>	œuvre (L. <i>opera</i>), <i>work</i>
dette (L. <i>debita</i>), <i>debt</i>	huile (L. <i>olea</i>), <i>oil</i>	pomme (L. <i>poma</i>) <i>apple</i>
étude (L. <i>studia</i>), <i>study</i>	joie (L. <i>gaudia</i>), <i>joy</i>	<i>etc.</i>

302. Gender by Endings. 1. Masculine are most nouns ending as follows:

(1) In a vowel sound (not *-e* mute):

Un opéra (*côté, chapeau, cheveu*). **An opera** (*side, hat, hair*).
Un parti (*zéro, caillou, tissu*). **A party** (*zero, pebble, tissue*).

a. Feminine exceptions are:

guérilla , <i>guerilla</i>	moitié , <i>half</i>	bru , <i>daughter-in-law</i>
gutta-percha , <i>gutta-percha</i>	fourmi , <i>ant</i>	glu , <i>bird lime</i>
polka , <i>polka</i>	merci , <i>mercy</i>	tribu , <i>tribe</i>
razzia , <i>raid</i>	foi , <i>faith</i>	vertu , <i>virtue</i>
tombola , <i>charity lottery</i>	loi , <i>law</i>	eau , <i>water</i>
vérande , <i>veranda</i>	paroi , <i>wall</i>	peau , <i>skin</i>
city , <i>city</i>	virago , <i>virago</i>	<i>etc.</i>

Further, most abstracts in *-té*, *-tié*:

amitié , <i>friendship</i>	liberté , <i>liberty</i>	santé , <i>health</i>
charité , <i>charity</i>	pitié , <i>pity</i>	<i>etc.</i>

(2) In a consonant:

Le sac (*pied, joug, sol, nez, temps*). **The sack** (*foot, yoke, soil, nose, time*).

a. Feminine exceptions are:

clef, <i>key</i>	chair, <i>flesh</i>	vis, <i>screw</i>	croix, <i>cross</i>
nef, <i>ship, nave</i>	cour, <i>court</i>	dent, <i>tooth</i>	faux, <i>scythe</i>
soif, <i>thirst</i>	cuiller, <i>spoon</i>	dot, <i>dower</i>	noix, <i>walnut</i>
faim, <i>hunger</i>	mer, <i>sea</i>	forêt, <i>forest</i>	paix, <i>peace</i>
façon, <i>fashion</i>	tour, <i>tower</i>	gent, <i>tribe</i>	perdrix, <i>partridge</i>
fin, <i>end</i>	brebis, <i>sheep</i>	mort, <i>death</i>	poix, <i>pitch</i>
leçon, <i>lesson</i>	fois, <i>time</i>	nuit, <i>night</i>	toux, <i>cough</i>
main, <i>hand</i>	oasis, <i>oasis</i>	part, <i>part, share</i>	voix, <i>voice</i>
rançon, <i>ransom</i>	souris, <i>mouse</i>	chaux, <i>lime</i>	etc.

Further, nouns in -son, -ion and most abstracts in -eur (cf. § 301, a):

chanson, <i>song</i>	nation, <i>nation</i>	faveur, <i>favor</i>
maison, <i>house</i>	occasion, <i>occasion</i>	fureur, <i>fury</i>
raison, <i>reason</i>	possession, <i>possession</i>	peur, <i>fear</i>
trahison, <i>treason</i>	couleur, <i>color</i>	etc.

(3) In -acle, -age, -asme, -ège, -ème, -isme, -tère:

Le spectacle (voyage, sarcasme, collège, diadème, magnétisme, mystère).	The spectacle (journey, sarcasm, college, diadem, magnetism, mystery).
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a. The following feminines in -age should be noted:

cage, <i>cage</i>	nage, <i>swimming</i>	plage, <i>beach</i>
image, <i>image</i>	page, <i>page</i> (of a book)	rage, <i>rage</i>

2. Feminine are most nouns ending as follows:

(1) In -e preceded by a vowel or double consonant:

Une année (vie, vue, raie, soie, roue, pluie, famille, flamme, couronne, tristesse, botte).	A year (life, sight, streak, silk, wheel, rain, family, flame, crown, sadness, boot).
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(2) In -ace, -ade, -ance, -ence, -ense, -ière, -oire, -ude, -ure:

La préface (salade, constance, présence, défense, lumière, histoire, habitude, culture).	The preface (salad, constancy, presence, defence, light, his- tory, habit, culture).
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303. Gender by Meaning. 1. Names of male beings are usually masculine, and names of female beings feminine:

Un homme; une femme.	A man; a woman.
Un bœuf; une vache.	An ox; a cow.

a. Most nouns denoting professions, *e.g.*, *auteur*, *author*, *écrivain*, *writer*, *imprimeur*, *printer*, etc., and a few nouns lacking a feminine form, *e.g.*, *ange*, *angel*, *témoin*, *witness*, etc., remain masculine when applied to females:

Cette dame est un auteur distingué. That lady is a celebrated authoress.

Marie est un ange. Mary is an angel.

b. Some names of lower animals are masculine only, *e.g.*, *éléphant*, *elephant*, *hibou*, *owl*; others are feminine only, *e.g.*, *fourmi*, *ant*, *souris*, *mouse*; ambiguity may be avoided by adding *mâle* or *femelle*:

Un éléphant mâle (femelle). A bull (cow) elephant.

c. Some nouns are feminine only, whether applied to males or females:

<i>caution, surety</i>	<i>personne, person</i>	<i>vedette, scout</i>
<i>connaissance, acquaintance</i>	<i>pratique, customer</i>	<i>victime, victim</i>
<i>dupe, dupe</i>	<i>recrue, recruit</i>	<i>vigie, look-out man</i>
<i>ganache, blockhead</i>	<i>sentinelle, sentinel</i>	<i>etc.</i>

2. The following are masculine:

(1) Names of cardinal points and winds:

Le nord; le sud; le zéphyr. The north; the south; the zephyr.

a. Feminine exceptions are:

<i>bise, north wind</i>	<i>mousson, monsoon</i>	<i>tramontane, north wind</i>
<i>brise, breeze</i>		

(2) Names of seasons, months, days of the week:

Le printemps; octobre; lundi. Spring; October; Monday.

(3) Names of countries not ending in -e:

Le Canada; le Dauphiné; le Chili. Canada; Dauphiny; Chile.

(4) Most names of mountains not ending in -es, and most names of rivers:

<i>Le Hartz; le Jura.</i>	<i>The Hartz mts.; the Jura mts.</i>
<i>Les Apennins.</i>	<i>The Apennines.</i>
<i>Le Volga; le Rhône; le Rhin.</i>	<i>The Volga; the Rhone; the Rhine.</i>
<i>But fem.: Les Alpes (Pyrénées, Vosges, etc.).</i>	

a. The rivers of France in -e are nearly all feminine:

La Seine, la Loire, etc. The Seine, the Loire, etc.

(5) Names of trees and shrubs:

Le chêne; le bouleau; le pommier. The oak; the birch; the apple tree.

exceptions are.

<i>le vin</i>	<i>épave, storm</i>	<i>le vin</i>
<i>le vin</i>	<i>habile, dear/ older</i>	<i>viens, wild clematis</i>
	<i>rauco, bramble</i>	<i>etc.</i>

2. **Names of weights and measures of the metrical system:**

le gramme, litre, etc.. A meter (*gramme, liter, etc.*).

3. **Names of metals and chemicals:**

*(or, cuivre, argent, sul- Iron (gold, copper, silver, sul-
phate).*

a. **Some exceptions are:**

fonte, cast iron *le fer, about iron*

(8) **Words and phrases not nouns when used as nouns:**

Le beau; le blanc; le français. The beautiful; white; French.
Un a; un main; un oui-dire. An 'a', a 'but'; a rumor.
Le derrière de la tête. The back of the head.

a. **Adjectives referring to concrete objects have the gender of the noun understood:**

Une belle (sc. dame, femme, etc.). A beauty.
Une capitale (sc. ville, lettre). A capital.

b. **The names of the letters of the alphabet, as given in § 4, are all masculine, but f, h, l, m, n, r, s are often treated as feminine.**

Un a, un b; une (or un) f. An 'a', a 'b'; an 'f.'

3. **The following are feminine**

(1) **Names of countries in -e:**

La France (Asie, Normandie). France (Asia, Normandy)

a. **Some masculine exceptions are**

le Bengale, Bengal *le Mexique, Mexico* *le Maine, Maine (in Fr.)*

(2) **Most names of cities and towns, especially in -e, -es:**

Rome; Athènes; Tyr; Iion. Rome, Athens, Tyre, Iium.

a. **Masculine exceptions are**

le Paris, Paris *le Londres, London* *le Paris, Paris*
le Versailles, Versailles *le etc.*

b. **Some names of cities and towns are collective:**
Tout Rome le sait, The whole of Rome knows it. The use of *le* is to the gender, and may always be preceded by *la ville de* - the own (city) of.

(3) Names of holidays, fête de being understood:

La Saint-Martin; la mi-juin. Martinmas; mid-June.

a. Observe:

Noël, m. (la Noël, la fête de Noël). Christmas.

(4) Names of arts, sciences, trades:

La peinture (chimie, librairie). Painting (chemistry, book-trade).

a. Principal exception:

le dessin, drawing

304. Nouns of Double Gender. 1. Some nouns denoting persons, mostly in -e, and adjectives in -e, when so used, are either masculine or feminine:

Un (une) artiste; un (une) élève. An artist; a pupil.

Un (une) malade; un (une) rebelle. A patient; a rebel.

Such nouns are:

aide, assistant	* enfant, child	propriétaire, owner
camarade, comrade	esclave, slave	pupille, ward
compatriote, compatriot	locataire, tenant	etc.

* Regularly masculine in the plural. But: *belles enfants*, pretty little girls.

2. The meaning of some nouns varies with the gender:

Un critique; une critique. A critic, a criticism.

Le mode; la mode. The mode, mood (*gram.*); the fashion.

Other such nouns are:

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC	FEM.
aide	assistant	assistant, help	page	page	page(of a book)
aune	alder	ell	pendule	pendulum	clock
crêpe	crêpe	pancake	poêle	stove, pall	frying-pan
garde	guard (mil.), keeper	keeper, body of troops, watch, hilt	politique	politician	politics
guide	guide	rein	poste	position	post office
livre	book	pound	somme	sleep, nap	sum
manche	handle	sleeve	souris	smile	mouse
mémoire	memorandum	memory	statuaire	sculptor	sculpture
merci	thanks	mercy, pity	tour	turn, trick	tower
moule	mould	mussel	trompette	trumpeter	trumpet
mousse	cabin-boy	moss	vapeur	steamer	steam
office	service	lander	vase	vase	slime, mud
			voile	sail	sail

3. The following nouns are either masculine or feminine, with identical or closely related meaning:

a. **Après-midi** = *afternoon* and **automne** = *autumn* are usually masculine, sometimes feminine.

b. **Amour** (m.) = *love, loved object, passion, amour*; **amour** (f. s. poet.) = *passion, amour*; **amours** (f. pl.) = *passion, amours*.

c. **Automobile** (m. or f.), more commonly feminine.

d. **Délice** = *delight* and **orgue** = *organ (music)* are masculine in singular and feminine in plural.

e. **Hymne** (m.) = *hymn, song of praise*; **hymne** (f.) = *(church) hymn*. (Commonly *cantique* is used.)

f. **Couple** (m.) = *couple, pair* (joined by affection, sentiment, etc.); **couple** (f.) = *couple, two* (two like objects taken together):

Un couple d'amoureux.

A pair of lovers.

Une couple d'œufs.

Two (a couple of) eggs.

Note: **Une paire de gants, etc.**

A pair of gloves, etc.

g. **Pâque or pâques** (m. s.) = *Easter*; **pâques fleuries** (f. pl.) = *Palm Sunday* (so also in other phrases); **pâque** (f.) = *Passover*.

h. **Orge** (f.) = *barley* is masculine in **orge mondé** (*perlé*) = *pot-(pearl-) barley*.

i. **Foudre** (f.) = *thunderbolt* is sometimes masculine in poetry or elevated prose; **foudre** (m.) in **le foudre de Jupiter** = *Jove's thunderbolt* and in figurative expressions, e.g., **un grand foudre de guerre** = *a great warrior*.

j. **Œuvre** (f.) = *work, works*, is sometimes masculine in elevated style; **œuvre** (m. s.) = *works* (collectively of an engraver or musician); **le grand œuvre** = *the philosopher's stone*.

k. **Gens** (pl. m. or f.) = *people, persons, etc.* Attributive adjectives are feminine when preceding, and masculine when following **gens**, but predicatives, before or after, are masculine. *All* is translated by **toutes** only when attributive and separated from **gens** by an adjective variable for the feminine; otherwise by **tous**:

De bonnes gens.

Good people.

Les vieilles gens sont malheureux. Old people are unhappy.

Les petites gens et les grands.	The small people and the great.
Merci, bonnes gens, merci.	Thanks, good people, thanks.
Ces gens sont heureux.	Those people are happy.
Toutes les vieilles gens.	All (the) old people.
Tous les gens.	All the people.
But: Tous les habiles gens.	All the clever people.
Tous ces gens-ci.	All these people.
Tous sont de bonnes gens.	All are good people.
Les gens sont tous ici.	The people are all here.

NOTES. — 1. A pronoun to which *gens* is antecedent is masculine: *Les gens qui sont venus*, *The people who have come*. 2 *Gens* in expressions like *gens de robe* = *lawyers* and in *jeunes gens* = *young men* is always masculine.

305. Gender of Compound Nouns. 1. Compound nouns made up of a verb + a governed noun are regularly masculine.

Un cure-dents; un porte-plume.	A toothpick; a penholder.
Un tire-bouchon; un portefeuille.	A corkscrew; a portfolio.

a. Occasionally they are feminine:

Une perce-neige.	A snowdrop.
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2. The gender of other compounds is regularly that of the noun when only one noun is present, or of the principal noun in case there are two:

Une eau-forte.	An etching.
Une mappe-monde.	A map of the world.
La fête-dieu.	Corpus Christi day.

306. Formation of the Feminine. Most nouns denoting living beings distinguish the masculine and feminine as follows:

1. Some by a different word:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
bœuf, <i>ox</i>	vache	mari, <i>husband</i>	femme
bouc, <i>he-goat</i>	chèvre	oncle, <i>uncle</i>	tante
coq, <i>cock</i>	poule	parrain, <i>godfather</i>	marraine
frère, <i>brother</i>	sœur	porc, <i>pig</i>	truie
homme, <i>man</i>	femme	etc.	etc.

a. The feminine form is often obviously cognate:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
ambassadeur, <i>ambassador</i>	ambassadrice	gouverneur, <i>tutor</i>	gouvernante
canard, <i>drake</i>	cane	loup, <i>wolf</i>	louve
* chanteur, <i>singer</i>	cantatrice	mulet, <i>mule</i>	mule
cochon, <i>hog</i>	coche	*procureur, <i>proxy</i>	procuratrice
compagnon, <i>companion</i>	compagne	serviteur, <i>servant</i>	servante
dindon, <i>turkey cock</i>	dinde	vieillard, <i>old man</i>	vieille
empereur, <i>emperor</i>	impératrice	etc.	etc.

* Also in -euse, see § 337, 2 (2), a.

2. Some by adding -esse to the last consonant:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
abbé, <i>abbot</i>	abbesse	ogre, <i>ogre</i>	ogresse
âne, <i>ass</i>	ânesse	pair, <i>peer</i>	paressesse
chanoine, <i>canon</i>	chanoinesse	pauvre, <i>pauper</i>	pauvressesse
comte, <i>count</i>	comtesse	prêtre, <i>priest</i>	prêtressesse
diable, <i>devil</i>	diablessse	prince, <i>prince</i>	princessse
drôle, <i>rogue</i>	drôlessse	suisse, <i>Swiss</i>	suissessesse
druide, <i>druid</i>	druidesse	tigre, <i>tiger</i>	tigressse
hôte, <i>host</i>	hôtesse	traître, <i>traitor</i>	traïtressse
maître, <i>master</i>	maïtressse	etc.	etc.

a. So also the following, but with changes in the stem:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
dieu, <i>god</i>	déesse	défendeur, <i>defendant</i>	défenderesse
doge, <i>doge</i>	dogaresse	* demandeur, <i>plaintiff</i>	demanderesse
duc, <i>duke</i>	duchesse	docteur, <i>doctor</i>	doctoresse
larron, <i>thief</i>	larronnesse	enchanteur, <i>enchanter</i>	enchanteresse
nègre, <i>negro</i>	négresse	pêcheur, <i>sinner</i>	pêcheresse
prophète, <i>prophet</i>	prophétessse	* vendeur, <i>seller (law)</i>	venderesse
* chasseur, <i>hunter</i>	chasseresse	vengeur, <i>avenger</i>	vengeresse

* Also in -euse, see § 337, 2 (2), a.

3. A few nouns take -ine:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
tsar, <i>czar</i>	tsarine	Philippe, <i>Philip</i>	Philippine
héros, <i>hero</i>	héroïne	etc.	etc.

4. Most other nouns follow the analogy of adjectives of like termination, and will be noted under the Adjective.

NUMBER OF NOUNS

307. General Rule. The plural of a noun is regularly formed by adding **-s** to the singular:

Roi(s); reine(s); jardin(s). King(s); queen(s); garden(s)

308. Principal Exceptions. The following are the principal exceptions to the above rule:

1. Nouns in **-s**, **-x**, **-z** remain unchanged in the plural; so also invariable words when used as nouns:

Le bras; la voix; le nez.	The arm; the voice; the nose.
Les bras; les voix; les nez.	The arms; the voices; the noses.
Les oui et les non; les on dit.	The ayes and noes; the rumors.
Plusieurs peu font un beaucoup.	Many littles make a 'muckle.'

2. Nouns in **-au**, **-eu**, and seven in **-ou**, take **-x**:

Noyau(x); château(x); jeu(x),	Kernel(s); castle(s); game(s);
vœu(x).	vow(s).

The seven nouns in **-ou** are:

bijou(x), <i>jewel</i>	genou(x), <i>knee</i>	joujou(x), <i>toy</i>
caillou(x), <i>pebble</i>	hibou(x), <i>owl</i>	pou(x), <i>louse</i>
chou(x), <i>cabbage</i>		
But: clou(s), <i>nail</i> , sou(s), <i>half-penny</i> , etc.		

3. Most nouns in **-al** change **-al** to **-au**, and add **-x** as above:

Général; cheval; journal.	General; horse; newspaper.
Généraux; chevaux; journaux.	Generals, horses; newspapers.

a. But the following, and a few rarer ones in **-al**, are regular:

aval(s), <i>endorsement</i>	cal(s), <i>callosity</i>	chacal(s), <i>jackal</i>
bal(s), <i>ball (for dancing)</i>	carnaval(s), <i>carnival</i>	régat(s), <i>treat</i>

4. The following in **-ail** have the plural in **-aux**:

bail (-aux), <i>lease</i>	travail (-aux), <i>work</i>	vitrail (-aux), <i>stained</i>
corail (-aux), <i>coral</i>	vantail (-aux), <i>folding-door</i>	glass window
soupirail (-aux), <i>air-hole</i>	ventail (-aux), <i>ventail</i>	

But, détail(s), *detail*; éventail(s), *fan*, etc., are regular.

NOTE. — Bestiaux (pl), *cattle*, is often given as the plural of bétail, *cattle*; it is from an obsolete form bestiail, parallel to bétail.

5. Gent = *race, tribe*, has the plural gens = *people*, etc.

309. Double Plurals. The following have two plural forms, mostly with varying meaning:

aïeul (aïeux), <i>ancestor</i>	œil (yeux), <i>eye</i>
aïeul (aïeuls), <i>grandfather</i>	œil (œils-) in compounds, e.g.,
ail (aulx), <i>garlic</i>	œils-de-bœuf, <i>oval windows</i>
ail (ails), <i>garlic</i>	pal (paux), <i>pale, stake</i>
ciel (cieux), <i>sky, heaven, climate</i>	pal (pals), <i>pale, stake</i>
ciel (ciels), <i>bed-tester, sky (in painting), roof (of a quarry)</i>	travail (travaux), <i>work</i>
	travail (travails), <i>report (of a minister, etc.), brake (for horse-shoeing)</i>

Obs.; The -x plural regularly has the literal meaning of the word.

310. Foreign Nouns. Nouns of foreign origin take -s, usually only when fully naturalized, but usage varies greatly (see a dictionary):

a. Partial list of variable foreign nouns:

accessit(s), <i>honorable mention</i>	bill(s), <i>bill</i>	toast(s), <i>toast</i>
album(s), <i>album</i>	duo(s), <i>duo</i>	tramway(s), <i>street-railway</i>
alibi(s), <i>alibi</i>	jury(s), <i>jury</i>	vivat(s), <i>hurrah</i>
bifteck(s), <i>beefsteak</i>	opéra(s), <i>opera</i>	etc.
	pensum(s), <i>task</i>	

b. Partial list of invariable foreign nouns:

amen	in-folio	magnificat	requiem	veto
facsimile	in-octavo	nota bene	Te Deum	etc.
item	interim	post-scriptum	vade mecum	

c. A few Italian nouns retain their plural in i:

dilettante(-i), <i>dilettante</i>	soprano(-i), <i>soprano</i>	quintetto(-i), <i>quintette</i>
libretto(-i), <i>libretto</i>	lazzarone(-i), <i>beggar</i>	etc.

311. Compound Nouns. The only components which take a plural sign are nouns and adjectives. The following are special rules:

1. Compounds without hyphen are treated as one word, and follow the general rules:

Portemanteau(x); grand'mère(s). Valise(s); grandmother(s).

a. Exceptions are:

bon(s)homme(s), <i>goodman, etc.</i>	madame (mesdames), <i>madam, Mrs.</i>
gentil(s)homme(s), <i>nobleman</i>	mademoiselle (mesdemoiselles), <i>Miss</i>
monsieur (messieurs), <i>Mr., sir, etc.</i>	monseigneur (messeigneurs), <i>my lord</i>

2. When placed in juxtaposition and connected by a hyphen, nouns and adjectives are variable:

Chef(s)-lieu(x); chou(x)-fleur(s); County-town(s); cauliflower(s);
grand(s)-père(s). grandfather(s).

a. **Demi-** is invariable in compounds.

Des demi-heures.

Half hours.

b. Further exceptions are:

blanc-seing(s), signature in blank
cheval-léger(s), light-horseman

terre-plein(s), platform
 etc.

3. Of two nouns joined by preposition and hyphens, the first only is variable:

Arc(s)-en-ciel; chef(s)-d'œuvre. Rainbow; masterpiece.

a. The preposition **de** is sometimes understood:

bain(s)-marie, water bath, double boiler **timbre(s)-poste,** postage-stamp
hôtel(s)-dieu, hospital etc.

b. The following are invariable, since the idea conveyed by their plural does not properly belong to the first component simply:

coq-à-l'âne, cock-and-bull story
pied-à-terre, temporary lodging

pot-au-feu, beef and soup
tête-à-tête, private interview

4. A noun with preceding invariable component is usually variable:

Anglo-Saxon(s); avant-garde(s) Anglo-Saxon; vanguard
tire-bouchon(s); vice-roi(s) corkscrew; viceroy
bouche-trou(s) stop-gap

a. But the final noun remains invariable when the plural idea does not properly belong to it:

abat-jour, lamp shade **gagne-pain,** means of living **réveille-matin,** alarm
coupe-gorge, cut-throat place **perce-neige,** snowdrop clock
crève-cœur, heartbreak **prie-dieu,** praying-stool **serre-tête,** headband
contre-poison, antidote **boute-en-train,** jolly fellow etc.

b. On the other hand, a final noun of clearly plural sense retains -s in the singular:

un (des) casse-noisettes, nutcracker **un (des) porte-clefs,** turnkey
un (des) cure-dents, toothpick etc.

5. Invariable words, such as verb, adverb, preposition, etc., are invariable in compounds:

Des on dit; des passe-partout. Rumors; master-keys.

a. Garde- is usually variable in compounds denoting persons, and invariable in those denoting things:

Des gardes-malades.

Sick-nurses.

But: Des garde-robes.

Wardrobes.

312. Plural of Proper Nouns. 1. Names of persons or families are usually invariable in the plural:

Les deux Racine.

The two Racines.

Les Corneille et les Racine de la scène.

The Corneilles and Racines of the stage (*i.e.*, Corneille, Racine, and others like them).

Les Duval sont arrivés.

(The) Duvals have come.

a. A few Latin names, originally plural in form, and certain well-known historical names of families and dynasties, take -s:

Les Bourbons

Les Gracques

Les Pharaons

Les Tudors

Les Césars

Les Guises

Les Scipions

etc.

Les Condés

Les Horaces

Les Stuarts

b. Names of persons used as common nouns to denote 'persons like' or 'works by' those named are often variable, but usage is not fixed:

Les Corneilles sont rares.

Corneilles are rare.

J'ai vu deux Raphaëls.

I saw two Raphaels.

But: Les Hamlet; les La Fontaine; les Goethe; les Washington, etc.

2. Names of places take -s when the idea is plural:

Les Indes; les Vosges.

The Indies; the Vosges.

Les deux Romes.

The two Romes (*i.e.*, the ancient and modern).

CASE RELATION AND AGREEMENT OF NOUNS

313. Case Relations. The noun in French does not vary in form to denote case; it is used as follows:

1. With verbs, as subject, object, predicate:

Le père aime son fils.

The father loves his son.

Jean est devenu soldat.

John has become a soldier.

2. In appositions, and with adjectival force:

Henri IV, roi de France.
Un roi enfant.

Henry IV, King of France.
A child king.

3. After prepositions:

J'ai parlé à son père.

I have spoken to his father.

4. Absolutely, generally with adverbial force:

Le dîner fini, il partit.
Il était là, le chapeau à la main.

The dinner ended, he set out.
He was there, (with) his hat in his hand.

Je suis venu samedi.
Il est resté trois heures.
J'ai marché dix milles.
Nous l'avons acheté dix francs.

I came on Saturday.
He stayed three hours.
I walked ten miles.
We bought it for ten francs.

5. Vocatively:

Bonjour, mes amis.

Good morning, my friends.

314. Agreement. A predicate noun, or a noun used adjectivally, usually agrees like an adjective with the word referred to (see Agreement of the Adjective):

Ils (elles) sont Allemand(e)s.
La reine mère.

They are Germans.
The queen mother.

THE ARTICLE

315. The Indefinite Article

MASC.
un, a (an)

FEM.
une, a (an)

316. The Definite Article

SING.
MASC. le (l')
FEM. la (l') } the

PL.
MASC. or FEM. les, the

Obs.: For the forms in parenthesis, see § 19, 1.

317. Contractions. The prepositions **de** and **à + le** and **les**, are always contracted as follows:

de + le = **du**

à + le = **au**

de + les = **des**

à + les = **aux**

NOTES. — 1. No contraction takes place with **la**, **l'**. 2. Formerly **en + les** was contracted to **ès**, a form still used in academical titles, *e.g.*, **Bachelier ès lettres**, *Bachelor of Arts*.

318. Agreement and Repetition. The article agrees in gender and number with its noun, and is regularly repeated (as also **de**, **à**) before each noun or adjective denoting a distinctive object:

Une maison et un jardin.	A house and garden.
Le flux et le reflux.	High and low tide.
Au bon et au mauvais côté.	On the good and bad side.
Les bons et les mauvais.	The good and the bad.
Des hommes ou des femmes.	Men or women.
But: Le bon et pieux prêtre.	The kind and pious priest.
Le delta ou basse Égypte.	The Delta or Lower Egypt.

a. The definite article is not repeated when a single adjective precedes nouns joined by **et**:

Les principales villes et provinces de la France.	The principal towns and provinces of France.
--	--

b. Singular adjectives in apposition to a plural noun omit the article:

Les langues française et anglaise.	The French and English languages.
Or: La langue française et la langue anglaise.	
La langue française et l'anglaise.	

c. A few expressions of collective force, like the following, are permissible, but are either not obligatory or are confined to set expressions:

Les père et mère.	The parents.
Les lundi et mardi.	(On) Mondays and Tuesdays.
Les trois et quatre avril.	The third and fourth of April.
Les officiers et soldats.	The officers and soldiers.
École des ponts et chaussées.	School of bridges and roads.

d. For the repetition of **le**, **la**, **les** with the superlative, see Comparison of Adjectives.

USE OF THE ARTICLE WITH NOUNS

319. Use in General. French and English agree to a considerable extent in the use of the article; differences are noted below.

320. The Indefinite Article. 1. Its use corresponds in general with that of English *a, an*; its plural is the partitive *des* (§ 323):

Un homme; une femme; des gens. A man; a woman; people.

2. Contrary to English usage, the indefinite article also commonly stands before an abstract noun used partitively with an adjective or an adjectival adjunct:

<i>Il montra un soin extrême.</i>	He showed extreme care.
<i>Il a une patience à toute épreuve.</i>	He has patience equal to anything.
<i>Elle jouit d'une bonne santé.</i>	She enjoys good health.
<i>C'est une triste nouvelle.</i>	It is sad news.

a. The adjective or complementary clause depending on such a noun may be understood:

<i>Voilà une patience!</i>	There is patience for you!
<i>J'étais d'une humeur...</i>	I was in a temper...
<i>Un garçon d'une raison...</i>	A young fellow of (splendid) intellect!

NOTE. - For several cases in which the English indefinite article is replaced by the French definite article, or *vice versa*, or is omitted, see below.

321. The General Noun. A noun used in a general sense, i.e., 'in general,' 'all,' 'every,' etc., being implied with it, regularly has the definite article in French, though not usually in English:

<i>La vie est courte.</i>	Life is short.
<i>Le fer et le cuivre sont utiles.</i>	Iron and copper are useful.
<i>J'étudie la musique.</i>	I am studying music.
<i>Les Français aiment la gloire.</i>	The French love glory.
<i>Le cheval est l'ami de l'homme.</i>	The horse is the friend of man.
<i>Le noir vous sied bien.</i>	Black becomes you.
<i>J'aime les pommes et les poires.</i>	I like apples and pears.
<i>Le beau et l'utile.</i>	The beautiful and the useful.
<i>Le boire et le manger.</i>	Eating and drinking.

a. So also, names of languages, except after *en*; but not, however, after *parler*:

<i>Sait-il le français ?</i>	Does he know French ?
<i>Il parle bien (le) français.</i>	He speaks French well.
<i>But: Dites cela en français.</i>	Say that in French.
<i>Parlez-vous français ?</i>	Do you speak French ?

322. The Partitive Noun. A noun implying 'an undetermined quantity or number of' is said to be used partitively or in a partitive sense.

323. Partitive with Article. The partitive sense, expressed in English by the noun simply, or else the noun preceded by 'some' or 'any,' is regularly expressed in French by the noun preceded by *de* + the definite article:

<i>Du pain trempé dans du vin.</i>	(Some) bread dipped in wine.
<i>A-t-il des amis ?</i>	Has he (any) friends ?
<i>Des enfants poussaient des cris désespérés.</i>	Some children were uttering terrible cries.
<i>Il est des gens qui le croient.</i>	There are people who believe it.
<i>C'est du Carlyle pur.</i>	That is pure Carlyleism.

NOTE — This use of *de* + the definite article, or even of *de* alone (see next section), is often called the 'partitive article'; it is entirely identical in form with *de* + the article in other senses, e.g., *Je vends du blé, I sell wheat; Quel est le prix du blé? What is the price of the wheat?*

324. Omission of Article. The partitive sense is expressed by *de* alone + the noun as follows:

1. When an adjective precedes the noun; so also, when a noun is understood after an adjective:

<i>Avez-vous de bon papier ?</i>	Have you any good paper ?
<i>Donnez-moi de ces plumes-là.</i>	Give me some of those pens.
<i>J'ai de vos livres.</i>	I have some of your books.
<i>De bon vin et de mauvais (sc. vin).</i>	Good wine and bad.
<i>De gros livres et de petits (sc. livres).</i>	Big books and little ones.
<i>But: Des soldats français.</i>	French soldiers.
<i>J'ai du pain blanc.</i>	I have white bread.

a. The article is not omitted when the noun has a distinctive adjunct:
Du bon papier qu'il a acheté. Some of the good paper he bought.

b. The article is not omitted when adjective and noun are indivisible in sense, i.e., when forming a real or a virtual compound:

Des grands-pères; des petits-fils.	Grandfathers; grandsons.
Des petits pois; du bon sens.	Green peas; common sense.
Des jeunes gens; de la bonne foi.	Young men; honesty.

c. Familiarly, the article is often used contrary to the rule:
Du bon vin; du vrai bonheur. Good wine; true happiness.

2. After a general negation, implying non-existence of the object in question:

Il n'a pas de montre.	He has no (not any) watch.
Je n'ai point de livres.	I have no (not any) books.
Sans avoir d'argent.	Without having (any) money.
Il ne fit pas de remarques.	He made no remarks.
Pas d'argent et pas d'amis.	No money and no friends.

3. But the article is not omitted, the negation being no longer general:

a. When the noun has a distinctive adjunct:

Je n'ai plus <i>du</i> vin de cette année.	I have no more of this year's wine.
Je n'ai pas <i>de</i> l'argent pour le gaspiller.	I have no money to waste (= I have money, but not to waste).

b. In contrasts:

Pas <i>du</i> lait, mais <i>du</i> thé.	Not milk, but tea.
---	--------------------

c. In negative interrogation implying affirmative answer:

N'avez-vous pas <i>des</i> amis, <i>de</i> la santé, <i>de</i> l'influence?	Have you not friends, health, influence?
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325. Omission of the Partitive Sign. The partitive sense is expressed by the noun simply, when the preposition *de* forms an essential part of the governing expression, thus:

1. In expressions of quantity or number.

Une livre de thé (noix).	A pound of tea (nuts).
Un morceau de papier.	A piece of paper.
Une foule de gens.	A crowd of people.
Peu de temps; beaucoup d'amis.	Little time; many friends.
Assez de livres.	Enough books (or books enough).

Trop de peine.

Too much trouble.

Que de gens assemblés !

What a number of people assembled !

a. Analogous to the above are expressions like the following:

Trois jours de marche.

Three days' march.

Cent soldats de tués.

A hundred soldiers killed.

Quelque chose (rien) de bon.

Something (nothing) good.

b. Bien = beaucoup regularly has *de* + the definite article:

Bien de l'argent; bien du monde.

Much money; many people.

Bien des gens le croient.

Many people think so.

But: Bien d'autres.

Many others.

NOTE. — Bien in other senses does not take *de*: *J'ai bien faim, I am very hungry.*c. La plupart = most, the greater part, etc., has *de* + the def. art.:

La plupart des hommes.

Most men.

La plupart du temps.

Most of the time.

d. Expressions of quantity or number with a distinctive adjunct have *de* + the definite article; so also, *beaucoup*, *peu*, etc., absolutely:

Une livre du thé de ce marchand.

A pound of this tradesman's tea.

Beaucoup des gens de ce pays.

Many of the men of that country.

2. After a verb requiring *de* before its complement, and in phrases, adjectival or adverbial, formed from *de* + a noun:

Il vit de pain (not de du pain).

He lives on bread.

Il manquait d'argent.

He lacked money.

J'ai besoin d'argent.

I need money.

Il se passe de vin.

He does without wine.

Un vase rempli d'eau.

A vessel filled with water

Il était couvert de plaies.

He was covered with wounds (sores).

Une robe de soie.

A silk dress.

Un homme de génie.

A man of genius.

Une bourse pleine d'or.

A purse full of gold.

326. General and Partitive Sense. The general sense of a noun (§ 321) is to be carefully distinguished from the partitive sense (§ 322):

Les oiseaux ont des ailes.

Birds have wings.

Les hommes sont des animaux.

Men are animals.

327. Article with Titles. A title of dignity or profession, preceding a proper name, regularly takes the definite article, except in direct address:

<i>La reine Victoria fut aimée.</i>	Queen Victoria was beloved.
<i>Le docteur Ribot est arrivé.</i>	Doctor Ribot has come.
<i>Qu'est-ce que le père Daru dit?</i>	What does Father Daru say?
<i>But: Bonjour, docteur Ribot.</i>	Good morning, Doctor Ribot.

a. So also, when such title is preceded by a title of courtesy (*monsieur, madame, etc.*), whether in speaking to or in speaking of the person:

<i>Bonjour, monsieur le docteur.</i>	Good morning, doctor.
<i>Monsieur le président l'a dit.</i>	The president said so.

b. A preceding attributive adjective may have the force of a title:
La petite Claire; le gros Robert. Little Clara; big Robert.

328. Article for Possessive. The definite article is commonly used with the force of a possessive adjective, when no ambiguity arises from its use:

<i>Donnez-moi la main.</i>	Give me your hand.
<i>Il a perdu la vie.</i>	He has lost his life.
<i>Il avait le chapeau sur la tête.</i>	He had his hat on his head.

a. The use of an indirect pronoun object + the definite article often avoids ambiguity:

<i>Le courage lui manqua.</i>	His courage failed (him).
<i>Elle lui a arraché les yeux.</i>	She tore out his eyes.
<i>Il s'est fait mal à la tête.</i>	He hurt his head.

b. Possessive force appears also in *avoir mal* (*froid, chaud, etc.*) + the definite article followed by a noun denoting part of the person; similarly, in phrases of personal description made up of *avoir* + the definite article + a noun + an adjective.

<i>J'ai mal à la tête.</i>	I have a headache (my head aches).
<i>Il a mal aux yeux.</i>	He has sore eyes (his eyes, etc.).
<i>Il a froid aux pieds.</i>	He has cold feet (his feet, etc.).
<i>Il a la tête grosse (or une grosse tête).</i>	He has a large head.
<i>Il a les bras longs (or de longs bras).</i>	He has long arms.
<i>Le chêne a l'écorce rude.</i>	The oak has (a) rough bark.

329. Article Distributively. 1. The definite article with distributive force replaces English *a* of weight, measure, number, when indicating price:

<i>Deux francs la livre (le mètre).</i>	Two francs a pound (a meter).
<i>Des œufs (à) dix sous la douzaine.</i>	Eggs at ten cents a dozen.
<i>Des poires (à) un sou la pièce.</i>	Pears at a cent apiece.

a. Otherwise *par* is generally used with price:

<i>Cinq francs par jour.</i>	Five francs a (per) day.
<i>Cent francs par tête.</i>	A hundred francs a (per) head.
<i>Trois francs par leçon.</i>	Three francs a (per) lesson.

2. The definite article is also used distributively with names of days:

<i>Il vient le dimanche.</i>	He comes (on) Sundays.
<i>Le bateau part tous les lundis.</i>	The boat goes every Monday.

330. Omission of the Article. The article, whether definite, indefinite, or partitive, is frequently omitted. This takes place:

1. In a large number of expressions made up of a verb + a noun:

<i>J'ai sommeil; il a honte.</i>	I am sleepy; he is ashamed.
<i>Je vous demande pardon.</i>	I beg your pardon.

Further examples are:

<i>avoir besoin, need</i>	<i>donner avis, notify</i>	<i>faire place, make room</i>
<i>avoir faim, be hungry</i>	<i>donner ordre, give orders</i>	<i>prendre congé, take leave</i>
<i>avoir bonne mine, look well</i>	<i>faire attention, pay at-</i>	<i>prendre garde, take care</i>
<i>avoir peur, be afraid</i>	<i>tention</i>	<i>rendre visite, pay a visit</i>
<i>avoir tort, be (in the) wrong</i>	<i>faire cadeau, make a</i>	<i>trouver moyen, find</i>
<i>courir risque, run the risk</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>means</i>
<i>demandeur conseil, ask ad-</i>	<i>faire faillite, fail (in</i>	<i>etc., etc.</i>
<i>vice</i>	<i>business)</i>	

2. In many adjectival and adverbial phrases made up of a preposition + a noun

<i>D'après nature; devant témoins.</i>	After nature; before witnesses.
<i>Sans cause; à travers champs.</i>	Without cause, across the fields.

Further examples are

à bord, <i>on board</i>	chien de berger, <i>par chemin de fer, by rail-</i>
à cheval, <i>on horseback</i>	<i>shepherd's dog way</i>
à dessein, <i>intentionally</i>	homme de cœur, <i>par exemple, for example</i>
à genoux, <i>on one's knees</i>	<i>man of feeling</i> par expérience, <i>by experience</i>
à pied, <i>on foot</i>	homme de génie, <i>par terre, by land</i>
pot à fleurs, <i>flowerpot</i>	<i>man of genius</i> sans crainte, <i>without fear</i>
moulin à vent, <i>windmill</i>	en bateau, <i>in a boat</i> sans raison, <i>without reason</i>
après dîner, <i>after dinner</i>	en été, <i>in summer</i> sous condition, <i>on condition</i>
avec intérêt, <i>with interest</i>	en voiture, <i>in a car-</i> sous presse, <i>in the press</i>
avec plaisir, <i>with pleasure</i>	<i>riage</i> sur papier, <i>on paper</i>
sortir de table, <i>leave the table</i>	par an, <i>by the year</i> etc., etc.

3. Before a predicate noun which qualifies in a general way the personal subject, or object, of certain verbs (cf. § 295):

Ils sont Russes.	They are Russians.
Elle est modiste.	She is a milliner.
Nous sommes médecins.	We are doctors.
Il paraît honnête homme.	He seems an honest man.
Son frère se fit soldat.	His brother became a soldier.
On l'a ordonné prêtre.	He was ordained a priest.
Soyons amis.	Let us be friends.

NOTE. — Nouns so used are commonly those of nationality, profession, title, etc., and their function is adjectival. Whenever a predicate noun denotes an individual or a species, it must have the article: *La rose est une fleur, The rose is a flower; Les rois sont des hommes, Kings are men.*

a. The article is not omitted when the predicate noun has a distinctive adjunct:

Son frère est <i>un</i> artiste de mérite.	His brother is an artist of merit.
Ils sont devenus <i>des</i> généraux distingués.	They became distinguished generals.

b. Observe the predicative force of a noun after *traiter + de*, *qualifier + de*:

Il m'a traité de sot.	He called me a fool.
Je qualifie cela de fraude.	I call that fraud.

c. After *c'est*, *ce sont*, the noun is logical subject, not predicate, and hence the article or some other determinative word must be used with it:

C'est <i>une</i> Allemande.	She is (a) German.
Ce sont <i>les</i> (mes) gants.	Those are the (my) gloves.

4. Before such an appositive noun as serves merely the purpose of a parenthetical explanation:

L'Avare, comédie de Molière.

L'Avare, a comedy by Molière.

Paris, fils de Priam, ravit Hélène,
femme de Ménélas.

Paris, the son of Priam, carried off
Helen, (the) wife of Menelaus.

a. Thus is explained the omission of the article in numerical titles:
Jacques premier (deux). James the First (the Second).

b. An apposition which distinguishes, contrasts, compares, regularly has the article, as in English:

Pierre le Grand.

Peter the Great.

Racine le fils et non Racine le
père.

Racine the son and not Racine the
father

Montréal, la plus grande ville du
Canada.

Montreal, the largest city in
Canada.

M. Cook, un ami de mon père.

Mr. Cook, a friend of my father.

c. Colloquially, the article is often omitted in contrasts:
Dumas père et *Dumas fils*. Dumas the elder and Dumas the younger.

NOTE. — Pseudo-apposition (really ellipsis of *de* or of a *de* clause) is found in many cases like *L'église* (*sc. de*) *Saint-Pierre*, *St. Peter's Church*, *des meubles* (*sc. du temps de*) *Louis XV*, *Louis XV furniture*; *La rue* (*sc de*) *Mirabeau*, *Mirabeau Street*.

5. In condensed sentences, such as titles of books, enumerations, addresses, advertisements, proverbs, antithetical expressions, etc., and usually after *ni . . . ni*, *sans . . . ni*, *soit . . . soit*, *tant . . . que*, *jamais*:

Causes de la perte de Rome.

Causes of the fall of Rome.

Portrait de Napoléon III.

(A) portrait of Napoleon III.

Soldats, officiers, citoyens, tous
accoururent.

Soldiers, officers, citizens, all has-
tened up.

Beauté, talent, esprit, tout s'use
à la longue.

Beauty, talent, wit, everything
wears out in the long run.

Il loge rue Richelieu.

He lives in Richelieu street.

Maison à vendre.

(A) house for sale.

Chapeaux pour hommes.

Men's hats.

Corps et âme; nuit et jour.

Body and soul; night and day.

Soit peur, soit prudence, il évita
le combat.

Whether from fear or prudence, he
avoided the combat.

Il n'a ni père ni mère.
 Sans amis ni argent.
 Tant hommes que femmes.
 Jamais père n'a tant aimé.

He has neither father nor mother.
 Without friends or money.
 As well men as women.
 Never did a father love so much.

331. Unclassified Examples. The following examples show idiomatic distinctions in the use of the article which, from the point of view of English, cannot conveniently be brought under general rules:

Vous êtes le bienvenu.
Demander (faire) l'aumône.
Avoir le temps.
Aller à l'école (l'église).
Commander le respect.
Le feu s'est déclaré.
Faire la guerre.
Jeter (lever) l'ancre.
Garder le silence.
Mettre le feu à.
Sur (vers) les trois heures.
Au revoir!
L'année dernière (prochaine).
La semaine (l'année) passée.
Le vendredi saint.
Le mercredi des cendres.
Le printemps, l'été, etc.
Au printemps, en été, etc.
La (sc. fête de) Saint-Michel.
La (sc. fête de) mi-juin.
La moitié de l'année.
Les deux tiers du temps.
Tous (les) deux; tous (les) trois.
Tous les mois.
Le ministre de la guerre.
Le meilleur des amis.
Il cria à l'assassin.
Je l'ai dit au hasard.
Prendre le deuil de quelqu'un.
Sentir la fumée.
Je vous souhaite la bonne année.
Il n'a pas le sou.

You are welcome.
 Ask (give) alms.
 To have time.
 To go to school (church).
 To command respect.
 Fire broke out.
 To make war.
 To cast (weigh) anchor.
 To keep silence.
 To set fire to.
 Towards three o'clock.
 Good-bye!
 Last (next) year.
 Last week (year).
 Good Friday.
 Ash Wednesday.
 Spring, summer, etc.
 In spring, in summer, etc.
 Michaelmas.
 Mid-June.
 (The) half (of) the year.
 Two-thirds of the time.
 Both; all three.
 Every month.
 The minister of war.
 The best of friends.
 He cried murder.
 I said it at random.
 To go into mourning for somebody.
 To smell of smoke.
 I wish you a happy new year.
 He is wretchedly poor.

Il est plus grand que vous de la tête.	He is taller than you by a head.
Un homme à la barbe noire.	A man with a black beard.
La belle question !	What a (fine) question !
À la (sc. mode) française.	In the French style.
S'en aller à l'anglaise.	To take French leave.
À la (sc. mode de) Henri IV.	In the style of Henry IV.
Cent (mille) ans.	A hundred (a thousand) years.
Les amis, où allez-vous ?	(My) friends, where are you going ?

THE ARTICLE WITH PROPER NOUNS

332. Names of Persons. 1. As in English, names of persons usually take no article:

Corneille; George Fox. **Corneille; George Fox.**

a. The definite article is a constituent part of some surnames:

Les romans de Lesage. **The novels of Lesage.**
Les fables de La Fontaine. **The fables of La Fontaine.**

2. The definite article is used according to Italian analogy in the French form of a few famous Italian surnames; so also sometimes in a very few names which are not Italian:

Le Corrège; le poème du Tasse. **Correggio, the poem of Tasso.**
Le Poussin; le Camoëns. **Poussin; Camoëns.**

3. The article is used when the name has a distinctive adjunct, when it is plural, or when used as a common noun:

Le Christ. **Christ (= the 'Anointed').**
Le Satan de Milton; le grand Condé. **Milton's Satan; the Great Condé.**
Les Corneille et les Racine. **A Corneille, a Racine (= Corneille, Racine and others like them).**
C'est un Alexandre. **He is an Alexander.**
C'est du Cicéron tout pur. **It is pure Ciceronian.**
J'ai lu le Télémaque. **I have read *Télémaque*.**

4. Familiarly, often in a depreciatory sense, the definite article is not uncommon, especially with names of females:

Sans attendre la Barbette. **Without waiting for Barbara.**
Le Duval me l'a dit. **Duval told me so.**

333. Names of Countries. 1. Names of continents, countries, provinces, large European islands, take the definite article, especially when standing as subject or object of a verb:

<i>L'Asie</i> est un grand continent.	Asia is a large continent.
Nous aimons <i>la France</i> .	We love France.
<i>La Normandie</i> produit des céréales.	Normandy produces cereals.
<i>La Corse</i> est une île française.	Corsica is a French island.

But non-European islands often do not take the article:

<i>Madagascar</i> est une grande île.	Madagascar is a large island.
<i>Cabot</i> découvrit <i>Terre-Neuve</i> .	Cabot discovered Newfoundland.

Note also such forms as: *L'île de Cuba, les îles Bahama.*

2. Before names of continents, European countries and islands singular, and feminine countries singular outside of Europe, *en* without the article denotes 'where,' 'where to'; so also, after *de* denoting 'point of departure from' and after *de* in most adjectival phrases:

Il est <i>en</i> (va <i>en</i>) Europe.	He is in (is going to) Europe.
Il voyage <i>en</i> France (Portugal).	He travels in France (Portugal)
Il vient d'Espagne (Danemark).	He comes from Spain (Denmark).
Le roi de Portugal (Espagne).	The King of Portugal (Spain).
Le fer de Suède.	Swedish iron.
Il va <i>en</i> Corse.	He is going to Corsica.

a. Exceptions are rare, *e.g.*, *au Maine, Le duc du Maine*, etc.

NOTE —In an adjectival phrase, *de* denoting titular distinction, origin, description, or mere apposition usually omits the article, *e.g.*, *le pays de France, Le Royaume Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande.*

3. But the definite article is not omitted, in answer to 'where?' 'where to?' or after *de* as above, when the name is plural, or has a distinctive adjunct, or denotes a masculine name of a country outside of Europe:

Il est <i>aux Indes</i> .	He is in India.
Il va <i>aux États-Unis</i> .	He goes to the United States.
<i>Aux Pays-Bas</i> .	In (to) the Netherlands.
<i>L'impératrice des Indes</i> .	The Empress of India.
<i>Venir des Indes</i> (de l'Inde).	To come from India.
<i>Dans la France méridionale.</i>	In Southern France.
<i>Dans le Midi de la France.</i>	

Dans l'Amérique du Nord.
 La reine de la Grande-Bretagne.
 Il revient de l'Afrique australe.
 Au Mexique (Japon).
 Le Dominion du Canada. }
 La Puissance du Canada. }
 Chassé de la Chine.
 Le consul du Pérou.
 Le fer du Canada.

In North America.
 The Queen of Great Britain.
 He returns from South Africa.
 In (to) Mexico (Japan).
 The Dominion of Canada.
 Expelled from China.
 The consul of Peru.
 Canadian iron.

But note such as: *Son père est à Madagascar.*

a. In a few names like *Asie Mineure*, *basse Bretagne*, the adjective is no longer felt to be distinctive:

En Asie mineure.

In Asia Minor.

4. Omission of the article in the predicate, in enumerations, titles, etc., sometimes occurs (cf. § 330, 5):

La Gaule est devenue France.
Espagne, Italie, Belgique, tout
eût pris feu.

Gaul became France.
Spain, Italy, Belgium, all would
have caught fire.

334. Names of Cities. Names of cities and towns usually have no article, unless used with a distinctive adjunct:

Londres, Paris, Québec.
À Boston (Montréal).
But: La Rome de ce siècle.
La Nouvelle-Orléans.

London, Paris, Quebec.
To or in Boston (Montreal).
(The) Rome of this century.
New Orleans

a The definite article is an essential part of several names of cities:
Le Caire; le Havre; la Havane. *Cairo; Havre; Havana.*

335. Names of Mountains and Rivers. Names of mountains always, and names of rivers regularly, have the definite article:

Les Alpes; le Nil; le mont Blanc. *The Alps; the Nile; Mt. Blanc.*

a. For rivers, the usage after *en*, *de*, is parallel with that described in § 333, 2

De l'eau de Seine.
Un abordage a eu lieu en Seine.

Seine water
A collision occurred on the Seine.

THE ADJECTIVE

THE FEMININE OF ADJECT

336. General Rule. The feminine of regularly formed by adding **-e** to the **r** but adjectives ending in **-e** remain unchanged

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
grand,	grande, tall	facile,	facile, easy
joli,	jolie, pretty	jeune,	jeune, young
rusé,	rusée, cunning	sincère,	sincère, sincere
mort,	morte, dead	célèbre,	célèbre, celebrated

a. Similarly, nouns of like termination (but see § 306, 2):

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
marquis, marquis,	marquise	artiste, artist,	artiste
ami, friend,	amie	camarade, comrade,	camarade
cousin, cousin,	cousine	concierge, porter,	concierge
lapin, rabbit,	lapine	malade, patient,	malade

b. Adjectives in **-gu** are regular, but require the diæresis to indicate that **n** is sounded, e.g., **aigu**, sharp, **aiguë**.

c. The circumflex in **dû** (f. due) distinguishes it from **du** = of the, and disappears in the fem. (§ 214); observe also **mû** (f. mue, § 219).

d. Besides adjectives in **-e**, a very few others are invariable for the feminine, e.g., **capot**, in être **capot** = have come to grief, **grognon**, grumbling, **rococo**, rococo, **sterling**, sterling, and rarer ones

NOTE. — Here also properly belongs **grand** in **grand'mère**, etc. In O F **grand** was masculine or feminine, but grammarians at a later date gave it the apostrophe to denote the supposed elision of **e**.

337. Special Rules. 1. Irregularities consist chiefly of changes in the stem on adding the feminine sign **-e**; thus, when **-e** is added:

(1) Final **f** = **v**, **x** = **s**, **c** = **ch** in some, and **gu** in others, **g** = **gu**:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
actif, active,	active	* blanc, white,	blanche
bref, brief,	brève	† public, public,	publique
heureux, happy,	heureuse	long, long,	longue

* So also: franc, frank, franche; sec, dry, sèche.

† So also. ammoniac (-que), ammoniac; turc (-que), Turkish.



Dans

Le

Similarly, nouns of like termination:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
veuf, <i>widower</i> ,	veuve	époux, <i>spouse</i> ,	épouse	turc, <i>Turk</i> ,	turque

NOTE. — Here also belongs bailli, *bailiff* (O. F. baillif), baillive.

b. The adjectives doux, douce, *sweet*, faux, fausse, *false*, roux, rousse, *red* (of hair, etc.), retain the [s] sound in the feminine, denoted by c and ss respectively; grec, *Greek*, has feminine grecque; préfix, *prefixed*, is regular.

(2) Final -el, -eil, -ien, -on, and usually -s, -t, double the final consonant:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
cruel, <i>cruel</i> ,	cruelle	gros, <i>big</i> ,	grosse
pareil, <i>like</i> ,	pareille	épais, <i>thick</i> ,	épaisse
ancien, <i>old</i> ,	ancienne	exprès, <i>express</i> ,	expresse
bon, <i>good</i> ,	bonne	muet, <i>dumb</i> ,	muette
bas, <i>low</i> ,	basse	sot, <i>foolish</i> ,	sothe

But: ras, rase, *flat*; gris, grise, *gray*; mat, mate, *dead*, dull; prêt, prête, *ready*; dévot, dévote, *devout*; bigot, bigote, *bigoted*; cagot, cagote, *hypocritical*; idiot, idiote, *idiotic*, and a few rarer ones.

a. Similarly, nouns of like termination, but see § 306:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
mortel, <i>mortal</i> ,	mortelle	lion, <i>lion</i> ,	lionne	poulet, <i>chicken</i> ,	poulette
chien, <i>dog</i> ,	chienne	chat, <i>cat</i> ,	chatte	linot, <i>linnet</i> ,	linotte

b. A very few adjectives and nouns of other endings follow this analogy:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
paysan, <i>peasant</i> ,	paysanne	gentil, <i>nice</i> ,	gentille
rouan, <i>roan</i> ,	rouanne	nul, <i>null</i> ,	nulle

(3) The following have two masculine forms, one of which doubles l for the feminine, like the above:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
beau or bel, <i>fine</i> ,	belle	mou or mol, <i>soft</i> ,	molle
fou or fol, <i>mad</i> ,	folle	nouveau or nouvel, <i>new</i> ,	nouvelle
jumeau or (O. F. jumel), <i>twin</i> ,	jumelle	vieux or vieil, <i>old</i> ,	vieille

Obs.: The -l form is regularly used only before a vowel or h mute; vieux before a vowel is permissible, e.g., un vieux ami (better: un vieil ami).

a. Analogous are a few nouns:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
chameau, <i>camel</i> ,	chamelle	jouvenceau, <i>young fellow</i> ,	jouvencelle, etc.

(4) Before final -r and -et of a few adjectives e becomes è (cf. § 12, 1); so also in **bref**, **brève**, **sec**, **sèche**:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
cher, <i>dear</i> ,	chère	complet, <i>complete</i> ,	complète
léger, <i>light</i> ,	légère	etc.	etc.

a. Similarly, nouns in -er.

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
berger, <i>shepherd</i> ,	bergère	étranger, <i>stranger</i> ,	étrangère, etc.

b. The complete list of adjectives in -et with fem in -ète is:

(in)complet, (<i>in</i>)complete	(in)discret, (<i>in</i>)discreet	replet, <i>over-stout</i>
concret, <i>concrete</i>	inquiet, <i>uneasy</i>	secret, <i>secret</i>

(5) The following feminine stems show etymological elements which have disappeared in the masculine:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
coi (L. <i>quietus</i>), <i>quiet</i> ,	coïte	frais (L. L. <i>frescus</i>), <i>cool</i> ,	fraîche
bénin (L. <i>benignus</i>), <i>benign</i> ,	bénigne	tiers (L. <i>tertius</i>), <i>third</i> ,	tierce
favori (It. <i>favorito</i>), <i>favorite</i> ,	favorite		

2. Adjectives in -eur form their feminine as follows:

(1) **Majeur**, **mineur**, **meilleur** and those in -**érieur** are regular:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
majeur, <i>major</i> ,	majeure	extérieur, <i>exterior</i> ,	extérieure
meilleur, <i>better</i> ,	meilleure	supérieur, <i>superior</i> ,	supérieure

a. Similarly, nouns of like termination:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
mineur, <i>minor</i> ,	mineure;	prieur, <i>prior</i> ,	prieure;	inférieur, <i>inferior</i> ,	inférieure

(2) Those in -**eur** with a cognate present participle in -**ant** change -r to -s and add -e:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
causeur, <i>talkative</i> ,	causeuse	rêveur, <i>dreamy</i> ,	rêveuse
flatteur, <i>flattering</i> ,	flatteuse	trompeur, <i>deceitful</i> ,	trompeuse
menteur, <i>lying</i> ,	menteuse	etc.	etc.

Similarly, nouns of like termination, but see also § 306, 1, a, 2, a:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
danseur, <i>dancer</i> ,	danseuse	buveur, <i>drinker</i>	buveuse
chanteur, <i>singer</i> ,	chanteuse	vendeur, <i>seller</i>	vendeuse
flatteur, <i>flatterer</i> ,	flatteuse	etc.	etc.

(3) Those in **-teur**, with no cognate present participle in **-ant**, have the feminine in **-trice**:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
accusateur, <i>accusing</i> ,	accusatrice	directeur, <i>directive</i> ,	directrice
créateur, <i>creative</i> ,	créatrice	etc.	etc.

a. Similarly, nouns of like termination, but see § 306, 1, a, 2, a:

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
accusateur, <i>accuser</i> ,	accusatrice	créateur, <i>creator</i> ,	créatrice,
acteur, <i>actor</i> ,	actrice	etc.	etc.

THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES

338. General Rule. Most masculine adjectives and all feminines form their plural by adding **s** to the singular (cf. § 307):

grand(s),	grande(s)	jeune(s),	jeune(s)	bas,	basse(s)
joli(s),	jolie(s)	aigu(s),	aiguë(s)	doux,	douce(s)
rusé(s),	rusée(s)	complet(s),	complète(s)	etc.	etc.

339. Special Rules. The following rules are parallel with those for the irregular plural of nouns (cf. § 308):

1. Masculine adjectives in **-s**, **-x** (none in **-z**) remain unchanged:

SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
bas	bas	gris	gris	faux	faux
épais	épais	soumis	soumis	vieux	vieux
frais	frais, etc.	doux	doux, etc.	heureux	heureux, etc.

2. Masculine adjectives in **-eau**, and one in **-eu** take **x**:

SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
beau	beaux	jumeau	jumeaux
nouveau	nouveaux	hébreu	hébreux

But: bleu, bleus; feu, feus

3. Masculine adjectives in *-al* regularly have the plural in *-aux*:

SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
amical	amicaux	général	généraux	moral	moraux
brutal	brutaux	légal	légaux	principal	principaux
capital	capitaux	libéral	libéraux	rural	ruraux
cardinal	cardinaux	local	locaux	spécial	spéciaux
égal	égaux	loyal	loyaux	trivial	triviaux

a. *Fatal* makes *fatals*; Littré gives also *final(s)*.

b. According to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, the following have no masculine plural:

* automnal	frugal	* jovial	naval	† pascal
* colossal	glacial	natal	* partial	

* Littré gives a plural in *-aux*.

† Littré admits a plural in *-aux*, and quotes authority for a plural in *-s*.

NOTES. - 1. There are upwards of a hundred and fifty adjectives in *-al*. The *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* is silent regarding the masculine plural of some sixty of these, to nearly fifty of which, however, Littré gives a plural in *-aux*. The following have not been pronounced upon by either authority: *Brumal*, *déloyal*, *diagonal*, *instrumental*, *labial*, *médicinal*, *mental*, *monacal*, *paradoxal*, *quadragésimal*, *total*, *virginal*.

2. Regular plurals in *-als* were formerly much commoner, and usage is still unsettled for some words. When the plural is wanting or doubtful it is often avoided, e.g., *Un repas frugal; des repas simples*. Plurals commonly so avoided are: *Final*, *frugal*, *glacial*, *initial*, *matinal*, *natal*, *naval*, *théâtral*.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

340. General Rule. An adjective, whether attributive or predicative, regularly agrees in gender and number with its substantive:

Les saisons froides sont saines.	Cold seasons are healthful
Elles sont contentes.	They are pleased
Ils se disaient malades.	They said they were ill.
Je les crois sincères.	I believe them sincere

a. When the substantive has a *de* clause, the agreement is parallel with that explained for subject and verb (cf. § 232, 2).

b. The agreement with *vous* is according to the sense:

Madame, vous êtes bien bonne. Madam, you are very kind.

341. Manifold Substantive. 1. One adjective qualifying two or more substantives is made plural, and agrees in gender with both, if of the same gender; if of different gender, the adjective is masculine.

De la viande et des pommes de terre froides. Cold meat and potatoes.

Sa sœur et lui sont contents. His sister and he are pleased.

a. When substantives are joined by *ou*, *ni . . . ni*, or are synonymous, or form a climax, etc., the principles stated for agreement of subject and verb apply (cf. § 233).

b. When nouns differ in gender, the masculine one is usually placed nearest the adjective, especially when the feminine form is distinct from the masculine.

La mer et le ciel bleus. The blue sea and sky.

2. When the noun is followed by a preposition + a noun, the agreement is, of course, according to the meaning:

Une table de bois dur. A table of hard wood.

Une table de bois carrée. A square wooden table.

342. Manifold Adjective. When two or more adjectives, denoting different objects singular, refer to one noun, the noun is made plural, and the adjectives follow it in the singular, or the noun is made singular, and the article repeated with each adjective.

Les nations grecque et romaine. The Greek and Roman nations.

La nation grecque et la romaine. The Greek nation and the Roman.

Or: *La nation grecque et la nation romaine.*

a. The agreement for a preceding ordinal is parallel to this:

Les sixième et septième rangs. The sixth and seventh ranks.

Le sixième rang et le septième. The sixth rank and the seventh.

Le sixième et le septième rang. The sixth and the seventh rank.

343. Special Cases. 1. Adjectives used as adverbs are regularly invariable:

Cette rose sent bon. That rose smells sweet.

Les livres coûtent cher ici. Books cost dear here.

a. Possible, replacing a clause, and fort, in *se faire fort* = *to pledge oneself*, are considered as adverbs:

J'ai fait le moins de fautes possible.	I have made as few mistakes as possible.
Elle se fait fort de le payer.	She pledges herself to pay it.

2. Compound adjectives, with or without hyphen, are treated as follows:

(1) Both components are variable when coordinate, except first components in -o:

Des sourd(e)s-muet(te)s.	Deaf-mutes.
Des oranges aigres-douces.	Sourish oranges.
But: Les lettres gréco-romaines.	Græco-Roman literature.

(2) A subordinate component is usually invariable, being regarded as adverbial, but the principle is not fully carried out:

Des mots grecs-modernes.	Modern Greek words.
Des enfants court-vêtus.	Short-coated children.
Une dame haut placée.	A lady of high rank
Des enfants nouveau-nés.	New-born infants

a. But the subordinated component is variable in *frais cueilli* = *freshly gathered*, in *ivre mort* = *dead drunk*, in *grand ouvert* = *wide open*, and in *premier*, *dernier*, *nouveau* + a past participle (except *nouveau-né*, see above):

Des fleurs fraîches cueillies.	Freshly gathered flowers.
La porte est grande ouverte.	The door is wide open.
Les nouveaux mariés.	The bridegroom and bride

3. Nouns serving as adjectives of color are regularly invariable:

Des robes lilas (citron).	Purple (lemon-colored) dresses.
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a. Rose, cramoisi, pourpre, are exceptions, and vary:

Des robes roses (cramoisies).	Pink (crimson) dresses.
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b. Modified adjectives of color are also usually invariable, the modifier being also invariable by rule, 2 (2), above:

Des cheveux blond ardent.	Reddish blond hair.
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NOTE. — These constructions are explained by supplying the ellipsis: *Des robes (couleur de) lilas*; *Des cheveux (couleur de) blond ardent*.

4. A few adjectives are variable or invariable according to position or context:

a. *Demi* = *half*, *nu* = *naked*, *plein* = *full of*, are invariable before and variable after the noun; so also, *excepté* and others (§ 289, a, b), *franc de port* = *postpaid* (also *franco*, adverb) is invariable before, and usually variable after:

Une demi-heure; une heure et demie. Half an hour; an hour and a half.

Il a de l'or plein ses poches. He has his pockets full of gold.

Il est nu-tête; il a les bras nus. He is bareheaded; his arms are bare.

Il a les yeux pleins de larmes. His eyes are full of tears.

Recevoir franc de port une lettre. To receive a letter postpaid.

Des lettres franches de port. Postpaid letters.

Obs.: *demi*, *nu*, when preceding, form a compound with hyphen.

b. *Feu* = *late*, *deceased*, is invariable when preceding the definite article, or determinative, and variable after it:

Feu la reine (la feuë reine). The late queen.

c. After *avoir l'air* = *have an air* (*appearance*) the adjective agrees with *air*; but it agrees with the subject of the verb when the expression means *seem*, *appear*:

Cette dame a l'air hautain. That lady has a haughty air.

Elle a l'air malheureuse. She seems unhappy.

Cette soupe a l'air bonne. This soup looks good.

5. A very few adjectives are always invariable:

Nous avons été capot. We had come to grief.

Vingt livres sterling. Twenty pounds sterling.

344. Nouns as Adjectives. By a sort of apposition, nouns are frequently used as adjectives; when so used, they usually agree like adjectives:

Une maîtresse cheminée. A main chimney.

Des philosophes poètes. Poet philosophers.

But: La race nègre, etc.

a. *Témoin* = *witness*, at the head of a phrase, is adverbial and invariable:

J'ai bien combattu, témoin les blessures que j'ai reçues. I have fought well, witness the wounds I received.

b. For nouns as adjectives of color, see § 343, 3.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

345. The Comparative. It is regularly denoted by placing **plus** = *more*, **moins** = *less*, for inequality, and **aussi** = *as*, for equality, before each adjective compared; *than* or *as* = **que**:

Il est plus grand que Jean.	He is taller than John.
Il est moins grand que Jean.	He is less tall than (not so tall as) John.
Il est aussi grand que Jean.	He is as tall as John.
Il est plus diligent et plus attentif que Jean.	He is more diligent and (more) attentive than John.
Il est plus faible que malade.	He is more weak than ill.

a. **Aussi**, used negatively, may be replaced by **si**:

Il n'est pas aussi (si) grand que J. He is not so tall as John.

b. When **aussi** or **si** is omitted, **comme** (*not que*) is used:

Un roi riche comme Crésus. A king as rich as Croesus.

c. After **plus**, **moins**, affirmatively, *than* = **que . . . ne** when coming before a finite verb:

Il est plus grand qu'il ne (le) paraît. He is taller than he seems.

d. *More and more* (or *-er and -er*) = **de plus en plus**; *less and less* (or *-er and -er*) = **de moins en moins**; *the more . . . the more* = **plus . . . (et) plus**; *the less . . . the less* = **moins . . . (et) moins**; *the more . . .* = **d'autant plus . . .**:

L'air devint de plus en plus froid.	The air became colder and colder.
Il devint de moins en moins actif.	He became less and less active.
Plus il devient riche (et) moins il est généreux.	The richer he becomes the less generous is he.
Il en sera d'autant plus riche.	He will be the richer for it.

346. Irregular Comparison. The adjectives **bon**, **mauvais**, **petit**, have a special comparative form:

Pos.	Comp.	Pos.	Comp.
bon, <i>good</i> ,	meilleur	or bon,	plus bon (rare)
mauvais, <i>bad</i> ,	pire	or mauvais,	plus mauvais
petit, <i>small</i> ,	moindre	or petit,	plus petit

y ever compared regularly:

meilleur marché. Cheap, cheaper.

meilleur). That smells good (better).

plus bon ni plus mauvais.

- 1. In expressions like *Ce vin est plus ou moins bon*, *bon* is comparative. 2. Some grammarians admit *plus bon* = *more good*.

v. *Pire* is, in general, stronger than *plus mauvais*, and may serve as a comparative to *méchant* = *bad, evil, wicked*:

Cet homme est méchant (pire). That man is bad (worse).

c. In general, *moindre* = *less, lesser, less (in importance)* and *plus petit* = *smaller, less (in size)*.

Votre douleur en sera moindre. Your sorrow will hence be less.

Une plus petite pomme. A smaller apple.

347. The Superlative Relative. 1. It is denoted by placing the definite article (variable) or a possessive adjective (variable) before the comparative of inequality:

Elle est la moins aimable. She is the least amiable.

Mes meilleurs amis. My best friends.

La moindre difficulté. The slightest difficulty.

a. When the superlative follows the noun, the definite article is not omitted.

C'est l'enfant le plus diligent et le plus attentif de tous. He is the most diligent and attentive boy of all.

Mes amis les plus fidèles. My most faithful friends.

2. After a superlative, *in* = *de* (not *à, dans, etc.*); *among* = *entre* or *d'entre*:

L'homme le plus riche de la ville. The richest man in the city.

Le meilleur écrivain des États-Unis. The best writer in the United States.

Le plus brave d'entre les Grecs. The bravest among the Greeks.

348. The Superlative Absolute. It is expressed by *le* (invariable) + *plus* or *moins* before the adjective, or else by an adverb such as *très, bien, fort, extrêmement, etc.*, or some other word expressing intensity.

Elle est la plus heureuse. She is the happiest when

heureuse quand elle est seule.

Vous êtes très aimable.	You are very (most) kind.
C'est tout ce qu'il y a de plus beau.	It is most beautiful.
Un brave des braves.	One of the bravest.
Un homme des plus dignes.	A most worthy man.
Une dame on ne peut plus digne.	A most worthy woman.
Des tribus sauvages au possible.	Most savage tribes.

a. Occasionally it is denoted in familiar style by repetition of the adjective, or by *-issime*:

Cet homme est rusé, rusé.	That man is very, very cunning.
Il est richissime.	He is very wealthy.

349. Remarks. 1. Comparative and superlative are indistinguishable in constructions requiring in English a definite article before the comparative:

Le plus fort de mes deux frères.	The stronger of my two brothers.
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2. *De* denotes *by how much* after a comparative or superlative:

Plus âgé de trois ans.	Older by three years.
Il est de beaucoup le plus grand.	He is the tallest by far.
But: Il est beaucoup plus grand.	He is much taller.

3. Observe the following:

Les basses classes.	The lower classes.
J'ai fait mon possible.	I did my utmost.

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

350. Predicative Adjectives. They are placed, in general, as in English:

Elles sont contentes.	They are pleased.
Elle parut fatiguée.	She seemed tired.
Brave, savant, vertueux, il se fit aimer de tous.	Brave, learned, virtuous, he made himself beloved by all.

a. Observe the position after *assez*, after *plus... plus, moins... moins*, and in exclamations with *combien! comme! que! tant!* as compared with the order of words in English:

Il est assez sot pour le croire.	He is silly enough to believe it.
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Plus il devint riche moins il fut généreux. **The richer he became the less generous was he.**

Que vous êtes aimable de venir ! **How kind you are to come !**

351. Attributive Adjectives. When used literally, to define, distinguish, specify, emphasize, etc., they usually follow; but when used figuratively, or as a merely ornamental epithet, or denoting a quality viewed as essential to the object, or when forming, as it were, one idea with the noun, they usually precede:

Une rue étroite; une étroite amitié. **A narrow street; an intimate friendship.**

Un roi savant; le savant auteur. **A learned king; the learned author.**

Le fameux Pitt; un rusé coquin. **The famous Pitt; a cunning rogue.**

a. The following, of very common use, generally precede:

beau	grand	joli	meilleur	pire	vilain
bon	gros	long	moindre	sot	
court	jeune	mauvais	petit	vieux	

352. Special Rules for Attributives. 1. Certain adjectives serve regularly to define, distinguish, etc., and hence regularly follow; such are:

(1) Adjectives of physical quality:

Une table carrée; une pierre dure; de l'eau froide (chaude); de l'encre noire; une sauce piquante. **A square table; a hard stone; cold (hot) water; black ink; a piquant sauce.**

a. By the general rule (§ 351) they sometimes precede:

De noirs chagrins; une verte vieillesse; le bleu ciel d'Italie. **Dark sorrows; a green old age; the blue sky of Italy.**

(2) Adjectives of nationality, religion, profession, title, and those from proper names:

Le droit anglais; un prêtre catholique; une splendeur royale; le latin cicéronien. **English law; a Catholic priest; royal splendor; Ciceronian Latin.**

(3) Participles used as adjectives:

Une étoile filante; un homme instruit; une porte ouverte. **A shooting star; an educated man; an open door.**

a. By the general rule (§ 351) they sometimes precede:

Une éclatante victoire. A signal victory.

b. Past participial forms which have become real adjectives, *e.g.*, **prétendu, absolu, parfait, dissolu, feint, rusé**, etc., very often precede (**prétendu** nearly always):

Une feinte modestie. Feigned modesty.

Le prétendu comte. The would-be count.

2. Adjectives sometimes follow the noun on account of their adjuncts or their function; thus:

(1) When modified by an adverb, other than **aussi, si, très, bien, fort, plus, moins, assez**:

Un discours extrêmement long. An extremely long speech.

But: Un très long discours. A very long speech.

(2) When modified by an adverbial phrase, or in comparisons:

Une contrée riche en vins. A district rich in wines.

Un guerrier brave comme un lion. A warrior as brave as a lion.

(3) Nouns used appositively as adjectives:

Une puissance amie. A friendly power.

3. Two or more adjectives, with one noun, follow, in general, the rules stated, but, if joined by a conjunction, they all follow, in case one is such as must follow:

Une jolie petite fille. A pretty little girl.

Une belle maison blanche. A beautiful white house.

Un objet blanc et étincelant. A white and dazzling object.

Une dame belle et savante. A beautiful and learned lady.

a. The more specific of two or more adjectives which follow comes last, contrary to English usage:

Des écrivains français habiles. Clever French writers.

4. A considerable number of adjectives differ more or less widely in meaning, according as they precede or follow:

Mon cher enfant; une robe chère. My dear child; a costly dress.

Le moyen âge; un homme d'âge moyen. The Middle Ages; a middle-aged man.

Such adjectives are:

ancien	dernier	fort	jeune	parfait	sage
bon	différent	furieux	maigre	pauvre	seul
brave	digne	galant	malhonnête	petit	simple
certain	divers	grand	mauvais	plaisant	triste
cher	fameux	gros	méchant	premier	véritable
commun	faux	haut	mort	propre	vrai
cruel	fier	honnête	nouveau	pur	etc.

NOTE. — Distinctions of this kind depend, in the main, upon the general principles laid down above, but they are too numerous and too subtle to be given in detail here. Observation, and the use of a good dictionary will, in time, make the learner familiar with the most important of them.

353. Determinatives. Such adjectives, including numerals, possessives, demonstratives, indefinites, precede:

Trois plumes; mes plumes.

Three pens; my pens.

Ces plumes-ci; d'autres plumes.

These pens; other pens.

PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

354. An adjective is often followed by a complement connected with it by a preposition, such as *à*, *de*, *en*, *envers*, etc. The preposition to be used is determined by the meaning of the adjective, as explained in the following sections.

355. Adjective + *à*. The preposition *à* = *to*, *at*, *for*, etc., is required after most adjectives denoting tendency, fitness, and their opposites, comparison, etc.

Cet homme est adonné à la boisson.

That man is addicted to drink.

Il est favorable à mes projets.

He is favorable to my projects.

Il est bien habile aux affaires.

He is very clever in business.

Un homme supérieur à tous.

A man superior to all.

Ce n'est bon à rien.

That is good for nothing.

Such adjectives are:

accoutumé, <i>accustomed</i> (to)	cher, <i>dear</i> (to)	hardi, <i>bold</i> (in)
adroit, <i>clever</i> (at)	convenable, <i>suitable</i> (to)	impropre, <i>unfit</i> (for)
agréable, <i>pleasant</i> (to)	égal, <i>equal</i> (to)	inférieur, <i>inferior</i> (to)
antérieur, <i>anterior</i> (to)	exact, <i>exact</i> (in)	infidèle, <i>unfaithful</i> (to)
ardent, <i>ardent</i> (in)	fidèle, <i>faithful</i> (in)	inutile, <i>useless</i> (to)
bon, <i>good</i> , <i>fit</i> (for)	fort, <i>clever</i> (at)	lent, <i>slow</i> (in)

nuisible, <i>hurtful (to)</i>	prêt, <i>ready (to)</i>	semblable, <i>similar (to)</i>
opposé, <i>opposed (to)</i>	prompt, <i>prompt (in)</i>	utile, <i>useful (to)</i>
pareil, <i>similar (to)</i>	propice, <i>propitious (to)</i>	etc.
porté, <i>inclined (to)</i>	propre, <i>fit (for)</i>	

a. *Bon pour* = *good for, beneficial to, kind to.*

356. Adjective + *de*. The preposition *de* = *of, from, with, etc.*, is required after most adjectives denoting source or origin (hence also, feeling, sentiment, abundance), separation (hence also, absence, distance, want, etc.), and after most past participles to denote the agent (cf. § 240):

Êtes-vous natif <i>de</i> Paris?	Are you a native of Paris?
Ils sont contents <i>de</i> mon succès.	They are pleased at my success.
Elle est pleine <i>de</i> vanité.	She is full of vanity.
Je suis libre <i>de</i> soucis.	I am free from care.
Il est inconnu <i>de</i> tous.	He is unknown to all.

Such adjectives are:

absent, <i>absent (from)</i>	digne, <i>worthy (of)</i>	jaloux, <i>jealous (of)</i>
affligé, <i>grieved (at)</i>	éloigné, <i>distant (from)</i>	lourd, <i>heavy (with)</i>
aise, <i>glad (of)</i>	enchanté, <i>delighted (with)</i>	offensé, <i>offended (at)</i>
alarmé, <i>alarmed (at)</i>	ennuyé, <i>weary (of)</i>	pauvre, <i>poor (in)</i>
ambitieux, <i>ambitious (of)</i>	étonné, <i>astonished (at)</i>	plein, <i>full (of)</i>
avide, <i>greedy (of)</i>	exempt, <i>free (from)</i>	ravi, <i>delighted (with)</i>
béni, <i>blessed (by)</i>	fâché, <i>sorry (for)</i>	satisfait, <i>satisfied (with)</i>
capable, <i>capable (of)</i>	fier, <i>proud (of)</i>	soucieux, <i>anxious (about)</i>
charmé, <i>delighted (with)</i>	glorieux, <i>proud (of)</i>	souillé, <i>soiled (with)</i>
chéri, <i>beloved (by)</i>	hérissé, <i>bristling (with)</i>	sûr, <i>sure (of)</i>
confus, <i>confused (at)</i>	heureux, <i>glad (of)</i>	surpris, <i>surprised (at)</i>
contrarié, <i>vexed (with)</i>	honteux, <i>ashamed (of)</i>	triste, <i>sad (at)</i>
dénué, <i>destitute (of)</i>	ignorant, <i>ignorant (of)</i>	vain, <i>vain (of)</i>
dépourvu, <i>devoid (of)</i>	indigne, <i>unworthy (of)</i>	vexé, <i>vexed (at)</i>
désireux, <i>desirous (of)</i>	inquiet, <i>uneasy (about)</i>	vide, <i>empty (of)</i>
différent, <i>different (from)</i>	ivre, <i>intoxicated (with)</i>	etc.

a. *Fâché contre* = *angry at or with (a person).*

357. Adjective + *en*. *En* is required after a few adjectives denoting abundance, skill, etc.:

Le Canada est fertile <i>en</i> blé.	Canada is fertile in wheat.
Il est expert <i>en</i> chirurgie.	He is expert in surgery.

Such adjectives are:

abondant, <i>abounding (in)</i>	fort, <i>strong (in)</i> , <i>learned (in)</i>	riche, <i>rich (in)</i>
fécond, <i>fruitful (in)</i>	ignorant, <i>ignorant (in)</i>	savant, <i>learned (in)</i>

a. **fort** and **ignorant** sometimes have **sur**:

Il est fort *sur* l'histoire.

He is well versed (good) in history.

Ignorant *sur* ces matières-là.

Ignorant about those matters.

358. Adjective + *envers*. **Envers** is used after most adjectives denoting disposition or feeling towards:

Il est libéral *envers* tous.

He is liberal towards all.

Such adjectives are:

affable, *affable*

honnête, *polite*

poli, *polite*

bon, *kind*

indulgent, *indulgent*

prodigue, *lavish*

charitable, *charitable*

ingrat, *ungrateful*

reconnaissant, *grateful*

civil, *civil*

insolent, *insolent*

respectueux, *respectful*

cruel, *cruel*

juste, *just*

responsable, *responsible*

dur, *hard, harsh*

méchant, *malicious*

rigoureux, *stern*

généreux, *generous*

miséricordieux, *merciful*

sévère, *severe, stern*

grossier, *rude*

officieux, *obliging*

etc.

a. **Bon, dur**, very frequently take **pour**; **indulgent** may take **pour** or **à**:

Il est bon (dur) pour moi.

He is kind (harsh) to me.

Indulgent pour (à) ses enfants.

Indulgent to his children.

b. Observe that **bien** and **mal** are sometimes used adjectivally, as in: *il est bien, he is good-looking; elle n'est pas mal, she is not bad-looking; nous sommes bien ici, we are comfortable here, etc.*

THE PRONOUN

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

359. Personal Pronouns

1. Conjunctive forms:

	1ST PER.	2ND PER.	3RD PER. (m.)	3RD PER. (f.)	3RD REF. (m.f.)
(SING.)					
N.	je I	tu thou	il he, it	elle she, it	
D.	me (to) me	te (to) thee	lui (to) him	lui (to) her	se (to) -self
A.	me me	te thee	le him, it	la her, it	se -self
(PL.)					
N.	nous we	vous you	ils they	elles they	
D.	nous (to) us	vous (to) you	leur (to) them	leur (to) them	se (to) -selves
A.	nous us	vous you	les them	les them	se -selves

2. Disjunctive forms:

	1ST. PER.	2ND PER.	3RD PER. (m.)	3RD PER. (f.)	3RD PER. (m f.)
(SING.) N. } A. } P }	moi I, me	toi thou, thee	lui he, him	elle she, her	soi oneself, etc.
(PL.) N. } A. } P }	nous we, us	vous you	eux they, them	elles they, them	

[N = nominative; D. = dative; A. = accusative, P. = object of a preposition.]

NOTE. — A more scientific terminology would be 'unstressed' and 'stressed' instead of 'conjunctive' and 'disjunctive,' as indicating the real distinction between the two sets of forms, e.g., *Je* (unstressed) *parle*; *Qui parle*? — *Moi* (stressed). As a matter of fact, the unstressed forms usually stand in immediate connection with the verb (as subject or object), hence the term 'conjunctive,' while the stressed forms are usually employed otherwise, hence the term 'disjunctive.'

360.

Pronominal Adverbs

y = to (*at, on, in, into, etc.*) *it* or *them*; *there, thither*.

en = of (*from, etc.*) *it* or *them*; *some, any, some of it, some of them*; *thence, from there*.

NOTE. — *Y* and *en* were originally adverbs (*y* from L. *ibi* = *there*, and *en* from L. *inde* = *thence*), but they are now usually pronominal in function, and are used precisely like the conjunctive forms.

361. Agreement. The personal pronoun regularly agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person:

Nous les avons frappé(e)s.

We have struck them.

Elle lit la lettre; elle la lit.

She reads the letter; she reads it.

a The first person plural for the first person singular is used by sovereigns and authorities, and by writers, as in English.

Nous (le roi) avons ordonné et
ordonnons ce qui suit.

We (the king) have ordained and
ordain as follows.

Comme nous avons dit déjà.

As we have said already.

b Vous = *you* (singular or plural) has a plural verb; its other agreements, as also those of *nous* above, are according to the sense:

Nous (la reine) sommes contente.

We (the queen) are satisfied.

Madame, vous êtes bien bonne.

Madam, you are very kind.

c. For imperative first plural instead of first singular, see § 267, *a*.

d. *Il* and *le* are used as invariable neutral forms, when the antecedent is one to which gender cannot be ascribed:

Y en a-t-il ? — Je le crois.

Is there any (of it)? I think so.

362. Case Relations of Conjunctives. 1. The nominative forms stand as subject and the accusative forms as direct object to a verb; their use is obvious:

Il nous a vus.

He saw us.

a. The conjunctive is optional when there are two accusatives:

Je (les) blâme lui et elle.

I blame him and her.

2. The dative forms denote the person or thing for whose 'advantage' or 'disadvantage' the action is done, denoted by *à* = *to, for, from*, with nouns:

Je leur prêterai les livres.

I shall lend them the books.

On lui a volé son argent.

His money has been stolen from him.

But *à* + a disjunctive form is used in the following cases:

(1) When two datives are joined by a conjunction, or when in emphasis a second dative is implied:

J'en ai parlé à lui et à elle.

I spoke of it to him and to her.

Je donne le livre à elle (pas à lui).

I give the book to her (not to him).

(2) When the conjunctive direct object is any other pronoun than *le, la, les*:

Je vous présente à elle.

I introduce you to her.

Il se présenta à moi.

He introduced himself to me.

But: *Je le (la, les) leur présente, etc.*

(3) After verbs of motion and some others, to denote the 'object towards which the action tends,' the relation, though expressed by *à*, not being really dative:

Je courus à lui.

I ran to him.

Cette maison est à moi.

That house belongs to me.

Il pense (songe, rêve) à eux.

He thinks (muses, dreams) of them.

Such verbs are:

accoutumer, <i>accustom</i>	comparer, <i>compare</i>	prendre intérêt, <i>take interest</i>
aller, <i>go</i>	courir, <i>run</i>	
appeler, <i>call</i>	être (à), <i>belong (to)</i>	prétendre, <i>aspire</i>
en appeler, <i>appeal</i>	faire attention, <i>pay attention</i>	recourir, <i>have recourse</i>
aspirer, <i>aspire</i>		renoncer, <i>renounce</i>
attirer, <i>attract</i>	habituer, <i>accustom</i>	revenir, <i>come back</i>
avoir affaire, <i>have to do</i>	marcher, <i>march</i>	rêver, <i>dream</i>
avoir recours, <i>have recourse</i>	penser, <i>think</i>	songer, <i>muse</i>
	prendre garde, <i>take heed</i>	venir, <i>come</i>

a. Certain verbs of this class, when not literal, take the conjunctive dative:

Il lui vint une idée.

There occurred to him an idea.

Vous nous reviendrez.

You will come to see us again.

NOTE. — The ethical dative, denoting the person 'interested in' or 'affected by' an action, rare in English, is common in French: *Goûtez-moi ce vin-là, Just taste that wine.*

363. Impersonal *il*. For invariable *il* as the subject of an impersonal verb, see §§ 248-253.

364. Predicative *le, la, les*. As predicate the third person is either variable or invariable:

1. *Le* agrees when referring to a determinate noun or to an adjective used as such:

Êtes-vous sa mère? — Je *la* suis. Are you his mother? — I am.

Êtes-vous la mariée? — Je *la* suis. Are you the bride? — I am.

2. *Le*, invariable, is used when referring to an adjective, or to a noun as adjective:

Êtes-vous fatiguée? — Je *le* suis. Are you tired? — I am.

Êtes-vous mère? — Je *le* suis. Are you a mother? — I am.

365. Pleonastic *le*. The neutral form *le* (§ 361, *d*) is often pleonastic, as compared with English usage:

Êtes-vous mère? — Je *le* suis. Are you a mother? — I am.

Qu'ils soient venus, je *le* sais. That they have come, I know.

Fais du bien, quand tu *le* peux. Do good when you can

Ce qu'il voulait, il *le* veut encore. What he wished, he still wishes.

Je suis prête, s'il <i>le</i> faut.	I am ready if need be.
Je m'en irai, si vous <i>le</i> désirez.	I shall go if you wish (it).
Ils sont comme je (<i>le</i>) désirerais.	They are as I should like.
Il est plus âgé que je ne (<i>le</i>) suis.	He is older than I am.

Obs.: This *le* is optional in comparative clauses.

a. *Le* is also used in a number of fixed expressions:

Il ne <i>le</i> cède à personne.	He yields to nobody.
Nous <i>l'</i> avons emporté.	We have carried the day.
Il <i>l'</i> a échappé belle.	He had a narrow escape.

b. *Le* may sometimes be translated by *one* or *so*:

Il est soldat; je <i>le</i> suis aussi.	He is a soldier; I am one too.
Sois brave, et je <i>le</i> serai aussi.	Be brave and I shall be so too.

366. Reflexives. 1. A special conjunctive reflexive form, *se* for dative or accusative of either gender or number, is required in the third person only; for the first and second person the ordinary forms are used (cf. § 242):

Il (<i>elle</i>) <i>se</i> loue.	He (she) praises him (her) -self.
Ils (<i>elles</i>) <i>se le</i> sont dit.	They said so to each other.

But: Je *me* loue; tu *te* loues; nous *nous* louons; vous *vous* louez.

2. The disjunctive *soi* is hardly used beyond the third singular in an indefinite or general sense:

Chacun travaille pour <i>soi</i> .	Every one works for himself.
On doit parler rarement de <i>soi</i> .	One should rarely speak of oneself.
De <i>soi</i> le vice est odieux.	In itself vice is hateful.

But: Elle est contente d'*elle-même*; ils ne songent qu'à *eux-mêmes*.

a. The use of *soi* is rarer for the feminine than for the masculine:

Un bienfait porte sa récompense avec <i>soi</i> (<i>lui</i>).	A good deed brings its reward with it.
La guerre entraîne après <i>elle</i> (<i>soi</i>) des maux sans nombre.	War brings after it countless evils.

NOTE. — *Soi* is no longer used of persons denoted by a general noun, *e.g.*, *L'avare ne vit que pour lui-même* (not *pour soi*), nor is it used, as formerly, of persons to avoid ambiguity, *e.g.*, *Quoique son frère soit dans la misère, il ne pense qu'à lui-même* (not *à soi*).

367. Uses of *en*. 1. *En* is in function an equivalent of *de* + a pronoun of the third person of either gender or number; it is used of things, and less commonly of persons:

Je parle des plumes; j'en parle.	I speak of the pens; I speak of them.
Donnez-les-moi; j'en ai besoin.	Give me them; I need them.
Il est mon ami; j'en réponds.	He is my friend; I answer for him.
Il aime ses fils, et il en est aimé.	He loves his sons, and is loved by them.

Vous voilà; j'en suis content.	There you are; I am glad of it.
Vient-il de Chicago? — Il en vient.	Does he come from C.? He does.

a. The antecedent is often understood or indefinite:

Voyons! où en étions-nous?	Let me see, how far on were we?
Ils en sont venus aux mains.	They came to blows.
Il m'en veut.	He has a grudge against me.
Tant s'en faut.	Far from it.
C'en est fait de lui.	It is all up with him.
À vous en croire.	If one is to believe you.
Quoi qu'il en soit.	However it (that) may be.
Je n'en peux plus.	I am worn out.
Il y en a qui le croient.	There are some who think so.

2. Through a somewhat special application of the general principle, it is further used:

(1) In a partitive sense:

Voici du papier; en voulez-vous?	Here is some paper; do you wish
— Merci, j'en ai.	any? — Thank you, I have some.
Avez-vous une plume? — J'en ai	Have you a pen? — I have one (I
une (j'en ai plusieurs).	have several).
Il me faut en acheter d'autres.	I must buy others.

(2) *En* — *thereof* + the definite article replaces a possessive adjective referring to a possessor in the preceding clause, but only when the thing possessed is a direct object, a subject of *être*, or a predicate noun:

J'aime ce pays; j'en admire les institutions.	I like this country, I admire its institutions.
Blâmez les péchés de ces gens, mais n'en blâmez pas les malheurs.	Blame the sins of those people, but do not blame their misfortunes.
Cette affaire est délicate; le succès en est douteux.	That affair is delicate; its success is doubtful.
Ceci est la gloire du pays; cela en est la honte.	This is the country's glory; that is its disgrace.

But: Cette maison a ses défauts (the possessor not being in the pre-

vous sentence); *J'aime ces vers; leur harmonie me ravit* (the thing possessed being subject of another verb than *être*); *J'admire ce pays; il est fameux par ses bonnes lois* (the thing possessed being governed by a preposition).

368. Use of *y*. *Y* is in function equivalent to *à* (*en, dans, etc.*) + a pronoun of the third person of either gender or number; it is used of things, and rarely of persons:

<i>Je pense à mes péchés; j'y pense.</i>	<i>I think of my sins; I think of them.</i>
<i>Il est en Europe; il y est, et moi j'y vais aussi.</i>	<i>He is in Europe; he is there, and I am going there too.</i>
<i>Il se connaît en ces choses, mais moi je ne m'y connais pas.</i>	<i>He is an expert in those things, but I am not.</i>
<i>Il aspire à cela; il y aspire.</i>	<i>He aspires to that; he aspires to it.</i>
<i>Vous fiez-vous à lui? — Je m'y fie.</i>	<i>Do you trust him? — I trust him.</i>

a. The antecedent is often understood or indefinite:

<i>Il y va de votre vie.</i>	<i>Your life is at stake.</i>
<i>J'y suis! Qu'y a-t-il?</i>	<i>I have it! What is the matter?</i>
<i>Il s'y prend adroitement.</i>	<i>He goes about it cleverly.</i>
<i>Est-ce que Monsieur B. y est?</i>	<i>Is Mr. B. at home?</i>
<i>Y pensez-vous?</i>	<i>You don't mean it?</i>

369. Position of Conjunctive Objects. 1. They stand immediately before their governing verb, except the imperative affirmative:

<i>Je leur en parlerai.</i>	<i>I shall speak to them of it.</i>
<i>Je l'y ai envoyé pour le leur dire.</i>	<i>I sent him there to tell them it</i>
<i>Il lui faut parler; il faut lui parler.</i>	<i>He must speak; one must speak to him.</i>

a. With negative infinitive, the object may stand between *ne* and *pas* (*point, rien, etc.*); similarly adverb + infinitive:

<i>Je suis étonné de ne point le voir</i> <i>(or ne le point voir).</i>	<i>I am astonished not to see him.</i>
<i>Pour les bien considérer.</i>	<i>To consider them well</i>

b. The objects of an infinitive governed by *faire, laisser* (cf. § 230, 6, 7) or a verb of perceiving (*entendre, etc.*), accompany the finite verb:

<i>Je le lui ferai dire.</i>	<i>I shall make him say it.</i>
<i>Il se le voit refuser.</i>	<i>He sees himself being refused it.</i>
<i>Faites-vous-la raconter.</i>	<i>Have it related to you.</i>

c. A similar arrangement is permissible with *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer*, etc. + an infinitive:

<i>Je vais le chercher.</i>	I'll fetch it (or him).
<i>J'enverrai le chercher or</i>	I shall send for him.
<i>Je l'enverrai chercher.</i>	

NOTE. — In the older language, objects of an infinitive often stood before the so-called modal auxiliaries, e.g., *Je vous dois dire*, but usage hardly permits this now, except for *en*, *y*, e.g., *Ce qu'on en doit attendre*.

2. Conjunctive objects stand immediately after an imperative affirmative:

<i>Regardez-les; écoutez-nous.</i>	Look at them; listen to us.
<i>Donnez-le-lui; allons-nous-en.</i>	Give it to him; let us go away.
But: <i>Ne les regardez pas.</i>	Do not look at them.
<i>Ne les écoutez point.</i>	Do not listen to them.
<i>Ne le lui donnez pas.</i>	Do not give it to him.

a. The rule does not apply to the subjunctive as impv. (§ 272, 1, a):
Qu'il les écoute. Let him listen to them

NOTES. — 1. Formerly, but rarely now, an imperative affirmative when joined to another by *et* (*ou*, *mais*) might have an object before it: *Achetez-les et les payez*, etc.

2. *Voici* and *voilà*, which are imperatives by derivation, are always preceded by their conjunctive object: *Les voici*, *en voilà*, etc.

370. Relative Position of Objects. Personal pronoun objects and pronominal adverbs are arranged with reference to each other, as follows:

1. When coming before the verb:

<i>me</i>	} before	<i>le</i>	} before	<i>lui</i>	} before <i>y</i> — before <i>en</i>
<i>te</i>		<i>la</i>		<i>leur</i>	
<i>se</i>		<i>les</i>			
<i>nous</i>					
<i>vous</i>					

<i>Il me les donne.</i>	He gives them to me.
<i>Il les lui donne.</i>	He gives them to him.
<i>Il nous en donne.</i>	He gives us some of it.
<i>Je leur en parlerai.</i>	I shall speak to them of it.
<i>Ne leur en parlez pas.</i>	Do not speak of it to them.
<i>Je l'y ai envoyé pour le leur dire.</i>	I sent him there to tell them it.

a. When there are two direct or two indirect objects, they become disjunctive and follow the verb:

J'ai vu lui et elle.

I have seen him and her.

J'en ai parlé à lui et à elle.

I spoke of it to him and to her.

2. When coming after the verb:

le (la les)

before *moi* (*toi, lui, nous, vous, leur*)

me (te, lui, nous, vous, leur)

before *y* (*en*)

y

before *en*

Donnez-les-moi.

Give them to me.

Donnez-leur-en.

Give them some of it.

Donnez-m'en; va-t'en.

Give me some; begone.

Conduisez-nous-y.

Take us there.

Allez-vous-en.

Go away.

a. After an imperative, the indirect objects *nous, vous*, may precede the direct *le, la, les* in familiar language:

Conservez-vous-le.

Keep it for yourselves.

Tenez-vous-le pour dit.

Consider it as final.

3. Reference table showing possible combinations of two pronouns:

(Before the Verb)				(After the Verb)		
<i>me le</i>	<i>te le</i>	<i>se le</i>	<i>le lui</i>	<i>-le -moi</i>	<i>-le -toi</i>	<i>-le -lui</i>
<i>me la</i>	<i>te la</i>	<i>se la</i>	<i>la lui</i>	<i>-la -moi</i>	<i>-la -toi</i>	<i>-la -lui</i>
<i>me les</i>	<i>te les</i>	<i>se les</i>	<i>les lui</i>	<i>-les-moi</i>	<i>-les-toi</i>	<i>-les-lui</i>
<i>nous le</i>	<i>vous le</i>	<i>se le</i>	<i>le leur</i>	<i>-le -nous</i>	<i>-le -vous</i>	<i>-le -leur</i>
<i>nous la</i>	<i>vous la</i>	<i>se la</i>	<i>la leur</i>	<i>-la -nous</i>	<i>-la -vous</i>	<i>-la -leur</i>
<i>nous les</i>	<i>vous les</i>	<i>se les</i>	<i>les leur</i>	<i>-les-nous</i>	<i>-les-vous</i>	<i>-les-leur</i>
<i>m'en</i>	<i>t'en</i>	<i>s'en</i>	<i>lui en</i>	<i>-m'en</i>	<i>-t'en</i>	<i>-lui-en</i>
<i>m'en</i>	<i>t'en</i>	<i>s'en</i>	<i>l'en</i>	<i>-m'en</i>	<i>-t'en</i>	<i>-l'en</i>
<i>nous en</i>	<i>vous en</i>	<i>s'en</i>	<i>leur en</i>	<i>-nous-en</i>	<i>-vous-en</i>	<i>-leur-en</i>
<i>nous en</i>	<i>vous en</i>	<i>s'en</i>	<i>les en</i>	<i>-nous-en</i>	<i>-vous-en</i>	<i>-les -en</i>
<i>m'y</i>	<i>t'y</i>	<i>s'y</i>	<i>[lui y]</i>	<i>[-m'y]</i>	<i>[-t'y]</i>	<i>[-lui-y]</i>
<i>m'y</i>	<i>t'y</i>	<i>s'y</i>	<i>l'y</i>	<i>[-m'y]</i>	<i>[-t'y]</i>	<i>-l'y</i>
<i>nous y</i>	<i>vous y</i>	<i>s'y</i>	<i>leur y</i>	<i>-nous-y</i>	<i>-vous-y</i>	<i>-leur-y</i>
<i>nous y</i>	<i>vous y</i>	<i>s'y</i>	<i>les y</i>	<i>-nous-y</i>	<i>-vous-y</i>	<i>-les -y</i>
	<i>y en</i>				<i>y-en</i>	

Obs.: 1. The disjunctive forms *moi, toi* are used instead of *me, te* after the verb, except before *en*.

2. After the verb, the forms are joined to it and to each other by hyphens, apostrophe instead of hyphen being used according to § 19.

3. Combinations of three forms are rare, *e.g.*, *Il nous y en a donné*; they are usually avoided, *e.g.*, *Donnes-y-en à moi* for *Donne-m'y-en*.

4. The forms in [] are almost always avoided, either by transposition or by some other form of expression, *e.g.*, *Mènes-y-moi* or *Mène-moi là* for *Mène-m'y*, etc. See § 159, 4.

371. Omission of Object. The object of the second of two verbs in a compound tense joined by *et* or *ou* may be omitted along with the auxiliary and the subject:

<i>Il l'a pris et tué.</i>	He caught and killed it.
Or: <i>Il l'a pris et l'a tué.</i>	He caught it and killed it.
! <i>Il l'a pris et il l'a tué.</i>	He has caught it and has killed it.
But: <i>Il l'a pris, l'a tué.</i>	He has caught it, has killed it.
<i>Il le prend, et le tue.</i>	He catches it, and kills it

NOTE. — The verbs must be alike in government, must have the same auxiliary, must both be affirmative or negative, otherwise no omission is allowed.

372. Disjunctives. When, for any reason, the pronoun is stressed (§ 7), the disjunctive form is usually employed (see § 359, note); thus, the disjunctives are used:

1. Absolutely, a verb being implied, but not expressed:

<i>Qui est là? — Moi (eux, elle).</i>	Who is there? — I (they, she).
<i>Qui as-tu vu? — Lui (eux).</i>	Whom did you see? — Him (them).
<i>Toi absent, que ferai-je?</i>	You absent, what shall I do?

a So also, in comparisons, and analogously, after *ne . . . que*:

<i>Je suis plus grand que toi.</i>	I am taller than you.
<i>Faites comme eux.</i>	Do as they do.
<i>Je n'ai vu que lui.</i>	I have seen him only

2. In appositions, often emphatic:

<i>Moi, je l'ai vu (moi-même).</i>	(Why) I saw it myself.
<i>Toi qui l'as vu, tu me crois.</i>	You who saw it (you) believe me
<i>Lui aussi (il) le sait.</i>	He too knows it
<i>Cela vous est facile à vous.</i>	That is easy for you.

a. With *lui* so used, and sometimes also with *eux*, the conjunctive subject may be omitted:

Lui seul (il) ne le voulait pas. He alone did not wish it.

Lui travaillait; eux jouaient. He worked; they played.

NOTE. — *Je soussigné* = *I the undersigned* is a relic of the earlier language.

3. As logical subject after *ce* + *être*:

C'est moi (toi, vous); ce sont eux. It is I (thou, you); it is they.

4. With an infinitive:

Moi t'oublier ! jamais. I forget thee ! Never.

Et eux de s'enfuir. And they made off.

5. When the subject or object is composite, see also § 362, 1, *a* and 2, (1):

Son frère et lui sont venus. His brother and he have come.

a. A composite subject or object is usually summed up by a pleonastic appositive conjunctive, especially when the components are unlike in person:

Vous et lui (vous) l'avez vu. You and he saw it.

Je vous envoie, toi et ton frère. I send you and your brother.

6. After a preposition:

Je parle de toi et d'eux. I speak of you and of them.

Ils sont chez eux. They are at home.

Il se moque de nous. He makes sport of us.

a. Observe the peculiar use of a preposition + a disjunctive pronoun as a sort of emphatic appositive of possession.

J'ai une maison à moi. I have a house of my own.

Mon idée à moi, c'est, etc. My (own) idea is, etc.

NOTE. — A disjunctive for things after a preposition is usually avoided, either by means of *en*, *y*, or else by an adverb, such as *dedans*, *dehors*, *dessus*, *devant*, *derrière*, etc.: *Je ne vois rien là dedans (in it)*; *Voyez sur la table, cherchez dessus (on it) et dessous (under it)*.

7. For *moi* and *toi* after imperative, see § 370, 3, *obs.* 1.

373. Pronouns in Address. In addressing one person *vous* is, in general, the pronoun of formality and respect, whilst *tu* denotes familiarity, affection, solemnity, etc., as follows:

1. **Tu** = *you*, of one person, is generally used between members of the same family (husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters), between very intimate friends, between children, by grown persons to children and sometimes to servants, by everybody to animals and inanimate objects:

Où es-tu, mon cher père?

Where are you, my dear father?

Est-ce toi, mon enfant?

Is that you, my child?

Pauvre chien, tu as faim.

Poor dog, you are hungry.

2. **Tu** = *thou* is used in poetry and elevated prose, and by Protestants in addressing God, Roman Catholics using **vous**:

Nous te (vous) louons, ô Dieu ! We praise thee, O God !

3. **Vous**, with the above limitations, is used, both in the singular and plural, as 'you' is in English.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

374.

Possessives

1. Adjectival Forms:

2. Pronominal Forms:

SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.	
m. mon	mes, my	m. le mien	les miens	mine
f. ma (mon)		f. la mienne	les miennes	
m. ton	tes, thy, your	m. le tien	les tiens	thine, yours
f. ta (ton)		f. la tienne	les tiennes	
m. son	ses } his, her,	m. le sien	les siens	his, hers, its,
f. sa (son)		f. la sienne	les siennes	
m. } notre	nos, our	m. le nôtre	les nôtres, ours	
f. }		f. la nôtre		
m. } votre	vos, your	m. le vôtre	les vôtres, yours	
f. }		f. la vôtre		
m. } leur	leurs, their	m. le leur	les leurs, theirs	
f. }		f. la leur		

Obs. 1. The forms in parenthesis, *mon, ton, son*, are used instead

Obs. 1. The feminine, except for *leur*, is formed as for adjectives of

of *ma, ta, sa*, before a vowel or *h* mute: *Mon amie, my friend* (f.); *ton histoire* (f.), *your story*; *son aimable tante, his amiable aunt*.

2. Since *son* (*sa, ses*) = *his, her, its, one's*, the context determines which sense is intended.

like ending. 2. *De, à + le, les*, contract as usual; thus, *du mien* (= *de + le mien*), *aux miennes* (= *à + les miennes*), etc. 3. Note the accent mark in *nôtre, vôtre*, absent in *notre, votre*. 4. Since *le sien* (*la sienne, etc.*) = *his, hers, its, one's*, the context determines which sense is intended.

NOTE. — The regular feminine forms, *ma, ta, sa*, were at one time used before a vowel sound; a trace of this usage survives in *ma mie* (for *m'amie*).

375. Agreement. The possessives agree in gender and number with the noun denoting the object possessed, and in person with the possessor:

Elle a son crayon et les miens.

She has her pencil and mine.

Il a sa plume et les vôtres.

He has his pen and yours.

a. The possessive adjective must be repeated precisely like the definite article (cf. § 318):

Mes parents et mes amis.

My relatives and friends.

b. When the possessor is indefinite, *son* (*sa, etc.*) and *le sien* (*la sienne, etc.*), are used:

On doit tenir sa parole.

One must keep one's word.

Se charger des affaires d'autrui et négliger les siennes.

To undertake the business of others and neglect one's own.

376. Use of Adjectival Forms. They are used, in general, like the corresponding English forms; idiomatic distinctions and special rules are:

1. The possessive adjective is commonly replaced by the definite article (cf. § 328) when no ambiguity arises from its use:

Il s'est cassé la jambe.

He broke his leg.

Donnez-moi la main.

Give me your hand.

Il m'a déchiré le visage.

He has scratched my face.

But: Il a déchiré son habit.

He has torn his coat.

a. If the sense is specific, emphatic, or distinctive, the possessive is used:

Mon bras me fait mal.

My arm pains me.

Voilà ma migraine encore !

There is my sick-headache again !

Je l'ai vu de mes propres yeux.	I saw it with my own eyes.
Elle lui a donné sa main.	She has given him her hand (<i>sc.</i> in marriage).

2. **En** + the definite article serves in certain cases as a substitute for **son**, **leur**, see § 367, 2, (2):

a. This construction is more usual for things than for persons; for things personified, for names of places, or to avoid ambiguity, **son**, **leur** are not uncommon:

La nécessité parle; il faut suivre sa loi.	Necessity speaks; we must follow her law.
Vous rappelez-vous cette ville? Ses promenades sont très belles.	Do you remember that city? Its promenades are very fine.
La source de toutes les passions est la sensibilité, l'imagination détermine leur pente.	Sensation is the source of all the passions, imagination determines their tendency.

3. The emphatic *own* is denoted by **propre** or by an apposition with **à**:

Je l'ai écrit de ma propre main.	I wrote it with my own hand.
C'est mon opinion à moi.	That is my own opinion.
Cf. also: J'ai un cheval à moi.	I have a horse of my own

a. Along with **son** the **à** construction often avoids ambiguity:

Son père à lui.	His (<i>i.e.</i> , not her) father.
Sa mère à elle.	Her mother.

4. **Mon** (**ma**) is commonly used, in direct address, before the name of a relative (not before **papa**, **maman**) or the title of a superior officer:

Bonjour mon père (<i>mon</i> colonel).	Good morning, father (colonel).
But: Est-ce toi papa (<i>maman</i>)?	Is that you, papa (mamma)?

NOTE. — This usage explains the origin of **monsieur** (= **mon** + **sieur**), **madame** (= **ma** + **dame**), etc.

5. In speaking to a person of his or her relatives, **votre** (**vos**) is often preceded by **monsieur**, etc., for politeness:

Madame votre mère y est-elle?	Is your mother in?
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6. When there is plurality of possessor, the object possessed usually remains singular, if it is singular as regards the individual possessor:

Les hommes songent moins à leur	Men think less of their
âme qu'à leur corps.	souls than
	of their bodies.
Ils ont perdu la vie.	They lost their lives.

a. Sometimes the sense demands a plural:

Leurs têtes se ressemblent.	Their heads are alike.
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377. Use of Pronominal Forms. They are used, in general, like the corresponding English forms; idiomatic distinctions and special rules are the following:

1. *Mine*, etc., after *être* is regularly expressed by *à + moi*, etc., when denoting ownership simply, while *le mien*, etc. denotes a distinction of ownership:

Cette montre est à moi.	} That watch is mine.
Cette montre est la mienne.	
	That watch is mine (not yours).

2. The pronominal form sometimes stands without article in the predicate after certain verbs:

Ces opinions sont vôtres.	Those opinions are yours.
Elle deviendra mienne.	She shall become mine.
Je les ai fait miens.	I made them mine.

Such verbs are:

être	devenir	dire	faire	regarder comme, etc.
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3. The idiom *a friend of mine*, etc., is not literally translated:

Un de mes amis.	A friend of mine.
Un médecin de mes amis.	{ One of my friends, (who is) a doctor.
Un ami à moi.	A friend of mine.
Mon ami que voici.	This friend of mine.
Cf.: Un tour de sa façon.	One of his tricks.

a. The use of *mien* (*tien*, *sien*) attributively in this sense is familiar:

Un mien parent.	A relative of mine.
Une sienne cousine.	A cousin of his.

4. Emphatic *own* is rendered by **propre**, or is, more usually, untranslated:

Son avis et le mien (*propre*). His opinion and my own.

5. When used absolutely, *i.e.*, without antecedent, the singular denotes *property, what is mine*, etc., and the plural *relatives, friends, allies*, etc.:

Je ne demande que le mien. I ask only for what is mine.
Les nôtres se sont bien battus. Our soldiers (etc.) fought well.

a. Familiarly, the feminine means *pranks*, etc.:

Il fait encore des siennes. He is at his pranks again.

NOTE. — Other absolute uses are not permissible, *e.g.*, *Votre lettre* (not *la vôtre*) *de la semaine dernière*.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

378. Demonstratives

1. Adjectival forms:

SING.	PL.
m. <i>ce</i> (<i>cet</i>) } this, that f. <i>cette</i> }	<i>ces</i>
m. <i>ce</i> (<i>cet</i>) ... - <i>ci</i> } f. <i>cette</i> ... - <i>ci</i> }	this <i>ces</i> ... - <i>ci</i>
m. <i>ce</i> (<i>cet</i>) ... - <i>là</i> } f. <i>cette</i> ... - <i>là</i> }	that <i>ces</i> ... - <i>là</i>

Obs.: The form *cet* is used before a vowel or *h* mute. *Cet arbre*; *cet homme*; *cet autre dé*; but *ce chêne*; *ce hêtre*.

2. Pronominal forms:

SING.	PL.
m. <i>celui</i> } that (one), etc. f. <i>celle</i> }	<i>ceux</i> } <i>celles</i> }
m. <i>celui-ci</i> } this (one), etc. f. <i>celle-ci</i> }	<i>ceux-ci</i> } <i>celles-ci</i> }
m. <i>celui-là</i> } that (one), etc. f. <i>celle-là</i> }	<i>ceux-là</i> } <i>celles-là</i> }
ce, this (these), that (those), he (she, it, they) ceci, this cela, that	

Obs.: The *e* of *ce* is elided before a vowel or *h* mute (§ 19); *c'* becomes *ç'* before *a* (§ 5, 4). *ç'a été*.

379. Agreement. The adjectival form agrees in gender and number with the noun before which it stands; the pronominal form agrees in gender and number with the noun instead of which it stands:

Cette plume et celle de Jean. This pen and that of John.
J'aime ces livres-ci, mais je n'aime pas ceux-là. I like these books, but I do not like those.

a. The demonstrative adjective must be repeated like the definite article (cf. § 318).

380. Use of Adjectival *ce*. *Ce* (*cette*, etc.) = *this* or *that*; to distinguish *this* from *that* *-ci* and *-là* are respectively added to the noun:

Lis *ce* livre-*ci*; lis *ce* livre-*là*.
J'aime *ces* tableaux-*là*.

Read this book; read that book.
I like those pictures.

a. *Ce* (*cette*, etc.), referring to what has already been mentioned, sometimes has the force of *that*:

Le télégraphe, *cette* grande découverte de notre siècle.

The telegraph, *that* great discovery of our century.

b. The definite article replaces the demonstrative adjective in a few idioms:

Ne parlez pas de *la* sorte.
Je reviens à *l'*instant.

Do not speak in *that* way.
I shall be back in a moment.

381. *Celui*. The pronoun *celui* (*celle*, etc.) = *that*, *that one*, *the one*, *he*, is regularly used only along with a relative clause or a *de* clause:

Ceux qui rient pleureront.

Those who laugh will weep.

Celle dont je parle est venue.

She of whom I speak has come.

Le devoir d'aimer Dieu et *celui* d'aimer son prochain.

The duty of loving God and *that* of loving one's neighbor.

Cette robe et celle que j'ai vue.

This dress and the one I saw.

Mes plumes et celles de mon frère.

My pens and my brother's.

Obs.: Note the use of *celui* = English possessive noun.

a. The relative sentence is sometimes elliptically expressed by the past participle:

Les découvertes énumérées sont celles faites par Edison.

The discoveries enumerated are those made by Edison.

b. *Celui-là* replaces *celui* when the predicate comes before the relative:

Celui-là est riche qui est toujours content.

He (*that* man) is rich who is always happy.

382. *Celui-ci*, *celui-là*. The pronouns *celui-ci* (*celle-ci*, etc.) = *this*, *this one*, *he*, *the latter* and *celui-là* (*celle-là*,

etc.) = *that, that one, the former*, are used to contrast the nearer with the more remote:

Voici les deux chaînes; gardez celle-ci, et renvoyez celle-là.	Here are the two chains; keep this (one), and send back that (one).
Veut-il ceux-ci ou ceux-là?	Does he wish these or those?
Cicéron et Virgile étaient Romains; celui-ci était poète, et celui-là orateur.	Cicero and Virgil were Romans; the former was an orator, and the latter a poet.

Obs.: The idiom in the last example is literally *the latter . . . the former*.

a. *This* or *that* for emphasis, not contrast, is *celui-là*:

C'est une bonne loi (que) celle-là. This (that) is a good law.

383. Ce as Representative Subject. *Ce* = *this, that, these, those, he, she, it, they*, according to the context, is used with *être*, or with *devoir, pouvoir, savoir + être*, as representative subject, when the logical subject is:

1. A proper noun, or a determinate noun, including adjectives as such:

C'est Marie et sa mère.	It is Mary and her mother
Ce sera un beau spectacle.	That (it) will be a fine sight
Ce sont nos plumes.	These (those) are our pens.
Était-ce le meilleur?	Was it the best?
Ce sont des Allemands.	They (those) are Germans.
C'est mon ami(e).	He (she) is my friend.
Ce peut être Jean.	That may be John.

a. Before *être* + an indeterminate noun *il (ils, elles)* is the regular construction.

Il est temps de s'en aller.	It is time to go.
Ils sont amis (Français).	They are friends (French).
Elle est couturière.	She is a seamstress.

NOTE. — For a few expressions like *c'est dommage*, etc., in which *c'est* stands with an indeterminate noun, see 384, 1, note 3.

b. *Il est* is always used to indicate hours of the day:

Il est midi (trois heures).	It is noon (three o'clock).
But: Quelle heure est-ce qui vient de sonner? — C'est cinq heures.	What hour has just struck? — It is five.

c. Observe the use of *ce* in the following date idioms:

C'est aujourd'hui lundi.	To-day is Monday.
Ce sera demain le quatre.	To-morrow will be the fourth.

2. A pronoun:

Qui est-ce? — Ce sont eux.	Who is it? — It is they.
Ce sont les leurs.	Those are theirs.
C'est ceci; c'est cela.	It is this; it is that.
C'étaient les mêmes.	They (those) were the same.
Ce doivent être les miens.	Those must be mine.

3. An infinitive, or an infinitive with *de*:

Ce serait tout perdre.	That would be losing everything.
Voir c'est croire.	Seeing is believing.
Ce que je crains c'est de l'offenser.	What I fear is to offend him.

4. A noun sentence:

Est-ce que vous ne le ferez pas?	Will you not do it?
Où est-ce qu'il est?	Where is it that he is?
Ce n'est pas qu'il ait peur.	It is not that he is afraid.

a. The noun sentence may be understood:

Vous partirez, n'est-ce pas? (= n'est-ce pas que vous partirez?)	You will go, will you not?
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5. An adverb of quantity:

Combien est-ce? C'a été trop.	How much is it? It was too much.
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NOTE. — For agreement of the verb, see § 232, 3.

384. *Ce* as Real Subject. *Ce* stands as real subject of *être*, or of *devoir*, *pouvoir*, *savoir* + *être*, when the complement of *être* is:

1. A masculine adjective, an adjective + *à* + an infinitive, an infinitive preceded by *à*, an adverb (in all these cases without further syntactical connection; see *a*, below):

C'est beau (vrai, bien).	That (it) is fine (true, well).
Ce doit être (ne saurait être) vrai.	That must be (cannot be) true.
Il est parti, c'est clair.	He is gone, that is clear.
C'est clair, il est parti.	It is clear, he is gone.
C'est à désirer.	That (it) is to be desired.
La vue est belle! — Oui, c'est beau!	The view is fine! — Yes, it is fine!

Où sera-ce?

Where will it (that) be?

C'était bien mal à vous.

That was very wrong of you.

a. When followed by *de* + an infinitive or by a *que* clause, the regular construction for the above is impersonal *il* (not *ce*); so also the parenthetical *il est vrai* and *n'est-il pas vrai?* (= *n'est-ce pas?*), though without syntactical connection:

Il est facile de dire cela.

It is easy to say that.

Il est triste de vous voir ainsi.

It is sad to see you thus.

Il est clair que j'ai raison.

It is clear that I am right.

Il est à désirer que la guerre finisse bientôt.

It is to be desired that the war will soon end.

On rit, il est vrai, mais attendez.

They laugh, to be sure, but wait

Il est bien mal à vous de parler ainsi.

It is very wrong of you to speak so.

NOTE. - 1. Colloquially, *c'est* is pretty freely used instead of *il est* before *de* + infinitive or a *que* clause: *C'est facile de faire cela*; *C'est clair que j'ai raison*, etc.

2 This use of *ce* is permissible in the literary style only in expressions of emotion, e.g., *C'est heureux* (*malheureux*, *beau*, *triste*, *étonnant*, etc.), *c'est à présumer* (*craindre*, *regretter*, etc.): *C'est triste de vous voir*; *C'est à craindre qu'il ne soit noyé*.

3 The *ce* construction is obligatory after a few noun phrases of like value, e.g., *C'est dommage* (*pitié*, *plaisir*, *justice*), etc., *C'est pitié de l'entendre*.

2. A prepositional phrase, or a conjunction:

C'est pour vous.

It (that) is for you.

C'est pourquoi je suis venu.

That is why I came.

C'est comme vous (le) dites.

It is as you say.

385. *Ce* + a Relative. As antecedent *ce* + a relative denotes *that which*, *what*, *which*, etc.:

Ce qui m'amuse.

What (that which) amuses me.

Ce que je dis est vrai.

What I say is true.

Ce dont nous parlions.

What we were speaking of.

Ce à quoi je pense.

What I am thinking of.

Il est âgé, ce qui est dommage.

He is old, which is a pity.

a. *Ce*, so used, either immediately precedes the relative, or is, for emphasis, divided from it by *être* + a predicate substantive:

Ce qu'il veut c'est la gloire.

What he desires is glory.

C'est la gloire qu'il veut.

It is glory that he desires.

NOTE. — This type of construction is widely used to render a predicate substantive emphatic, e.g., *C'est ton frère qui le dit*; *C'est à vous que* (= *à qui*) *je parle*; *C'est mourir que de vivre ainsi*; *C'est une belle ville que Paris* (cf. 397, 2, note 1).

386. Other uses of *ce*. Apart from its use with *être* or with a relative, *ce* is found in a few phrases only, mostly archaic, familiar or jocular:

<i>Ce</i> devint un usage.	This (that) became a custom.
Tu crains, <i>ce</i> lui dit-il.	"You fear," said he to him.
Sur <i>ce</i> , je vous quitte.	And now, I leave you.
De <i>ce</i> non content.	Not satisfied with this.

a. The parenthetical *ce semble* may be used only when unconnected (cf. § 384, 1, a), otherwise *il semble*:

<i>C'est</i> lui, <i>ce</i> me semble, au moins.	It's he, it seems to me, at least.
But: <i>Il</i> me semble <i>que c'est</i> lui.	

387. Pleonastic *ce*. As compared with English, *ce* is often pleonastic; thus, it is used with *être* + a logical subject:

1. Regularly, after *celui qui* and *ce qui*:

<i>Celle</i> qui l'a dit <i>c'est</i> vous.	The one who said so is you.
<i>Ce</i> que je crains <i>ce</i> sont mes prétendus amis.	What I fear is my would-be friends.
<i>Ce</i> à quoi je pense <i>c'est</i> sa santé.	What I think of is his health.

2. Regularly, between infinitives when not negative:

Penser, <i>c'est</i> vivre.	To think is to live.
But: <i>Végéter</i> (<i>ce</i>) <i>n'est pas</i> vivre.	To vegetate is not to live.

3. Regularly, in inversion with *que*:

<i>C'est</i> une belle ville <i>que</i> Paris.	{ Paris is a beautiful city. { It is a fine city, (is) Paris.
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4. Optionally, in other inversions for emphasis:

La guerre (<i>ce</i>) serait la ruine.	War would be ruin.
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NOTE. — When the complement of *être* is an adjective or participle, pleonastic *ce* may not be used: *Ce qui est utile n'est pas toujours juste*.

388. *Ceci* and *cela*. *Ceci* = *this*, the nearer, and *cela* = *that*, the more remote, are used to denote something indicated, but not yet named:

Gardez <i>ceci</i> et donnez-moi <i>cela</i> .	Keep this and give me that.
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Obs.: If the object has been already named, or if the name is fully implied by the context, *celui-ci* (-là), etc. must be used.

a. *Ceci* also refers to what is about to be said, and *cela* to what has been said:

Réfléchissez bien à ceci. Think well on this.
Je ne dis pas davantage, cela suffit. I say no more, that is enough.

b. *Ceci* (*not cela*) may have a predicate noun:

Ceci est un secret.
Or: *C'est ici un secret* (rarer). } This is a secret.
But: *C'est là un secret.*
Cela c'est un secret. } That is a secret.

NOTE. — *Cela* is not so divided before *même*, *seul*, and its division in negations is optional: *Cela seul* (*même*) *en est la cause*; *Cela n'est pas* (or *ce n'est pas là*) *une faute*.

c. *Cela* (*not ceci*) = *this* before a *de* clause:

Paris a *cela* d'avantageux. Paris has this advantage.

d. *Cela* may be replaced by *là* after *de* and *par*:

De *là* vient que, etc. From that it comes that, etc.
Il faut commencer par *là*. We must begin with that.

e. *Cela* is often contracted to *ça* colloquially:

Ça ne fait rien. That doesn't matter.

f. *Ça* is sometimes used familiarly or contemptuously of persons instead of a personal pronoun:

Regardez comme *ça* mange. Look how they (etc.) eat.
Ça veut faire à sa tête. You (etc.) wish to do as you please.

NOTE. — Distinguish *ça* from *çà* (adverb) and *çà!* (interjection).

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

389.

Interrogatives

1. Adjectival forms:

2. Pronominal forms:

SING.	PL.		SING.	PL.	
m. quel?	quels?	} which? what? etc.	m. lequel?	lesquels?	} which? which or what one(s)?
f. quelle?	quelles?		f. laquelle?	lesquelles?	
			(Invar.)	qui? who? whom?	
				que? what?	
				quoi? what?	

OBS.: 1 For the feminine and plural of *quel*, cf. §§ 337, 1 (2), and 338.

2. *Lequel* = *le* + *quel*, both parts being inflected (§§ 316, 389, 1); *de*, à contract with *le*, *les* (*duquel*, *auquel*, etc., cf. § 317).

3. *Que* = *qu'* before a vowel or *h* mute (§ 19).

390. Agreement.. The adjectival forms agree like ordinary adjectives; the variable pronominal forms agree in gender, but not necessarily in number, with the nouns for which they stand; the invariable *qui*? assumes the number of the noun or pronoun referred to:

Quels livres avez-vous?	Which (what) books have you?
Quelle plume avez-vous prise?	Which pen did you take?
Quelles sont vos raisons?	What are your reasons?
Laquelle des dames est venue?	Which of the ladies has come?
Qui sonne? Qui sont-elles?	Who rings? Who are they?

391. Quel? Lequel? The adjective *quel*? = *which*? *what*? and the pronoun *lequel*? = *which (one)*? *what (one)*? refer either to persons or things, and stand both in direct and indirect questions:

Quels livres avez-vous?	Which (what) books have you?
Dites-moi quel livre il a.	Tell me which (what) book he has.
Desquels avez-vous besoin?	Which (ones) do you need?
Dites-moi lesquels vous avez.	Tell me which (ones) you have.
Quelle dame est arrivée?	Which (what) lady has come?
Je ne sais pas laquelle.	I do not know which (one).
Quelles sont vos raisons?	What are your reasons?
Quel homme est-ce là?	What (what kind of) man is that?
Auquel des hommes parle-t-il?	To which of the men does he speak?

a. Quel! in exclamations sometimes = *what a!* *what!*:

Quel héros! Quels héros!	What a hero! What heroes!
Quelle belle scène! — Oui, c'est beau!	What a beautiful scene! — Yes, it is fine.

b. Quel? as predicative adjective often replaces *qui*? = *who*?

Quels sont ces gens-là?	Who are those people? (<i>or</i> what kind of people are those?)
Sais-tu quelle est cette dame?	Do you know who that lady is?

NOTE. — A pleonastic *de* is commonly used before alternatives after *quel?* *lequel?* and other interrogatives, probably caused by case attraction with *des deux*, often present in such expressions: *Lequel (des deux) est le plus habile, de cet homme-ci ou de celui-là; Laquelle est la plus illustre, d'Athènes ou de Rome?*

392. Qui? 1. The pronoun *qui?* = *who? whom?* is regularly used of persons only, and stands in both direct and indirect questions:

Qui frappe?	Who is knocking?	Qui est là?	Who is there?
De qui (à qui) parle-t-il?	Of whom (to whom) is he speaking?		
Qui avez-vous vu?	Whom did you see?		
Qui êtes-vous?	Who are you?		
Dites-moi qui est venu.	Tell me who has come.		

a. *Qui?* is sometimes used, though rarely and not necessarily, as subject of a transitive verb in the sense of *what?*

Qui vous amène de si bonne heure? What brings you so early?

b. *Qui?* predicatively, is often replaced, especially when feminine or plural, by *quel?*

Quelle est cette dame?	Who is that lady? (What l. is that?)
Quels sont-ils?	Who are they?

2. *Whose?* denoting simply ownership = *à qui?* otherwise generally *de qui?* sometimes *quel?* but never *dont*:

À qui est cette maison-là?	Whose house is that?
De qui êtes-vous fils?	Whose son are you?
Quelle maison a été brûlée?	Whose (what) house was burnt?

NOTE. — Compare with this the idiom *c'est à qui*: *C'était à qui finirait le premier*, *It was a strife as to who would finish first.*

393. Que? Quoi? The form *que?* = *what?* is conjunctive, while *quoi?* = *what?* is disjunctive; their uses in detail are:

1. *Que?* stands regularly as direct object or as predicate, and in direct question only:

Que vous a-t-il dit?	What did he say to you?
Que cherchez-vous?	What are you looking for?
Que sont-ils devenus?	What has become of them?

a. *Que?* alternatively with *quoi?* may stand with an infinitive in indirect question:

Je ne sais que (quoi) dire.	I know not what to say.
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b. *Que?* and *que!* sometimes have adverbial force:

Que ne m'avez-vous dit cela?	Why did you not tell me that?
Que vous êtes heureux !	How happy you are !
Que d'argent perdu !	What a quantity of money lost !

2. *What?* as subject of a verb is regularly **qu'est-ce qui?**

Qu'est-ce qui fait ce bruit?	What is making that noise?
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a. The form *que?* may stand as subject of a few intransitive verbs, mostly such as may also be impersonal, but never as subject of a transitive verb:

Que sert de pleurer?	What is the use of crying?
Que vous en semble?	What do you think of it?
Qu'est-ce?	What is it?

3. *Quoi?* is used absolutely, *i.e.*, with ellipsis of the verb, and after a preposition:

Il y a du nouveau. — Quoi?	There is news. — What?
Quoi de plus beau que cela?	What finer than that?
Quoi ! vous l'admirez !	What ! You admire him !
À quoi pensez-vous?	What are you thinking of ?
En quoi puis-je vous servir?	In what can I help you?

a. In cases of special emphasis *quoi?* may be direct object:

Je reçois quoi? — Des lettres.	I receive what? — Letters.
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b. With an infinitive, *que?* or more emphatically, *quoi?* is used:

Que (quoi) faire?	What is one to do?
Je ne sais que (quoi) répondre.	I know not what to answer.

394. Interrogative Locutions. The use of interrogative phrases formed with **est-ce**, etc., instead of the simple forms is very frequent (cf. §§ 392-3):

Qui est-ce qui chante?	<i>for</i> Qui chante?
Qui est-ce que vous demandez?	“ Qui demandez-vous?
À qui est-ce que vous parliez?	“ À qui parliez-vous?
Qu'est-ce que cela prouve?	“ Que prouve cela?
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	“ Qu'est-ce?
Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?	“ Qu'est-ce que cela?
De quoi est-ce qu'il parle?	“ De quoi parle-t-il?

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

395. Relative Pronouns

qui, who, which, that; whom (*after a preposition*)

que, whom, which, that

dont, whose, of whom, of which, etc.

où, in which, into which, at which, to which, etc.

<i>lequel</i> , m. s.	<i>lesquels</i> , m. pl.	} who, whom, which, <i>that</i>
<i>laquelle</i> , f. s.	<i>lesquelles</i> , f. pl.	

quoi, what, which

Obs.: For *qu'*, see § 19.

396. Agreement. A relative pronoun, whether variable or invariable in form, is of the gender, number, and person of its antecedent:

<i>Moi qui étais (vous qui étiez) là.</i>	I who was (you who were) there.
<i>Les lettres que j'ai apportées.</i>	The letters which I have brought.
<i>Moi qui suis son ami(e).</i>	I who am his friend (m. or f.).
<i>Dieux (vous) qui m'exaucez !</i>	(Ye) gods who hear me !
<i>C'est nous qui l'avons dit.</i>	It is we who have said it.
<i>Je suis celui qui l'ai dit.</i>	I am the one who has said it.

a. When the antecedent is a predicate noun, or an adjective as such, the relative may agree in person either with this noun or with the subject of the sentence:

<i>Nous sommes deux moines qui voyagent.</i>	We are two monks who are traveling.
<i>Je suis le seul qui l'aie (ait) dit.</i>	I am the only one who has said it.

b. The relative after *un* + a plural is either singular or plural, usually according to the sense:

<i>C'est un de mes (des) procès qui m'a (m'ont) ruiné.</i>	It is one of my (of the) lawsuits which has (have) ruined me.
--	---

397. Qui, Que. Both *qui* and *que* refer to antecedents, of either gender or number, denoting persons or things; their uses in detail are:

1. **Qui** = *who, which, that*, serves as subject; **qui** = *whom*, of persons only, or things personified, may also be used after a preposition:

La dame qui a chanté.	The lady who (that) has sung.
Les amis qui sont arrivés.	The friends who (that) have come.
La vache qui beugle.	The cow which (that) lows.
Les livres qui ont été perdus.	The books which have been lost.
Les oiseaux qui volent.	The birds which (that) fly.
Ce qui m'amuse.	What (that which) amuses me.
Rien qui soit beau.	Nothing that is beautiful.
La tante chez qui je demeure.	The aunt with whom I live.
Les amis à (de) qui je parlais.	The friends to (of) whom I spoke.
Rochers à qui je me plains.	Rocks to whom I complain.

a. **Qui**, without antecedent, sometimes = **celui qui** (**ceux qui**, etc.), or, when repeated, = **les uns . . . les autres**:

Aimez qui vous aime.	Love him (the one) who loves you.
Jouera qui voudra.	Let those who will play.
Pour qui connaît.	For any one who knows.
Qui d'un côté, qui de l'autre.	Some on one side, some on the other.

b. Similarly, in a few phrases, mostly exclamatory or parenthetical, **qui** = **ce qui**:

Voilà qui est étrange !	That is strange !
Qui pis est (or ce qui est pis).	What is worse.

2. **Que** = *whom, which, that*, serves regularly as direct object:

Les ami(e)s que j'aime.	The friends whom (that) I love.
Le livre (cheval) que j'ai.	The book (horse) which I have.
Les plumes que j'ai achetées.	The pens which I have bought.
Ce que vous dites.	That which you say.
Rien de ce que vous dites.	Nothing that you say.

a. **Que** stands also as predicate nominative (cf. § 295, 1), and as logical subject of an impersonal verb:

Malheureuse que je suis !	Unhappy woman that I am !
Qu'est-ce qu'elle est devenue?	What has become of her?
À l'heure qu'il est.	At the present hour.
L'homme qu'il vous faut.	The man that you need.
Prenez ce qu'il vous faut.	Take what you need.

NOTES. — 1. The *que* of emphatic inversions (§ 385, a, n.) is best explained as predicative *que*: *C'est une belle ville que Paris* = *C'est une belle ville que Paris (est)* or *C'est une belle ville (ce) que (c'est) Paris*; *Erreur que tout cela* = *(C'est) erreur que tout cela (est)* or *(C'est) erreur (ce) que (c'est) tout cela*.

2. The form *que* is often a relative adverb, not to be confounded in function with the relative proper: *Dans le temps que cela arrivait*; *C'est à vous que je parle* (or *C'est vous à qui je parle*).

398. Dont. The form *dont* = *whose, of whom, of which*, etc., has the value of *de* + a relative; it refers to antecedents, of either gender or number, denoting persons or things (*dont* is never interrogative):

<i>L'homme dont le fils est mort.</i>	The man whose son is dead.
<i>Les gens dont je parle.</i>	The people of whom I speak.
<i>Les plumes dont je me sers.</i>	The pens which I make use of.
<i>La gloire dont il est avide.</i>	The fame for which he is eager.
<i>Ce dont je me plains.</i>	That of which I complain.

a. A noun after *dont* = *whose* does not omit the article as in English, and must follow its governing verb (cf. § 400, 2):

<i>Le monsieur dont j'ai trouvé la bourse.</i>	The gentleman whose purse I found.
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b. As compared with *d'où* (cf. § 399, a), *dont* has figurative force in expressions referring to extraction, lineage, etc..

<i>La maison dont il sort.</i>	The family from which he comes.
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c. *Dont* was originally an adverb (L. *de* + *unde*), and is often best construed as such:

<i>Le pays dont il est venu.</i>	The country whence he came.
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399. Où. The adverb *où* = *where* is also used as a relative with the value of *dans* (*à, sur, vers*, etc.) + a relative; if preceded by a preposition, *où* = *which, where*:

<i>La maison où je loge.</i>	The house in which I lodge.
<i>Le siècle où nous vivons.</i>	The age in which we live.
<i>Le but où il tend.</i>	The end towards which he tends.
<i>Les villes par où je suis venu.</i>	The cities through which I came.
<i>L'endroit d'où il vient.</i>	The place from which he comes.

a. *D'où* = *from which, whence*, is usually literal in force:

La maison d'où il sort. The house out of which he comes.

400. Lequel. The form *lequel* = *who, whom, which, that*, refers to persons or things, and varies in form to agree with its antecedent; it is chiefly used where *qui, que*, etc., may not be employed:

1. *Lequel*, being inflected, stands where *qui, que*, from want of inflection, would be ambiguous, or it serves, owing to its stress, to denote the more remote of two possible antecedents:

La sœur de mon ami laquelle vient d'arriver. The sister of my friend who has just come.

Le fils du rédacteur lequel je viens de voir. The son of the editor whom (i.e., the son) I have just seen.

a. *Lequel* may not be used of persons after *en*, and it must be used of persons after *parmi, entre*:

Un homme en qui je crois. A man in whom I believe.

Les amis parmi (entre) lesquels. The friends among whom.

2. When depending on a noun governed by a preposition, *whose* must be turned by *duquel, etc.*, which must follow the noun (cf. § 398, a):

La dame au fils de laquelle or The lady to whose son I give de qui je donne des leçons. lessons.

N. Lequel is used exceptionally as an adjective. *J'espère partir demain auquel cas, etc. Je viens de toucher mille francs, de laquelle somme je payerai mes dettes.*

401. Quoi. The form *quoi* = *what, which*, is used of things, and stands after a preposition,

Je suis sûr de quoi je parle. I am sure of what I speak of.
Je ne sais pas de quoi il s'agit. I do not know of what it is about.
Je ne sais pas de quoi il s'agit. I do not know of what it is about.

a. *De quoi* + an infinitive, expressed or implied, denotes the means or cause of the action of the infinitive.

Il a de quoi vivre.	He has enough to live on.
Il a de quoi (sc. vivre, etc.).	He has means (is well off).
Donnez-moi de quoi écrire.	Give me something to write with.
Il n'y a pas de quoi.	There is no occasion (don't mention it, etc.).

b. *Quoi* stands without a preposition in a few expressions:

Quoi faisant.	(By) doing which.
Un je ne sais quoi de cruel.	A certain indefinable cruelty

2. *What = that which* is expressed by *ce* + a relative (cf. § 385):

Je vois ce qui se passe.	I see what is going on.
Je sais ce que je sais.	I know what I know.
Ce dont je me plains.	That of which I complain.
Ce à quoi je me fais.	What I was trusting to.
Il est sourd, ce qui est bien dommage.	He is deaf, which is a great pity.

402. Remarks. 1. The relative pronoun, often omitted in English, is never omitted in French:

Le tableau que j'ai vu là.	The picture (which) I saw there.
Le livre dont je parle est à moi.	The book (which) I speak of is mine

2. Relative and antecedent should stand as near together as possible:

Il y a de ce livre une édition qui se vend, etc.	There is an edition of that book which is sold, etc.
Not: Une édition de ce livre qui, etc.	

3. A preposition never ends the relative sentence, as sometimes in English:

Ce à quoi je me fais.	What I was trusting to.
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4. For English forms in *-ing* = relative clause, see § 287, 3.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN

403.

Indefinites

1. Adjectival forms:

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1. certain , a certain; pl. certain | 4. divers , m. pl. } | various, etc. |
| 2. chaque , each, every | diverses , f. pl. } | |
| 3. différent(e)s , pl., various, etc. | 5. maint , many a | |
| | 6. quelque , some; pl., some, (few) | |

Obs.: Except for **divers**, the feminine and plural are formed like those of ordinary adjectives.

2. Pronominal forms:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. autrui , others, other people, etc. | 5. quelqu'un , m. s. } | somebody, etc. |
| 2. chacun , m. } | quelqu'une , f. s. } | |
| chacune , f. } | quelques-uns , m. pl. } | some (people), etc. |
| (one) | quelques-unes , f. pl. } | |
| 3. on (<i>l'on</i>), one, people, etc. | 6. quelque chose , something | |
| 4. personne . . . ne , nobody, etc. | 7. rien . . . ne , nothing | |

Obs.: 1. **On** often becomes *l'on* after a vowel sound to avoid hiatus, especially after **et**, **ou**, **où**, **que**, **lorsque**, etc., **qui**, **quoi**, **pourquoi**, **si**, **ainsi**, **aussi**, but not usually when a closely following word has initial *l*; **qu'on** almost always becomes *que l'on* when a closely following word has initial [k] sound.

2. For **quelqu'un(e)**, see § 19.

3. Note the hyphen of the plural of **quelqu'un**.

3. Forms serving either as adjective or as pronoun:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. aucun . . . ne , no; nobody, etc. | 6. plusieurs , m. or f. pl., several |
| 2. autre , other | 7. tel , m. } |
| 3. même , same, etc. | telle , f. } |
| | such, etc. |
| 4. nul . . . ne , m. } | 8. tout , m. tous, m. pl. } |
| nulle . . . ne , f. } | toute , f. toutes, f. pl. } |
| etc. | all, every, etc. |
| 5. pas un . . . ne , no; nobody, etc. | 9. un , a; one, etc. |

Obs.: The feminine and plural are like those of adjectives of like ending, except the feminine of **nul** and the plural of **tout**.

404. Use of Adjectival Forms. 1. **Certain** = (*a*) *certain*, pl. *certain*, *some*, precedes its noun; the use of **un** in the singular, and of partitive **de** in the plural, is optional:

(Un) **certain roi de France.**

A certain French king.

(De) **certaines gens.**

Certain (some) people.

a. **Certains** is exceptionally used as a pronoun.

Certains prétendent, etc.

Some assert, etc.

NOTE. — **Certain**, placed after the noun, is an ordinary adjective = *sure, trustworthy, positive*, etc. (cf. § 352, 4).

2. **Chaque** — *each, every*, is distributive and singular only:

Chaque homme (femme).

Each or every man (woman).

a. Distinguish **chaque** = *every, each*, which individualizes, from **tout** = *every, all*, which generalizes:

Chaque homme a des passions.

Every (each) man has passions.

Tout homme a une passion dominante.

Every man has (all men have) a ruling passion.

Chaque année; tous les ans.

Each year; every year.

3. **Différents, Divers** = *various, several, sundry, divers*, are indefinite adjectives only when plural and standing before nouns:

Différentes choses m'ont retenu.

Various things detained me.

On a essayé divers moyens.

Several methods have been tried.

NOTE — With the sense of *different, diverse*, they are used as ordinary adjectives.

4. **Maint**, whether singular or plural, = *many a*; it is often repeated:

Maint(s) danger(s).

Many a danger.

Mainte(s) fois.

Many a time.

En mainte et mainte occasion.

On many an occasion.

5. **Quelque** = *some*; when used of quantity or number, **quelque** = *some, but not much or many, a little, a few*, and is of more limited force than the partitive *some* (§ 322):

Quelques amis sont pires que des ennemis.

Some friends are worse than enemies.

J'ai eu quelque difficulté.

I have had some (a little) difficulty.

Il a quelques amis ici.

He has some (a few) friends here.

Voici les quelques francs qui nous restent.

Here are the few francs we have left.

a. **Quelque** has adverbial force, and is invariable, before numerals (not nouns of number) = *about, some*:

À quelque dix milles d'ici.	About (some) ten miles from here.
But: Quelques centaines de pas.	A few hundred paces.
À cent et quelques pas.	At a little more than 100 paces.

b. Similarly before adjectives or adverbs = *however* (cf. § 271, 4, b):

Quelque riches qu'ils soient.	However rich they may be.
Quelque bien que vous parliez.	However well you may speak.

NOTE. — *However* + adjective is also expressed by *tout... que* (usually with the indicative), *si... (que)* (with the subjunctive), *pour... que* (with the subjunctive), e.g., *Toutes bonnes qu'elles sont, However good they are; Si bonnes qu'elles soient, However good they are; Si bonnes vos raisons soient-elles, However good your reasons are; Pour bonnes qu'elles soient, However good they are.*

c. For the use of *quelque(s) ... que* = *whatever*, see § 407.

405. Use of Pronominal Forms. 1. **Autrui** = *others, other people, our neighbor* (in general), is rarely used except after a preposition:

Il ne faut pas convoiter les biens d'autrui.	We must not covet the goods of others.
La rigueur envers autrui.	Severity towards others.

NOTE. — *Others* is more usually *les autres, d'autres* (§406, 2, b); regularly so, as subject or direct object.

2. **Chacun** = *each, each one, every one* is the pronoun corresponding to the adjective **chaque** (§ 404, 2):

Chacun d'eux a refusé.	Each (every) one of them refused.
Donnez à chacun(e) sa part.	Give to each his (her) share.
Des poires à deux sous chacune (chaque).	Pears at two cents each.

a. The possessive form to **chacun** is regularly **son**:

Mettez-les chacun(e) à sa place.	Put them each in his (her, its) place.
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b. **Chacun**, in apposition to **nous, vous**, takes, as its possessive, **notre, votre**:

Parlez chacun(e) à votre tour.	Speak each in your turn.
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c. **Chacun**, in apposition to **ils, elles**, takes the possessive **leur** before the direct object; otherwise **son** or **leur**:

Elles récitent chacune leur verset They each recite their verse (each
(chacune à son or leur tour). in turn).

d. The reflexive to *chacun* = *every one* is *se* (*soi*):

Chacun pour soi. Every one for himself.

3. *On* = *one, some one, we, you, they, people, etc.*, is used as subject of a verb in the third singular, without specifying any person in particular:

On dit que la reine est malade. They (people) say the queen is ill.
A-t-on allumé mon feu? Has any one lighted my fire?
On ne peut pas mêler l'huile avec One (we, you) cannot mix oil with
l'eau. water.

a. The *on* construction often corresponds to an English passive, especially when the agent is not specified:

On a attrapé le larron. The thief has been caught.
On croit que la guerre est finie. It is thought the war is over.
On vous demande. You are wanted.

b. *On* may not be replaced by a personal pronoun subject:

On est triste quand on est sans A man is sad when he is without
argent. money.

c. Since *on* is subject only, the corresponding direct and indirect objects, when required, are borrowed from *vous*:

Lorsqu'on presse trop un poisson When you squeeze a fish too much
il vous échappe. it escapes you.

d. The reflexive to *on* is *se* (*soi*), and the corresponding possessive is *son*, whatever be the English equivalent:

On se demande. People ask themselves (wonder).
On perdrait son temps. You would lose your time

e. Although *on* is invariable, a feminine or plural noun or adjective may relate to it, when the sense is clearly feminine or plural:

On est plus jolie à présent. She is prettier now
On est si proches voisins. We are such near neighbors

f. *On* may replace a personal pronoun, often with depreciatory force:

On y pensera. I (we) shall see about it.
On se croit bien fin. You (he, etc.) think yourself very
cunning.

4. **Personne** and **rien** along with **ne** + a verb, or when alone, a verb being understood, = *nobody, no one, not anybody*, etc., and *nothing, not anything*, respectively:

Personne n'est venu.

Nobody (no one) has come.

Je n'ai parlé à personne.

I have spoken to nobody (not spoken to anybody).

Ne dites rien.

Say nothing (do not say anything).

Personne ici ! — Personne.

No one here ! — No one.

Qu'a-t-il dit ? — Rien.

What did he say ? — Nothing.

a. If the context contains or implies negation, **personne**, **rien**, assume affirmative force (= *quelqu'un, quelque chose*):

Il n'a rien dit à personne.

He said nothing to any one.

Personne n'a jamais rien dit.

Nobody has ever said anything.

Je vous défends de rien dire.

I forbid you to say anything.

Je crains de parler à personne.

I fear to speak to anybody.

Impossible de rien faire !

Impossible to do anything !

Il cessa de rien donner.

He ceased giving anything.

Où trouverai-je rien de pareil ?

Where shall I find anything like it ?

Sans parler à personne.

Without speaking to anybody.

b. The above rule does not apply to pleonastic **ne**, nor to double negations:

Je crains qu'il ne fasse mal à quelqu'un.

I fear he will hurt somebody.

Ne revenez pas sans voir quelqu'un.

Do not come back without seeing somebody.

NOTE. — The pronoun **personne** is masculine (sometimes sylleptically feminine like *on*, 3, *e*, above); the noun **personne** is always feminine (cf. § 303, 1, *c*).

5. **Quelqu'un(e)** = *somebody, some one, any one*, etc., with its plural **quelques-un(e)s** = *some, some people, any, a few*, etc., is the pronoun corresponding to the adjective **quelque** (§ 404, 5):

Il y a quelqu'un là.

There is somebody there.

Y a-t-il quelqu'un là ?

Is there any one there ?

A-t-il quelques-unes des fleurs ?

Has he some (any) of the flowers ?

Il en reste quelques-unes.

A few of them remain.

Quelqu'une des dames viendra.

Some one of the ladies will come.

Quelques-uns le croient.

Some (people) believe it.

6. **Quelque chose** = *something, anything*, and is masculine, though formed from the feminine noun **chose**:

Quelque chose est promis.	Something is promised.
A-t-il dit quelque chose?	Did he say anything?
A-t-il quelque chose de bon?	Has he anything good?

406. Adjectival or Pronominal Forms. 1. **Aucun, nul, pas un**, along with **ne** + a verb, or when alone, a verb being understood, = *no, not any, not one*, as adjective, and *none, nobody, no one, not one*, as pronoun:

Aucun	} écrivain ne le dit.	No writer says so.
Nul		
Pas un		
Aucun ne le croit.		No one believes it.
Je n'en ai vu aucun(e).		I saw none of them.
Pas un de ses amis ne reste.		Not one of his friends remains.
A-t-il de l'espoir? — Aucun.		Has he any hope? — None.

a. **Aucun**, but not **nul** or **pas un**, becomes affirmative (= *quelque* or *quelqu'un*) when the context is negative (cf. § 405, 4, *a*).

Sans aucune cause.	Without any cause.
Rien pour aucun de nous.	Nothing for any of us.
Gardez-vous de faire aucune faute.	Take care not to make any mistake.

b The plural adjective **aucun(e)s** may be used, especially before nouns with no singular, or before such as are preferably plural; (*d'*)**aucuns** — *quelques-uns* is sometimes found:

Il ne me rend aucuns soins.	He gives me no care.
(<i>D'</i>)aucuns le croiraient.	Some would believe it.

2. **Autre** = *other*, is usually preceded in the singular by **un** or **l'**:

Une autre fois; d'autres livres.	Another time; other books.
En avez-vous un(e) autre?	Have you another?
Un autre dit le contraire.	Another says the contrary.
Les autres m'aideront.	The others will help me.
Entre autres choses.	Among other things.

a. Distinguish **un autre** = *another (a different)* from **encore un** = *another (an additional)*.

Donnez-moi une autre plume.	} Give me another pen.
Donnez-moi encore une plume.	

h. *Others, other people*, = les autres or d'autres, sometimes autrui (cf. § 406, 1).

Il se méfie toujours des autres.	He always suspects others.
D'autres pensent autrement.	Others think otherwise.
Bien d'autres.	Many others.

(1b) The d' of d'autres is a partitive sign (cf. § 325, 1, b).

i. *Autres* is often added familiarly to nous, vous:

Nous autres peintres.	We painters.
Vous autres Français parlez très vite.	You Frenchmen speak very fast.

j. Observe the following expressions with *autre*:

Autre part; de part et d'autre.	Elsewhere; reciprocally.
C'est un (tout) autre homme.	He is a very different man.
Parler de choses et d'autres.	To speak of this and that.
L'autre jour.	The other day
Autre est promettre, autre est donner.	It is one thing to promise, and another to give.
Tout autre que lui.	Any one but him.
De temps à autre.	From time to time.
À d'autres (familier).	Tell that to the <i>marines</i> (familiar).

k. For l'un . . . l'autre, les uns . . . les autres, see § 406, 7, (2)

3. **Même** varies in meaning and form according to its position and function:

(1) Preceding its noun or as a pronoun, **même** = *same*, and nearly always has the article:

La (les) même(s) chose(s).	The same thing(s)
Les miens sont les mêmes.	Mine are the same.
Donnez-moi des mêmes.	Give me some of the same.
Une même affaire.	One and the same business.
Des plantes de la même espèce.	Plants of the same species.

(2) Following the noun or pronoun qualified, **même** = *self*, *even*, and agrees but has no article:

Dieu est la bonté même.	God is goodness itself.
Elle-même; elles-mêmes.	It/theyself; they/themselves.
Celui même; celui-là même.	That/thisself; that man/himself.
Les enfants mêmes.	The very even the children.

a. *Même* is also used as an adverb (invariable):

Il nous a même insultés.	He even insulted us
Quand même il le dirait.	Even if he should say so.

b. *Même* forms a number of highly idiomatic locutions:

Cela revient au même.	That amounts to the same thing.
Êtes-vous à même de faire cela?	Are you in a position to do that?
Il en est de même de . . .	It is the same with . . .

4. *Plusieurs* = *several*; it is sometimes used in the sense of *beaucoup* = *many*:

Plusieurs hommes (femmes).	Several men (women).
Apporte plusieurs des plumes.	Bring several of the pens.
J'en ai plusieurs.	I have several of them.
Plusieurs l'ont cru.	Many (people) believed it.

5. *Tel*, as adjective, = *such, like*; *un tel* = *such a*; *tel*, as pronoun, = *many a one, he, some, etc.*:

Ne crois pas une telle histoire.	Do not believe such a story.
Tels sont mes malheurs.	Such are my misfortunes.
Il n'y a pas de tels animaux.	There are no such animals.
À telles et telles conditions.	On such and such conditions.
Telle qu'une tigresse.	Like (as) a tigress.
Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera (proverb).	Some (many a one, he) who laugh(s) on Friday will weep on Sunday.

a. Examples of more idiomatic uses are:

Tel père, tel fils.	Like father, like son.
Tel rit, tel pleure.	One laughs, another weeps.
Monsieur un tel (Mme une telle).	Mr. So-and-so (Mrs. So-and-so).
De la musique telle quelle.	Music such as it is.
Votre argent tel quel.	Your money intact.

NOTE. — *Such*, as adverb, is *si* or *tellement* (not *tel*): *Une si belle étoile*; *Un homme tellement cruel*.

6. *Tout* (singular) = *all, every, any, whole, etc.*; *tous* (plural) = *all*:

Toute ma vie; tous les hommes.	All my (my whole) life; all (the) men.
Tout homme; toute créature.	Every (any) man; every creature.
Tous (toutes) sont venu(e)s.	All have come.

C'est tout; de tous côtés.
Tout m'effraie.

That is all; on all sides.
 Everything frightens me.

a. **Tout** is often adverb = *quite, wholly, very, very much*, etc., and agrees like an adjective, when immediately preceding a feminine adjective with initial consonant or *h* aspirate, but is elsewhere invariable:

Elles étaient toutes pâles et tout agitées. They were quite pale and very much excited.

But: **Ils étaient tout pâles et tout agités**, etc.

NOTE. — So also, in the compound **tout-puissant**, *e.g.*, **Elle est toute-puissante**.

b. Observe the following idiomatic expressions:

Tout le monde (cf. le monde entier).	Everybody (cf. the whole world).
Tous les mois; pas du tout.	Every month; not at all.
Tous les deux jours.	Every other (alternate) day.
Tous (les*) deux or les deux.	Both.
Tout à l'heure.	Presently (or a little while ago)
Tout beau; tout doux.	Gently (slowly); softly.
(Pour) tout de bon.	Seriously.

* **Tous deux** (*trois*, etc.) — without **les** — usually denotes 'simultaneousness' (= *both together*, etc.); **les** is obligatory above ten, and usual from five to ten.

c. For the distinction between **tout** and **chaque** see § 404, 2, *a*; for **tout... que** = *however*, see § 404, 5, *b*, note.

7. **Un** is used either alone or as correlative to **autre**:

(1) **Un**, as adjective, = *a, an* (cf. § 320), *one, a certain*;
un, as pronoun, = *one*:

La maison est d'un côté.	The house is on one side.
Un monsieur A. l'a dit.	A (certain) Mr. A. said so.
Une des dames l'a dit.	One of the ladies said so.
Voici un crayon. — J'en ai un.	Here is a pencil. — I have one.
Les uns sont de cet avis, les autres n'en sont pas.	Some are of this opinion, (the) others are not.

a. **Un** as a pronoun is often preceded by *l'*, especially with a *de* clause:
L'un des consuls est arrivé. One of the consuls has come.

(2) **L'un l'autre**, so also the feminine and plural, are combined into various correlative phrases, as follows:

l'un l'autre = *each other, one another*; pl. ditto

l'un et l'autre = *both*, pl., *both, all*

l'un ou l'autre = *either*; pl., ditto

ni l'un ni l'autre (... *ne*) = *neither*; pl., *neither, none*

<i>Elles se flattent l'une l'autre.</i>	<i>They flatter each other.</i>
<i>Ils parlent les uns des autres.</i>	<i>They speak of one another</i>
<i>Ils se parlent l'un à l'autre.</i>	<i>They speak to one another.</i>
<i>L'une et l'autre occasion.</i>	<i>Both occasions.</i>
<i>Les uns et les autres parlent.</i>	<i>All of them speak.</i>
<i>Dites ceci aux uns et aux autres.</i>	<i>Say this to all.</i>
<i>Je prends l'un(e) ou l'autre.</i>	<i>I take either.</i>
<i>Parle à l'une ou à l'autre.</i>	<i>Speak to either.</i>
<i>Ni les un(e)s ni les autres ne sont pour vous.</i>	<i>Neither (none of them) is for you.</i>
<i>Ni pour l'un(e) ni pour l'autre.</i>	<i>For neither.</i>

407. Indefinite Relatives

1. Adjectival:

2. Pronominal:

<i>Quelconque</i> , any (whatever, at all)	<i>Quiconque</i> , whoever
<i>Quel que</i> (+ subjunctive of <i>être</i>), whatever	<i>Qui que</i> ... (+ subjunctive of <i>être</i>), whoever
<i>Quelque ... que</i> (+ subjunctive), whatever	<i>Quoi que</i> ... (+ subjunctive), whatever
<i>a. Quelconque</i> takes -s for the plural, and always follows its noun; <i>quiconque</i> is invariable; the other forms are made up from <i>quel, quelque, qui, quoi, + que</i> :	
<i>Un (deux) point(s) quelconque(s).</i>	<i>Any (two) point(s) whatever.</i>
<i>Une raison quelconque.</i>	<i>Any reason whatever (at all).</i>
<i>Quiconque parle sera puni(e).</i>	<i>Whoever speaks will be punished.</i>
<i>Quels que soient (puissent être) vos desseins.</i>	<i>Whatever be (may be) your designs.</i>
<i>Quelle que fût la loi.</i>	<i>Whatever the law was.</i>
<i>Quelques efforts qu'il fasse.</i>	<i>Whatever efforts he makes.</i>
<i>Qui que tu sois (puisses être).</i>	<i>Whoever you be (may be).</i>
<i>Quoi que vous fassiez.</i>	<i>Whatever you do.</i>

Obs : For the use of the subjunctive, see § 270, 4:

b. Qui que and *quoi que* are also used with *ce* before *soit*:

<i>Qui que ce soit qui le dise.</i>	<i>Whosoever says it.</i>
<i>Quoi que ce soit qu'il dise.</i>	<i>Whatsoever he says.</i>

THE ADVERB

408. Simple Adverbs. The following list contains the commoner simple adverbs:

<i>ailleurs, elsewhere</i>	<i>encore, still</i>	<i>pas, not</i>
<i>ainsi, thus, so</i>	<i>enfin, at last</i>	<i>peu, little</i>
<i>alors, then</i>	<i>ensemble, together</i>	<i>pis, worse</i>
<i>après, afterwards</i>	<i>ensuite, then</i>	<i>plus, more</i>
<i>assez, enough, rather</i>	<i>environ, about</i>	<i>plutôt, rather</i>
<i>aujourd'hui, to-day</i>	<i>exprès, on purpose</i>	<i>point, not</i>
<i>auparavant, before</i>	<i>fort, very</i>	<i>pourquoi(?) why(?)</i>
<i>aussi, also, too, as</i>	<i>hier, yesterday</i>	<i>pourtant, however</i>
<i>aussitôt, directly</i>	<i>ici, here</i>	<i>près, near (by)</i>
<i>autant, as much</i>	<i>jadis, formerly</i>	<i>presque, almost</i>
<i>autrefois, formerly</i>	<i>jamais, ever, never</i>	<i>proche, near (by)</i>
<i>beaucoup, much</i>	<i>là, there</i>	<i>puis, then, there-</i>
<i>bien, well, very, much</i>	<i>loin, far (off), a long</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>bientôt, soon</i>	<i>way</i>	<i>quand(?) when(?)</i>
<i>cependant, however</i>	<i>longtemps, (a) long</i>	<i>que ! how (!)</i>
<i>certes, indeed</i>	<i>(while)</i>	<i>quelquefois, sometimes</i>
<i>combien(?) how much(?)</i>	<i>lors, then</i>	<i>si, so; yes</i>
<i>comme, as, like</i>	<i>maintenant, now</i>	<i>souvent, often</i>
<i>comment(?) how(?)</i>	<i>mal, badly</i>	<i>surtout, especially</i>
<i>davantage, more</i>	<i>même, even</i>	<i>tant, so much</i>
<i>dedans, inside</i>	<i>mieux, better</i>	<i>tantôt, soon, recently</i>
<i>dehors, outside</i>	<i>moins, less</i>	<i>tard, late</i>
<i>déjà, already</i>	<i>ne . . ., not</i>	<i>tôt, soon</i>
<i>demain, to-morrow</i>	<i>néanmoins, neverthe-</i>	<i>toujours, always, still</i>
<i>derrière, behind</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>tout, quite, entirely</i>
<i>désormais, henceforth</i>	<i>non, no</i>	<i>toutefois, however</i>
<i>dessous, under</i>	<i>où(?) where(?)</i>	<i>très, very</i>
<i>dessus, above</i>	<i>oui, yes</i>	<i>trop, too (much)</i>
<i>devant, before</i>	<i>parfois, sometimes</i>	<i>vite, quickly</i>
<i>dorénavant, henceforth</i>	<i>partout, everywhere</i>	<i>volontiers, willingly</i>

409. Adverbs from Adjectives. Most adjectives become adverbs by the addition of **-ment** to the feminine singular:

Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.
pur,	purement, <i>purely</i>	doux,	doucement, <i>sweetly</i>
strict,	strictement, <i>strictly</i>	fou,	follement, <i>madly</i>
actif,	activement, <i>actively</i>	facile,	facilement, <i>easily</i>
sec,	sèchement, <i>dryly</i>	autre,	autrement, <i>otherwise</i>

a. Adjectives ending in a vowel, other than -e, drop the -e of the feminine on adding -ment:

Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.
poli(e),	poliment, <i>politely</i>	décidé(e),	décidément, <i>decidedly</i>
absolu(e),	absolument, <i>absolutely</i>	etc.	etc.

NOTE.—The omitted e is denoted by a circumflex accent in assidûment, continûment, crûment, (in)dûment, gaîment (better, gaîement), nûment.

b. The following adjectives in -e change e to é on adding -ment:

Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.
aveugle,	aveuglément	immense,	immensément
commode,	commodément	incommode,	incommodément
conforme,	conformément	opiniâtre,	opiniâtrément
énorme,	énormément	uniforme,	uniformément

c. The following adjectives change the added -e of the feminine to é:

Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.
commun(e),	communément	obscur(e),	obscurément
confus(e),	confusément	opportun(e),	opportunément
diffus(e),	diffusément	précis(e),	précisément
expresse(e),	expressément	profond(e),	profondément
importun(e),	importunément	profus(e),	profusément

d. Adjectives in -ant, -ent (except lent, présent, véhément) assimilate -nt to m and add -ment to the masculine form:

Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.
constant,	constamment, <i>constantly</i>	prudent,	prudemment, <i>prudently</i>
élégant,	élégamment, <i>elegantly</i>	etc.	etc.

But Lentement, *slowly*, présentement, *presently*, véhémentement, *vehemently*

e. Gentil gives gentiment, *nice*; the adverb to bref is brièvement (from a parallel form), *briefly*, the adverb to impuni is impunément (probably from L. *impune*, cf. b, above), *with impunity*.

f. The adverbs corresponding to bon, *good*, and mauvais, *bad*, are bien, *well*, and mal, *badly*. From bon comes regularly bonnement = *simply*.

410. Adjectives as Adverbs. Adjectival forms are not uncommonly used as adverbs, and, as such, are regularly invariable:

1. A number of adjectives serve as adverbs in certain fixed expressions:

Cette sottise lui coûte cher.
Elles parlent bas (haut).

That folly is costing him dear.
They speak low (loud).

Such expressions are,

<i>coûter bon, cost dear</i>	<i>arrêter court, stop short</i>	<i>coûter gros, cost dear</i>
<i>sentir bon, smell good</i>	<i>filer doux, 'sing small'</i>	<i>viser haut, aim high</i>
<i>tenir bon, stand firm</i>	<i>aller droit, go straight</i>	<i>chanter juste, sing in tune</i>
<i>acheter cher, buy dear</i>	<i>viser droit, aim straight</i>	<i>frapper juste, strike straight</i>
<i>coûter cher, cost dear</i>	<i>chanter faux, sing out of tune</i>	<i>sentir mauvais, smell bad</i>
<i>vendre cher, sell dear</i>		<i>écrire serré, write small</i>
<i>voir clair, see clearly</i>	<i>frapper ferme, strike hard</i>	<i>(à) vrai dire, speak truly</i>
<i>prouver clair, prove clearly</i>	<i>parler ferme, speak firmly</i>	<i>etc. etc.</i>

2. An adjective sometimes modifies another adjective:

Des dames haut placées.
Un véritable grand homme.

Ladies of high rank.
A truly great man.

3. Besides the above, a few adjectival forms serve also as adverbs

Je l'ai dit exprès.

I said it purposely.

Soudain nous vîmes l'ennemi.

Suddenly we saw the enemy.

Such forms are

<i>très, very</i>	<i>même, even</i>	<i>très beau, not so fast</i>
<i>assez, enough</i>	<i>proche, near</i>	<i>très doux, gently</i>
<i>subitement, suddenly</i>	<i>soudain, suddenly</i>	<i>très vite, quickly</i>
<i>très vite, very fast</i>	<i>*très vite, very fast</i>	

* *très vite* and *très vite* are both adverbs, see § 400, 6.

* *très vite* is a vulgarism, *très vite* is familiar.

* *très vite* is a vulgarism, *très vite* is familiar, see § 400, 6.

411. Adverbial Locutions. Phrases with adverbial func-

Je vienrai tout à l'heure.
Venez de bonne heure.

I will come in a moment.
Come early.

Further examples are:

À bon marché, <i>cheap</i>	d'ailleurs, <i>besides</i>	nulle part, <i>nowhere</i>
À côté, <i>near, near by</i>	dès lors, <i>since</i>	plus tôt, <i>sooner</i>
À droite, <i>to the right</i>	d'ordinaire, <i>usually</i>	quelque part, <i>somewhere</i>
À jamais, <i>forever</i>	d'où, <i>whence</i>	tant mieux, <i>so much the better</i>
À la fois, <i>at once</i>	d'où? <i>whence?</i>	
À l'avenir, <i>in future</i>	du moins, <i>at least</i>	tôt ou tard, <i>sooner or later</i>
À peine, <i>hardly</i>	en avant, <i>forward</i>	tour à tour, <i>in turn</i>
À peu près, <i>nearly</i>	en bas, <i>below, down stairs</i>	tout à coup, <i>suddenly</i>
Au juste, <i>exactly</i>	en effet, <i>in fact</i>	tout de suite, <i>at once</i>
Au moins, <i>at least</i>	en haut, <i>above, up stairs</i>	tout d'un coup, <i>all at once</i>
Autre part, <i>elsewhere</i>	là-bas, <i>yonder</i>	
d'abord, <i>at first</i>	là-dessus, <i>thereupon</i>	

412. Comparison of Adverbs. 1. Adverbs are regularly compared like adjectives (cf. § 345) by the use of **plus**, **moins**, **aussi**; **que** — *than, as*:

<i>Plus, moins facilement que Jean.</i>	More, less easily than John.
<i>Aussi facilement que Jean.</i>	As easily as John.

a. Further examples, illustrating § 345, a, b, c, d, as applied to adverbs:

Il ne marche pas aussi (si) vite.	He does not walk as (so) fast.
Vite comme un éclair.	As quick as lightning.
Il marche plus vite que je ne pensais.	He walks faster than I thought.
De plus en plus vite.	Faster and faster.
Plus je le connais (et) moins je l'estime.	The more I know him the less I esteem him.

b. *More than, less than*, as adverbs of quantity = **plus de**, **moins de**, respectively; they must be carefully distinguished from **plus (moins) que** = *more (less) than* in an elliptical sentence:

J'ai plus (moins) de dix francs.	I have more (less) than ten francs
En moins d'une demi-heure.	In less than half an hour.
But: Un éléphant mange plus que six chevaux (ne mangent).	An elephant eats more than six horses (eat).

2. The following are irregularly compared:

bien, well	mieux, better	beaucoup, much	plus, more
mal, badly, ill	pis, worse	peu, little	moins, less
	plus mal, worse		

a. **Beaucoup** = *much* (*many*) or *very much* (*many*), and is never modified by another adverb, except **pas**.

3. The superlative is formed by placing **le**, which is invariable, before the comparative of inequality:

Le plus souvent (**moins souvent**). (The) most frequently (least f.).

Elle parle le plus (**mieux, moins**). She speaks (the) most (best, least).

413. Position. 1. An adverb regularly stands immediately after its verb, rarely between the subject and the verb:

Charles porte souvent ma canne. Charles often carries my cane.

On devrait lire lentement. One should read slowly.

Se levant tard, se couchant tôt. Rising late, going to bed early.

Ils l'ont bien reçu. They have received him well.

Obs.: Hence the adverb regularly comes between the auxiliary and the participle in compound tenses, except when it is in a stressed position:

Je l'avais rencontré déjà = *I had met him already.*

a. The adverbs **aujourd'hui**, **hier**, **demain**, **autrefois**, **tôt**, **tard**, **ici**, **là**, **ailleurs**, **partout**, never come between the auxiliary and the participle:

Il est parti hier. He went away yesterday.

Je l'ai cherché partout. I looked for it everywhere.

b. Long adverbs in **-ment** not uncommonly stand after the past participle:

Il a parlé éloquemment. He has spoken eloquently.

c. Most adverbs of quantity, such as **peu**, **beaucoup**, **trop**, etc., and a few short adverbs like **bien**, **mal**, **mieux**, etc., as also adverbs of negation, regularly precede the infinitive:

Tu ne devrais pas trop lire. You should not read too much.

Il ne saurait mieux faire. He cannot do better.

Il parle de ne pas y aller. He speaks of not going (there).

d. Interrogative adverbs head the phrase, as in English; other adverbs are not uncommonly placed first for emphasis (cf. § 237, 3):

Quand allez-vous revenir? When are you going to come back?

Aujourd'hui je vais me reposer. To-day I am going to rest.

Malheureusement tout est perdu. Unfortunately all is lost.

2. Adverbs usually precede the nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and phrases modified by them:

Assez de livres, et assez chers.

Books enough, and dear enough.

Bien mal à propos.

Very unseasonably.

a. For *combien ! comme ! que ! tant !* and *plus . . . plus, moins . . . moins*, with adjectives or adverbs, cf. § 350, a.

3. Adverbial phrases follow the same rules as adverbs, except that only the shorter ones may usually come between the auxiliary and the verb:

Nous étions à peine partis.

Hardly had we gone.

NEGATION

414. Negation without Verb. *Non* = *no, not*, apart from a verb; it is often emphasized by *pas, point*:

L'avez-vous dit? — *Non*.Did you say it? — *No*Vous viendrez? — *Non pas (point)*.You will come? — *Certainly not*.*Non, non, je n'irai pas*.*No, no, I shall not go*.*Non content de dire cela*.*Not satisfied with saying that*.*Riche ou non, il ne l'aura pas*.*Rich or not, he shall not have it*.*A-t-il, oui ou non, du talent?**Has he talent, yes or no?**Des idées non moins vastes*.*Ideas not less vast*.*Une maison non meublée*.*A house not furnished*.*Non seulement . . . mais encore*.*Not only . . . but also*.

a. For the use of *que non*, see § 420, 1, a

415. Negation with Verb. 1. Along with a verb, a negation consists regularly of two parts, *ne* (*n'*, see § 19) together with some other word or words; the principal correlative expressions of this kind are:

<i>ne . . . pas, not</i>	<i>ne . . . aucunement</i>	} <i>not at all</i>	<i>ne . . . rien, nothing</i>
<i>ne . . . point, not</i>	<i>ne . . . nullement</i>		<i>ne . . . ni (. . . ni) neither</i>
<i>ne . . . guère, hardly</i>	<i>ne . . . aucun</i>	} <i>no, none</i>	<i>. . . nor</i>
<i>ne . . . jamais, never</i>	<i>ne . . . nul</i>		
<i>ne . . . plus, no more</i>	<i>ne . . . pas un</i>		
<i>ne . . . que, only</i>	<i>ne . . . personne, nobody</i>		

NOTES. - 1. *Point* is usually more emphatic than *pas*, and is less common in ordinary language.

2. Negation is often denoted by *pas*, without *ne*, in familiar language: *Ai-je pas dit cela?* (= *N'ai-je pas dit cela?*)

2. Other forms of less frequent use are:

a. Ne . . . quelconque = no . . . whatsoever (at all), ne . . . qui que ce soit = nobody whatsoever (at all), ne . . . quoi que ce soit = nothing whatsoever (at all).

Je n'ai dit quoi que ce soit. I said nothing at all.

b. Ne . . . brin (lit. blade), or mie (lit. crumb), or goutte (lit. drop), or mot (lit. word) = ne . . . rien, in certain phrases:

Il n'y en a brin. There is none of it.

Je n'y entends goutte. I understand nothing of it.

c. Ne . . . âme vivante, or homme qui vive, or âme qui vive, etc. = ne . . . personne:

Il n'y avait âme vivante dans la maison. There was not a living soul in the house.

d. Ne . . . de + an expression of time, e.g., la (ma) vie, de huit jours, etc.

Je ne l'oublierai de ma vie. I shall not forget it while I live.

416. Position. *Ne* always precedes the verb, and its conjunctive objects, if any; *pas*, *point* and other adverbs immediately follow the verb, and its conjunctive pronouns, if any; indefinites have their usual place.

Je ne le leur ai pas (point) dit.	I did not tell them it.
Je n'en ai guère.	I have hardly any of it.
Ne les a-t-il jamais vus?	Did he never see them?
Je n'y resterai plus.	I shall stay there no longer.
Il ne le veut nullement.	He does not wish it at all.
Il ne prend aucun soin.	He takes no care.
Personne ne peut le dire.	Nobody can say (it).
Il n'a pas mal du tout.	He has no pain at all.
Je ne l'ai dit à qui que ce soit.	I have told it to nobody at all.

a. Pas, point, usually, and plus, often, precede the simple infinitive, and its conjunctive objects; they may precede or follow avoir, être, either when alone or in a compound infinitive:

Il parle de ne pas vous voir.	He speaks of not seeing you.
Être ou ne pas être.	To be or not to be.
J'étais fâché de ne vous avoir pas vu (or de ne pas vous avoir vu, or de ne vous pas avoir vu).	I was sorry not to have seen you.

b. Rien as object is treated as an adverb; it may also precede an infinitive like an adverb:

Il promet de ne rien dire. He promises to say nothing.

c. The *que* of *ne . . . que* immediately precedes the word it modifies:

Je n'en ai vu *que* trois. I saw only three of them.
Il n'y a pas *qu'*eux qui en aient. It is not they only who have some.

d. To denote *neither . . . nor*, *ni* is placed before each coördinate word, and, when verbs are expressed, *ne* stands before the auxiliary or other leading verb. When principal verbs are coördinated, *ne* stands before each of them, while *ni* also must stand with the last, but may not stand with the first, and is optional with others:

Qui le sait? — Ni lui ni moi.	Who knows it? — Neither he nor I.
Il n'a ni parents ni amis.	He has neither relatives nor friends.
Je ne l'ai ni vu ni entendu.	I neither saw nor heard it.
Il ne sait ni lire ni écrire.	He can neither read nor write.
Je ne veux ni qu'il lise ni qu'il * écrive.	I neither wish him to read nor to write.
Il ne le blâme ni ne le loue.	He neither blames nor praises it.
Je ne pouvais, (ni) ne devais, ni ne voulais céder.	I neither could, nor should, nor would yield.

417. Ellipsis of the Verb. If the verb be omitted, but understood, *ne* is also omitted, and the correlative itself denotes negation:

Est-il venu? — Pas encore (= Il n'est pas encore venu).	Has he come? — Not yet (= He has not yet come).
Qui est là? — Personne.	Who is there? — Nobody.
Plus de larmes; plus de soucis.	No more tears; no more cares.

a. *Pas*, when so used, may not stand alone:

Non (pas); pas encore; pas lui; pas du tout; pas ce soir, etc.	No; not yet; not he (him); not at all; not this evening, etc.
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418. Ne alone as Negative. Negation with verbs is expressed by *ne* alone in certain cases, as follows:

1. After *que* = *pourquoi?* and usually after *que*, *qui* in rhetorical question or exclamation:

Que ne le disiez-vous plus tôt?	Why did you not say so sooner?
Que ne ferais-je pour lui?	What would I not do for him?
Qui ne voit cela?	Who does not see that?

2. After condition expressed by inversion:

N'eût été la pluie.	Had it not been for the rain.
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a. Sometimes also in conditions regularly expressed with **si**:

Si je ne me trompe (m'abuse).	If I am not mistaken.
Qui, si ce n'est vous?	Who, if not you?

3. In dependent sentences after negation, either fully expressed or implied:

Je n'ai pas (j'ai peu) d'amis qui ne soient les vôtres.	I have no (I have few) friends who are not yours.
Il n'y a rien qu'il ne sache.	There is nothing he does not know.
Non que je ne le craigne.	Not that I do not fear him.
Impossible qu'il ne vienne !	Impossible that he will not come !
Ai-je un ami qui ne soit fidèle? — Non.	Have I one friend who is not faithful? — No.

a. More obscure cases of implied negation are **prendre garde que** = *take care that not*, etc., and such expressions as **il tient** = *it depends on*, used interrogatively:

Prenez garde qu'il ne tombe.	Take care he does not fall.
Gardez qu'il ne sorte.	Take care he does not go out.
À quoi tient-il qu'on ne fasse cela?	What is the cause of that not being done?

4. Sometimes with **savoir**, **bouger**, and with **pouvoir**, **oser**, **cesser** + an infinitive, expressed or implied:

Je ne sais (pas).	I do not know.
Ne bougez (pas) de là.	Do not stir from there.
Je ne puis (pas) répondre.	I cannot answer.
Il n'oserait (pas) le dire.	He would not dare to say so.
Elle ne cesse (pas) de pleurer.	She does not cease weeping.

a. Always **ne** alone in **je ne saurais** and **je ne sais quoi**:

Je ne saurais vous le dire.	I cannot tell you.
Ne sauriez-vous m'aider?	Can you not help me?
Un je ne sais quoi de terrible.	Something indefinably terrible.

5. In a few set expressions, such as:

N'importe; n'avoir garde.	It does not matter; not to care.
Ne vous en déplaie.	By your leave.
N'avoir que faire de.	To have no use (whatever) for.
Il n'est pire eau que l'eau qui dort (proverb).	Still waters run deep.

419. Pleonastic *ne*. In a *que* clause *ne* is often pleonastic, as compared with English; thus, *ne* stands:

1. After *empêcher* = *prevent*, *éviter* = *avoid*, *à moins que* = *unless*, or *que* so used:

Empêchez qu'il <i>ne</i> sorte.	Prevent him from going out.
J'évite qu'on <i>ne</i> me voie.	I avoid being seen.
À moins que je <i>ne</i> sois retenu.	Unless I be detained.

a. This *ne* is often omitted after *empêcher* and *éviter*, after *empêcher* mostly when negative or interrogative.

b. *Ne* may also stand after *avant que*:

Avant qu'il (<i>ne</i>) parte.	Before he goes away.
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2. After expressions of fearing, such as *craindre*, *redouter*, etc., *avoir peur*, etc., when not negative, or when negation is not implied by interrogation expecting negative answer, or by condition:

Je crains qu'il <i>ne</i> vienne.	I fear he will come.
Craignez-vous qu'il <i>ne</i> vienne?	Do you fear he will come?
But: Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne. Sans craindre qu'il vienne. Craignez-vous qu'il vienne? — Non. Si je craignais qu'il vînt.	

a. What it is, or is not, feared will not happen, has the full negation *ne . . . pas* in the *que* clause:

Je crains qu'il <i>ne</i> vienne <i>pas</i> .	I fear he will not come.
Je ne crains pas qu'il <i>ne</i> vienne <i>pas</i> .	I do not fear he will not come.

b. Negation and interrogation or condition neutralize each other, and *ne* stands:

Ne craignez-vous pas qu'il <i>ne</i> vienne?	Do you not fear he will come?
Si je ne craignais (<i>pas</i>) qu'il <i>ne</i> vînt.	If I did not fear he would come.
Quand même je ne craindrais pas qu'il <i>ne</i> vînt.	Even though I did not fear he would come.

3. With a finite verb in the second member of a compari-

son of inequality, when the first member is not negative, or does not imply negation as above:

Il est plus riche qu'il *ne* l'était. He is richer than he was.
 Est-il plus riche qu'il *ne* l'était? Is he richer than he was?
 Il gagne moins qu'il *n'*espérait. He earns less than he hoped.
 But: Il *n'est pas* plus riche qu'il l'était; est-il plus riche qu'il l'était? —
 Non.

a. A negative interrogation implies affirmation, and *ne* stands:

N'est-il pas plus riche qu'il *ne* l'était? Is he not richer than he was?
 l'était?

NOTE. — Autre, autrement, plutôt, plus tôt, similarly take *ne*: Il est tout autre que je *ne* pensais.

4. Usually after expressions of doubt, denial, such as *douter*, *nier*, *disconvenir*, etc., often *désespérer*, when negative, or when negation is implied as above:

Je ne doute pas qu'il *ne* vienne. I do not doubt that he will come.
 Doutez-vous qu'il *ne* vienne? — Do you doubt whether he will
 Non. come? — No.
 But: Je doute qu'il vienne; doutez-vous qu'il vienne? (— question for
 information).

5. After *il s'en faut* negatively, interrogatively, or with *peu*, *guère*, etc.:

Il ne s'en fallut pas (de) beaucoup qu'il *ne* fût tué. He came very near being killed.
 Il s'en faut de peu que ce vase *ne* soit plein. This vessel is nearly full.
 Peu s'en est fallu que je *ne* vinsse. I came very near coming.

6. With compound tenses after *il y a*, *voilà*, *depuis*:

Il y a (voilà) trois jours que je *ne* l'ai vu. It is three days since I saw him (I
 have not seen him for, etc.).
 Il avait grandi depuis que je *ne* l'avais vu. He had grown since I saw him.
 Depuis que je *ne* vous ai vu. Since I saw you.

a. In a simple tense (§§ 257, 2; 258, 4) negatively, *ne . . . pas*, etc., must be used:

Voilà un an qu'il *ne* buvait plus. He had drunk none for a year.

USE OF CERTAIN ADVERBS

420. Distinctions. The following are especially liable to be confounded in use:

1. **Oui, Si.** Yes in affirmation or assent is *oui*; yes is usually *si* in contradiction, in correction, in dissent.

L'avez-vous dit? — Oui, monsieur. Did you say it? — Yes, sir.

Venez. — Oui, oui, j'y vais. Come. — Yes, yes, I shall go.

Il ne s'en va pas. — Si, monsieur, He is not going. — Yes, (sir), he is (going).

Il ne s'en va pas? — Mais si. He is not going? — Yes, certainly.

Je n'irai pas. — Si, si, venez. I shall not go. — Yes, yes, come.

NOTE. — The use of *si*, as also of the intensive *si fait*, etc., though very common, is classed as familiar by the *Académie*; it is often avoided by *pardon*, etc., or other expressions: *Il ne va pas. — Pardon, monsieur (il va).*

a. *Oui, si*, and *non* are often preceded by *que*, really with ellipsis of a whole *que* clause, and are then variously translated by *yes*, *so*, *no*, *not*, etc., or by a clause:

Je dis que oui (non). I say yes (no).

Je crois que oui (non). I think so (not).

Vous ne l'avez pas? — Oh ! que si. You haven't it? — Oh yes !

Le fera-t-il? — Je crois que oui. Will he do it? — I think he will.

Je dis que non. I say it is not so.

Peut-être que non. Perhaps not.

2 **Autant, Tant.** *As much (many) = autant; so much (many) = tant:*

Je gagne autant que vous. I earn as much as you.

Il but tant qu'il en mourut. He drank so much that he died from it.

J'ai tant d'amis; j'en ai autant que vous. I have so many friends; I have as many as you.

3. **Plus, Davantage.** *Plus* is used in all senses of *more*, *most* (see below); *davantage* (strengthened sometimes by *bien* = *much*, *encore* = *still*, = *more*, is regularly used only absolutely, and usually stands at the end of its clause:

*N'en parle pas davantage. }
N'en parle plus. }* Say no more about it.

Ne restez pas davantage.	}	Do not remain any longer.
Ne restez plus.		
Cela me plaît encore davantage (plus).		That pleases me still more.
Je suis riche; il l'est bien davantage (plus).		I am rich; he is much more so.
But only: J'en ai plus que lui; il est plus habile; plus de dix francs; c'est ce qui le flatte le plus, etc.		

4. **Ne . . . que, Seulement.** *Seulement* must be used, (1) when no verb is present, (2) when *only* refers to the subject, (3) or to the verb, (4) or to a *que* clause, and (5) it may be used to strengthen a *ne . . . que*; otherwise *only* = *ne . . . que* or *seulement*:

Seulement les braves.	Only the brave.
Seulement mon frère le sait.	Only my brother knows it.
Écoutez seulement.	Only listen.
Il dit seulement qu'il viendrait.	He only said he should come.
Il n'a (seulement) qu'à venir.	He has only to come.
But: Nous ne serons que trois (<i>or</i> trois seulement); je ne veux que voir son père (<i>or</i> je veux seulement voir son père), etc.	

a. *Only*, referring to the subject, may be turned also by *il n'y a que, il n'y a pas que*:

Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas.	The dead only do not come back.
Il n'y a pas qu'elles qui le sachent.	It is not only they who know.

THE NUMERAL

421.

Cardinal Numerals

1 un, une	[œ, yn]	8 huit	[qit]
2 deux	[dø]	9 neuf	[noef]
3 trois	[trwa]	10 dix	[dis]
4 quatre	[katr]	11 onze	[ɔ:z]
5 cinq	[sɛ:k]	12 douze	[du:z]
6 six	[sis]	13 treize	[trɛ:z]
7 sept	[sɛt]	14 quatorze	[katorz]

15 quinze	[kɛːz]	70 soixante-dix	[swasɑ̃ːtɔ̃]
16 seize	[sɛːz]	71 soixante et onze	[swasɑ̃ːteʒː]
17 dix-sept	[disɛt]	80 quatre-vingts	[katʁəvɛ̃]
18 dix-huit	[dizɔ̃t]	81 quatre-vingt-un	[katʁəvɛ̃ɑ̃]
19 dix-neuf	[diznœf]	90 quatre-vingt-dix	[katʁəvɛ̃dɔ̃]
20 vingt	[vɛ̃]	91 quatre-vingt-onze	[katʁəvɛ̃ʒː]
21 vingt et un	[vɛ̃teɑ̃]	100 cent	[sɑ̃]
22 vingt-deux	[vɛ̃tɔ̃]	101 cent un	[sɑ̃ɑ̃]
30 trente	[tʁɑ̃t]	200 deux cents	[døsã]
31 trente et un	[tʁɑ̃teɑ̃]	201 deux cent un	[døsãɑ̃]
40 quarante	[kɑ̃ʁɑ̃t]	1000 mille	[mil]
50 cinquante	[sɛ̃kɑ̃t]	1001 mille un	[milɑ̃]
60 soixante	[swasɑ̃t]	2000 deux mille	[dømil]

NOUNS OF NUMBER: 1,000,000 = **un million** [œ miljɔ̃]; 2,000,000 = **deux millions** [dø miljɔ̃]; 1,000,000,000 = **un milliard** [œ milja:r].

Observe: 1. The hyphen unites together compound numerals under 100, except where *et* occurs. 2. *Et* stands regularly in 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, omitted in 81, and elsewhere.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION: 1. The final consonant of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, is silent before initial consonant or *h* aspirate of a word multiplied by them, not elsewhere: *Cinq livres* [sɛ̃ livʁ], but *le cinq mai* [lə sɛ̃k mɛ]. 2. No elision or liaison occurs before *huit*, *onze*: *Le huit* [lə ɔ̃t]; *les huit livres* [lə ɔ̃ livʁ]; *le onze* [lə ɔ̃z]; *les onze francs* [lə ɔ̃z frɑ̃]. 3. The *t* is sounded in *vingt*, in 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, is sounded with the *d* in 22, is silent from 81 to 99, is silent in *cent un*, *deux cent un*, etc.

a **Un** (f. *une*) is the only cardinal which varies for gender:

Une (deux, trois, etc.) **plume(s)**. One (two, three, etc.) pen(s)
Vingt et une vaches. Twenty-one cows.

b. Cardinals are invariable for number, except that *-s* is added to **quatre-vingt** and the multiples of **cent**, but only when immediately preceding a noun, or an adjective + a noun, or when they themselves serve as nouns of number:

Quatre-vingts francs.	Eighty francs.
Trois cents (bonnes) plumes.	Three hundred (good) pens.
Deux cents millions de francs.	Two hundred million francs.
Trois cents hommes.	Three hundred men.
Les cinq cents.	The five hundreds.

But: *Trois cent un francs; les cent hommes engagés; quatre-vingt-une plumes; deux cent mille; trois mille milles (miles), etc.*

N.B. — They are not nouns of number in dates (*c.* below) or when used as ordinals (§ 427): *L'an quatre cent; page deux cent; page quatre-vingt.*

c. The form *mil* (not *mille*) is used in dates of the Christian era from 1001 to 1999:

En mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze. In eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

(En) l'an mil six. (In) the year 1006.

But: *L'an mille (sometimes mil); l'an deux mille trois cent; l'an mille cent du monde, etc.*

d. From 1100 onward dates are often expressed by hundreds, as so frequently in English:

Onze cent(s); treize cent(s). Eleven hundred; thirteen hundred.
Quinze cent cinquante. Fifteen hundred and fifty.

e. *A (or one) hundred = cent; a (or one) thousand = mille:*

Mille soldats. A (one) thousand soldiers.

NOTE. — *Septante = 70, octante = 80, nonante = 90, six-vingt(s) = 120, and quinze-vingt(s) = 300, are now obsolete in the literary language, although sometimes heard in certain French-speaking regions.*

422. Ordinal Numerals. The ordinal numerals denote order or place in a series relatively to the first; they are formed, from 'third' up, by adding *-ième* to the last consonant of the corresponding cardinal, *cinq* adding *u*, and *f* of *neuf* becoming *v* before *-ième*:

1st	premier	[prəmje]	7th	septième	[setjem]
2nd	second	[səgʒ]	8th	huitième	[qitjem]
	deuxième	[døzjem]	9th	neuvième	[nœvjem]
3rd	troisième	[trwazjem]	10th	dixième	[dizjem]
4th	quatrième	[katriem]	11th	onzième	[ɔzjem]
5th	cinquième	[sɛkjem]	21st	vingt et unième	[vɛteynjem]
6th	sixième	[sizjem]	22nd	vingt-deuxième	[vɛtdøzjem]

NOTES. — 1. Besides the ordinary forms, *tiers* (*f.* *tierce*) = *third*, *quart(e)* = *fourth*, are used in a few expressions and in fractions: *Le tiers état, The commoners; En maison tierce, In the house of a third party; Une fièvre quarte, A quartan ague.*

2. *Quint = fifth* is used only in *Charles-Quint, Charles V (the Emperor); Sixte-Quint, Sixtus V (the Pope).*

a. Ordinals are like ordinary adjectives in inflection and agreement, and regularly precede the noun:

La (les) première(s) maison(s). The first house(s).

Nous sommes arrivés les premiers. We arrived first.

b. Deuxième instead of second is more usually employed in a series of more than two, and always in compounds:

Le second volume. The second volume (of two).

Le deuxième volume. The second volume (of three, etc.).

La cent deuxième fois. The hundred and second time.

423. Collectives. The following nouns are used with collective force:

un(e) couple, <i>a couple (two)</i>	une quarantaine, <i>about forty,</i> <i>quarantine</i>
une paire, <i>a pair</i>	
une huitaine, <i>about eight</i>	une cinquantaine, <i>about fifty</i>
une dizaine, <i>about ten</i>	une soixantaine, <i>about sixty</i>
une douzaine, <i>a dozen</i>	une centaine, <i>about a hundred</i>
une quinzaine, <i>about fifteen, a</i> <i>fortnight</i>	un cent, <i>a hundred</i>
une vingtaine, <i>about twenty, a score</i>	un millier, <i>(about) a thousand</i>
une trentaine, <i>about thirty</i>	un million, <i>a million</i>
	un milliard, <i>a billion, etc.</i>

a They take -s in the plural, and have the construction of ordinary nouns:

Il y a une centaine d'élèves.	There are about 100 pupils.
Il y en a deux cents.	There are two hundred of them.
Des milliers de gens.	Thousands of people.
Deux millions de francs.	Two million(s of) francs.

424. Fractions. The numerator is regularly denoted by a cardinal and the denominator by an ordinal; *half* = *moitié*, f., as a noun, and *demi* as an adjective or a noun:

$\frac{1}{2}$ { un demi	$\frac{1}{4}$ un quart	$\frac{3}{16}$ trois seizièmes
une moitié	$\frac{3}{4}$ trois quarts	$\frac{7}{100}$ sept centièmes
$\frac{2}{2}$ deux demis	$\frac{1}{5}$ un cinquième	$\frac{10}{100}$ dix cent unièmes
$\frac{1}{3}$ un tiers	$\frac{1}{7}$ un septième	$\frac{11}{1000}$ onze millièmes
$\frac{2}{3}$ deux tiers	$\frac{1}{11}$ un onzième	etc.

a. *Demi*, before its noun, is invariable and joined by a hyphen, but agrees elsewhere; as a noun, *demi* is hardly used, except in arithmetical calculations; see also § 429:

Une demi-heure; une heure et demie.	Half an hour; an hour and a half <i>or</i> half past one.
Trois quarts d'heure.	Three quarters of an hour.
Quatre demis = deux.	Four halves = two.
La moitié de la somme.	Half the sum.

b. The definite article is required before fractions followed by *de* + a noun when the noun is determined by the definite article, a possessive, or a demonstrative, and similarly for pronominal substitutes for such constructions:

La moitié du temps.	Half the time.
Les trois quarts de ces (ses) biens.	Three-fourths of those (his) goods.
J'en prends les cinq sixièmes.	I take five-sixths of them.

425. Multiplicatives. 1. The following are used as adjectives, or absolutely as nouns:

double, <i>double</i>	septuple, <i>sevenfold</i>
triple, <i>triple</i>	octuple, <i>eightfold</i>
quadruple, <i>quadruple</i>	nonuple, <i>ninefold</i>
quintuple, <i>fivefold</i>	décuple, <i>tenfold</i>
sextuple, <i>sixfold</i>	centuple, <i>hundredfold</i>

As nouns, *le double*, *the double*, etc.:

La triple alliance.	The triple alliance.
Payer le double.	To pay twice as much.

a. Double is sometimes adverb:

Il voit double.	He sees double.
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2. *Once, twice, three times*, etc. = *une fois, deux fois, trois fois*, etc.:

Dix fois dix font cent.	Ten times ten make a hundred.
Deux fois autant (plus).	Twice as much.

426. Numeral Adverbs. They are formed from the ordinals by *-ment*, according to rule (cf. § 409):

premièrement, <i>first, firstly</i>	troisièmement, <i>thirdly</i>
secondement	etc. etc.
deuxièmement	

a. Substitutes for them, of very frequent use, are: *d'abord* = *at first*, *puis* = *then, after that*, *ensuite* = *then, next*, *en premier lieu* = *in the first place*, *en second lieu*, etc. = *in the second place*, etc.; or the Latin adverb forms *primo*, *secundo*, *tertio*, etc., abbreviated to 1°, 2°, 3°. are used.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF NUMERALS

427. Cardinals and Ordinals. 1. **Premier** = *first* is the only ordinal used to denote the day of the month or the numerical title of a ruler; otherwise, cardinals are employed:

Le premier (deux, dix) mai.	The first (second, tenth) of May.
Le onze de ce mois.	The eleventh of this month.
Napoléon (Grégoire) premier.	Napoleon (Gregory) the First.
Henri (Catherine) deux.	Henry (Catherine) the Second

2. Observe the following date idioms:

Quel jour du mois est-ce aujourd'hui?	} What day of the month is this?
Quel jour du mois sommes-nous aujourd'hui?	
Quel quantième du mois est-ce aujourd'hui?	
C'est aujourd'hui le quinze.	To-day is the fifteenth.
Ce sera demain le seize.	To-morrow will be the sixteenth.
Le six janvier.	On the sixth of January.
Ils sont arrivés lundi.	They came on Monday.
D'aujourd'hui en huit.	A week from to-day (<i>future</i>).
Il y a quinze jours.	A fortnight ago.

3. Other numerical titles, book, chapter, scene, page, etc., are expressed as in English, ordinals being used before nouns, and either cardinals or ordinals after nouns:

Tome troisième (trois).	Volume third (three).
La dixième scène du second acte.	The tenth scene of the second act.

a. The first of two ordinals joined by *et* or *ou* is not uncommonly replaced by a cardinal:

La quatre ou cinquième page.	The fourth or fifth page.
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b. Cardinals must precede ordinals in French:

Les deux premières scènes.	The first two scenes.
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428. Dimension. The various methods of indicating dimension may be seen from the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) Une table longue de deux mètres. | } | A table two meters long. |
| (2) Une table de 2 m. de longueur. | | |
| (3) Une table de 2 m. de long. | | |
| (4) Une table d'une longueur de 2 m. | | |
| (5) La table est longue de 2 m. | } | The table is two meters long. |
| (6) La table a 2 m. de longueur. | | |
| (7) La table a 2 m. de long. | | |
| (8) La table a une longueur de 2 m. | | |

Obs.: 1. Dimension after an adjective is denoted by *de*, cf. (1), (5).

2. Substitutes for the adjectival construction of (1) are seen in (2), (3), (4).

3. The verb *to be* is *être*, as in (5), or *avoir*, as in (6), (7), (8).

4. *Haut*, *large*, *long* (but not *épais*, *profond*) may be used as nouns instead of *hauteur*, *largeur*, *longueur*, cf. (3), (7).

<i>a. By</i> , of relative dimension = <i>sur</i> ;	<i>by</i> , after a comparative = <i>de</i> :
Cette table a deux mètres de longueur sur un de largeur.	This table is two meters long by one wide.
Plus grand de cinq centimètres.	Taller by 5 cm. (= 2 inches).

429. Time of Day. The method of indicating the time of day may be seen from the following:

Quelle heure est-il?	What time (o'clock) is it?
Il est une (deux) heure(s).	It is one (two) o'clock.
Il est trois heures et demie.	It is half-past three.
Trois heures (et) un quart.	A quarter past three.
Quatre heures moins un (le) quart.	A quarter to four.
Trois heures trois quarts.	A quarter to four.
Trois heures dix (minutes).	Ten minutes past three.
Six heures moins cinq (minutes).	Five minutes to six.
Cinq heures cinquante-cinq.	Five fifty-five.
Il est midi et demi.	It is half-past twelve (noon).
Il est minuit (et) un quart.	It is a quarter past twelve (night).
À huit heures du soir.	At eight o'clock in the evening.
À quelle heure?	At what o'clock?
À trois heures précises.	At three o'clock precisely.
Vers (les) trois heures.	Towards (at about) three o'clock.

Obs.: 1. *It is* (*was*, etc.) = *il est* (*était*, etc.).

2. *Heure(s)* is never omitted.

3. *Et* is essential only at the half hour.

4. Demi(e) agrees with *heure* (f) or with *midi* (m.), *minuit* (m.).
5. *Minutes* is often omitted.
6. *A quarter to, minutes to* is *moins* before the following hour.
7. Twelve o'clock is never *douze heures*.

430. Age. Idiomatic expressions denoting age are:

Quel âge avez-vous?	How old are you?
J'ai vingt ans.	I am twenty (years old).
Je suis âgé de vingt ans.	I am twenty (years old).
Une fillette de six ans.	A little girl of six.
Plus âgé de deux ans.	Older by two years.

- Obs.: 1. The construction with *avoir* is the more common.
 2. *An(s)* may be omitted in specifying age.
 3. *By* = *de*, after a comparison.

THE PREPOSITION

431. Simple Prepositions. The following list contains the commoner simple prepositions:

à, to, at, in, on, etc.	durant, during	parmi, among
après, after, next to	en, in, to	pendant, during
avant, before	entre, between, among	pour, for
avec, with	envers, towards	sans, without
chez, with, at —'s	hormis, except	sauf, save, except
contre, against	jusque, till, until	selon, according to
dans, in(to)	malgré, in spite of	sous, under
de, of, from, with, etc.	moyennant, by means of	suyvant, according to
depuis, since, from	nonobstant, notwithstanding	sur, on, upon
derrière, behind		vers, towards
dès, from, as early as	outré, besides	voici, here is (are)
devant, before	par, by, through	voilà, there is (are)

432. Prepositional Locutions. Phrases with prepositional function, mostly ending in *de* or *à*, are numerous:

À côté de l'église.	Beside the church.
Jusqu'à la semaine prochaine.	Until next week.
À travers la forêt.	Through the forest.

Such locutions are:

à cause de, <i>on account of</i>	au-dessus de, <i>above</i>	faute de, <i>for want of</i>
à côté de, <i>by the side of</i>	au lieu de, <i>instead of</i>	jusqu'à, <i>as far as, until</i>
à force de, <i>by dint of</i>	autour de, <i>around</i>	par delà, <i>beyond</i>
à l'égard de, <i>with regard to</i>	au moyen de, <i>by means of</i>	par-dessous, <i>under</i>
à l'exception de, <i>except</i>	auprès de, <i>near by</i>	par-dessus, <i>over</i>
à l'insu de, <i>unknown to</i>	au travers de, <i>across, through</i>	près de, <i>near</i>
à travers, <i>across, through</i>	d'après, <i>according to</i>	quant à, <i>as for</i>
au delà de, <i>beyond</i>	en deçà de, <i>on this side (of)</i>	vis-à-vis de, <i>opposite</i>
au-dessous de, <i>under</i>	en dépit de, <i>in spite of</i>	etc., etc.

433. Position. Prepositions regularly precede the governed word, as in English:

Je parle de Jean (de lui). I speak of John (of him).

a. Conjunctive personal pronouns governed by *voici, voilà*, precede:

Me voici; les voilà. Here I am; there they are.

En voici quelques-uns. Here are some of them.

b. *Durant* is sometimes placed after its noun:

Durant sa vie (or sa vie durant). During his life.

434. Repetition. The prepositions *à, de, en*, are regularly repeated before each governed substantive; the repetition of other prepositions is regular in contrasts, but is elsewhere optional, as in English:

Il aime à lire et à écrire.	He likes to read and write.
Le père de Jean et de Marie.	The father of John and Mary.
En France ou en Italie.	In France or Italy.
Sur terre et sur mer.	By land and sea.
Par la persuasion ou par la force.	By persuasion or force.
But: Pour lui et (pour) son frère, etc.	

IDIOMATIC DISTINCTIONS

435. Prepositions vary greatly as to idiomatic force in different languages. In the following sections are given some of the various French equivalents of the commoner English prepositions.

436.

About

1. In the sense of *around* = **autour de**:

Regardez autour de vous.	Look about you.
Autour de la place.	About the square.

2. In the sense of *concerning, of* = **de, à**:

De quoi parlez-vous?	What are you talking about?
À quoi pensez-vous?	What are you thinking about?

3. In the sense of *with, about (the person)* = **sur**:

Avez-vous de l'argent sur vous?	Have you any money about you?
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

4. Denoting approximation = **environ, près de, à peu près, vers**:

Environ (près de, à peu près)	About two thousand francs; about
deux mille francs; vers (sur	ten o'clock; about 1830.
les) dix heures; vers 1830.	

437.

After

1. Denoting time, rank, order, position = **après**:

Après dîner; le premier après le	After dinner; the first after the
roi; on met l'adjectif après le	king; the adjective is placed
nom; courez après lui.	after the noun; run after him.

2. In the sense of *at the end of* = **au bout de**:

Au bout de trois siècles.	After three centuries.
---------------------------	------------------------

3. Unclassified:

De jour en jour; dessiné d'après	Day after day; drawn after Raph-
Raphaël; le lendemain de son	ael; the day after his return; he
retour; il tient de sa mère.	takes after his mother.

438.

Among

1. In the sense of *in the midst of, surrounded by* = **parmi**, sometimes **entre**:

Une brebis parmi les loups.	A sheep among wolves.
Il fut trouvé entre les morts.	He was found among the dead.

2. *Among* (distributively or reciprocally) = **entre**:

Il le partagea entre ses amis.	He divided it among his friends.
Ils parlaient entre eux.	They spoke among themselves.

3. Unclassified:

C'était ainsi chez les Grecs.	It was so among the Greeks.
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439.

At

1. Denoting place, time, = *à*, sometimes *en*:

<i>À l'école; à Douvres; à table; à cinq heures; à l'âge de; en tête de; en (au) même temps; à la fin (enfin).</i>	<i>At school; at Dover; at table; at five o'clock; at the age of; at the head of; at the same time; at last.</i>
--	--

2. In the sense of *at the house*, etc., *of*, *at* —'s = *chez*:

<i>J'ai été chez vous; il est chez Monsieur Ribot.</i>	<i>I was at your house; he is at Mr. Ribot's.</i>
--	---

3. Unclassified:

<i>À mes dépens; à tout prix; d'abord; sous la main; entrer par la fenêtre; en haut (bas); au moins; sur mer; en guerre.</i>	<i>At my expense; at any price; at first; at hand; come (go) in at the window; at the top (bottom); at least; at sea; at war.</i>
--	---

440.

Before

1. Denoting place, in the sense of *in front of*, *in the presence of* = *devant*:

<i>Mettez cela devant le feu; le jardin est devant la maison; il prêcha devant le roi.</i>	<i>Put that before the fire; the garden is before the house; he preached before the king.</i>
--	---

2. Denoting time, order = *avant*:

<i>Avant midi; je l'ai vu avant vous; mettez l'article avant le nom.</i>	<i>Before noon; I saw him before you; put the article before the noun.</i>
--	--

3. Unclassified:

<i>Sous mes yeux; la veille de la bataille; comparaître par-devant le juge.</i>	<i>Before my eyes; the day before the battle; to appear before the judge.</i>
---	---

441.

By

1. Denoting the agent after the passive = *par*, *de* (cf. § 240):

<i>Elle fut saisie par le voleur; ils sont aimés de tous.</i>	<i>She was seized by the robber; they are loved by all.</i>
---	---

2. Denoting means, way, etc. = *par* (usually):

<i>Par la poste; par chemin de fer; par ce moyen; par un ami.</i>	<i>By post; by railway; by this means; by a friend.</i>
---	---

3. Denoting measure = **de**; relative dimension = **sur**:

Plus grand de la tête; plus âgé de dix ans (de beaucoup); plus lourd d'une livre; moindre de la moitié; dix mètres sur six.

Taller by a head; older by ten years (by far); heavier by a pound; less by half; ten meters by six.

4. Unclassified:

De jour (nuit); à l'année; goutte à goutte; il est midi à ma montre; connaître de vue; de vive voix; un tailleur de son état; vendre au poids; fait à la main.

By day (night); by the year; drop by drop; it is noon by my watch; to know by sight; by word of mouth; a tailor by trade; to sell by weight; made by hand.

442.

For

1. In the sense of *for the sake of, instead of, (in exchange) for* = **pour**:

Mourir pour la patrie; je le fais pour vous; donnez-moi ceci pour cela.

To die for one's country, I do it for you; give me this for that.

2. Denoting destination:

Je pars pour la France; une lettre pour vous.

I leave for France; a letter for you.

3. Denoting a period of time (future) = **pour**:

Je resterai (pour) huit jours; j'en ai pour dix ans.

I shall stay (for) a week; I have enough of it for ten years.

NOTE. — *For*, of time not future, is variously rendered. *J'étais huit jours absent* or *J'étais absent pendant huit jours*, *I was absent for a week*; *Il y a (voici, voilà) deux heures que je lis* or *Je lis depuis deux heures*, *I have been reading for two hours*.

4. Unclassified:

Mot à mot or mot pour mot; un remède contre (pour); trembler de crainte; par exemple; quant à moi; vendre dix francs or laisser (donner) pour dix francs; remercier (punir) de; changer pour (contre); c'est à vous de dire; malgré tout cela.

Word for word; a remedy for; to tremble for fear; for example; as for me; to sell for ten francs or to give for ten francs; to thank (punish) for; to change for; it is for you to say; for all that.

443.

From

1. Usually = *de*:

Il vient de Paris; de trois à quatre heures; je l'ai appris de lui.	He comes from Paris; from three to four o'clock; I heard it from him.
---	---

2. In the sense of *because of, out of, through* = *par*:

Cela arriva par négligence; par expérience (amitié).	That happened from carelessness; from experience (friendship).
--	--

3. In the sense of *dating from* = *dès, depuis, à partir de*:

Dès (depuis, à partir de) ce jour; à partir de 1820.	From that day; from 1820 (on).
--	--------------------------------

4. Unclassified:

D'aujourd'hui en huit; dessiné d'après nature; boire dans un verre; ôtez cela à l'enfant.	A week from to-day; drawn from nature; to drink from a glass; take that from the child.
---	---

444.

In, into

1. Denoting place or time specifically, *i.e.*, in the sense of *within, inside of, in(to) the interior of* = *dans* (cf. § 333, 3):

Dans ce paquet (champ); dans la maison; dans l'Afrique australe; dans toute la ville; dans la même année.	In this parcel (field); in(to) the house; in South Africa; in the whole city; in the same year.
---	---

NOTE. — The governed noun usually has the definite article.

2. Denoting place or time generally = *en, à* (cf. § 333, 2, 3):

En Afrique; à la maison; aux champs; au Canada; à Londres; à la campagne (ville); en hiver; au printemps; en paix.	In Africa; in the house (at home); in the fields; in Canada; in London; in the country (city); in winter; in spring; in peace.
--	--

NOTE. — The governed word after *en* has but rarely the definite article (mostly in fixed expressions before initial vowel sound): *En l'air*; *En l'honneur de*, etc.

3. In the sense of *at the end of (time)* = *dans*; *in the course of (time)* = *en*:

Le train part dans une heure; on peut aller à L. en une heure.	The train leaves in an hour; one can go to L. in an hour.
--	---

4. Denoting place, after a superlative = **de**:

La plus grande ville du monde. The largest city in the world.

5. Unclassified:

<p>Par la pluie; le matin; de nos jours; par le passé; à l'avenir; d'avance; entre les mains de; à mon avis; sous le règne de; sous presse; de cette manière; un sur dix.</p>	<p>In the rain; in the morning; in our day(s); in the past; in the future; in advance; in the hands of; in my opinion; in the reign of; in (the) press; in this way; one in ten.</p>
--	--

445.

Of

1. Usually = **de**:

<p>Le toit de la maison; la ville de Paris; un homme d'influence; une livre de thé; digne d'honneur; il parle d'aller à Paris.</p>	<p>The roof of the house; the city of Paris; a man of influence; a pound of tea; worthy of honor; he speaks of going to Paris</p>
---	---

2. Denoting material = **en**:

<p>Un pont en bois (fer); les pièces de dix francs sont en or.</p>	<p>A bridge of wood (iron); ten-franc pieces are (made) of gold.</p>
---	--

3. Unclassified:

<p>C'est aimable à vous; sur 100 personnes 50 sont échappées; docteur en médecine; un de mes amis; majeur.</p>	<p>It is kind of you; of 100 persons 50 escaped; doctor of medicine: one of my friends; of age.</p>
---	---

446.

On, upon

1. Usually = **sur**:

<p>Le livre est (je mets le livre) sur la table.</p>	<p>The book is (I put the book) on the table.</p>
---	---

2. Is omitted in dates before specified days:

<p>Le dix mai; je viendrai mardi; il arriva le lendemain.</p>	<p>On the tenth of May; I shall come on Tuesday; he arrived on the morrow.</p>
--	--

3. Unclassified:

Par une belle journée d'été; mettre au feu; pendre contre le mur; dans la rue; dans l'île; dans l'escalier; en (dans un) voyage; en visite (congé); en chemin (route); d'un côté; tomber par terre; à genoux; dans cette occasion; à cheval (pied); à droite (gauche); à son arrivée; au contraire; pour affaires.

On a fine summer day; to put on the fire; to hang on the wall; on the street; on the island; on the stairs; on a journey; on a visit (a holiday); on the way (the road); on one side; to fall on the ground; on one's knees; on that occasion; on horseback (foot); on the right (the left); on his arrival; on the contrary; on business.

447.

Out of

1. Unclassified:

Boire dans un verre; copier dans un livre; regarder par la fenêtre; un sur dix.

To drink out of a glass; to copy out of a book; to look out of the window; one out of ten.

448.

Over

1. In the sense of *above* = *au-dessus de*:

Au-dessus de la porte étaient écrits ces mots; les nombres au-dessus de mille.

Over the door were written these words; the numbers over one thousand.

2. Denoting motion above = *sur, par, par-dessus*:

Passez la main sur ce drap; par monts et par vaux; il sauta par-dessus la haie.

Pass your hand over this cloth; over hill and dale; he leaped over the hedge.

3. Unclassified:

Au delà de la rivière; l'emporter sur (trionpher de); se réjouir de; veiller sur.

Over the river; to triumph over; to rejoice over; to watch over.

449.

Through

1. Denoting motion across = *à travers (au travers de), par*:

Je passai à travers (au travers de) la forêt; passer par Paris.

I passed through the forest; to pass through Paris.

2. In the sense of *because of*, *owing to* = *par*:

Par négligence.

Through carelessness.

450.

Till, until

1. Unclassified:

Jusqu'à demain; pas avant l'année prochaine; jusqu'ici; du matin au soir.

Till to-morrow; not till next year; till now; from morning till night.

451.

To

1. Denoting the indirect object = *à* (cf. § 362, 2):

Je l'ai donné à un ami.

I gave it to a friend.

2. Denoting motion to = *à*, *en* (cf. § 333, 2, 3); in the sense of *to the house*, etc., *of*, *to* —'s = *chez*:

Il va à Paris (à l'école; au Japon; à un bal; en France; en Portugal; chez eux; chez mon ami).

He goes to Paris (to school; to Japan; to a ball; to France; to Portugal; to their house, etc.; to my friend's).

3. In the sense of *towards* = *vers* (physical tendency), *envers* (moral tendency):

Levez les yeux vers le ciel; il est juste envers tous.

Raise your eyes to heaven; he is just to all.

4. In the sense of *as far as* = *jusqu'à*:

Venez jusqu'au bout de la rue.

Come to the end of the street.

5. Unclassified:

Le voyage (train) de Montréal; écrire sous dictée; dans ce but.

The journey (train) to Montreal; to write to dictation; to this end.

452.

Towards

See § 451, 3.

453.

Under, underneath

1. Usually = *sous*:

Sous la table; sous la loi; sous peine de mort.

Under the table; under the law; under (on) pain of death.

2. Denoting *lower than, less than* = **au-dessous de**:

Au-dessous du coude; vendre une chose au-dessous de sa valeur.	Under the elbow; to sell a thing under its value.
---	--

3. Unclassified:

Fouler aux pieds; à cette condi- tion; dans les circonstances; dans la nécessité de; mineur.	To tread under foot; under this condition; under the circum- stances; under the necessity of; under age.
---	---

454.**With**1. In the sense of *along with, in company with* = **avec**:

Dînez avec moi à l'hôtel; un offi- cier avec des soldats.	Dine with me at the hotel; an offi- cer with some soldiers.
--	--

2. In the sense of *at the house, etc., of* = **chez**:

Il demeure chez nous.	He lives with us.
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3. Denoting instrument, manner = **avec** (usually):

Frapper avec un marteau; écrire avec une plume; avec courage (force).	To strike with a hammer; to write with a pen; with courage (force).
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4. Denoting a characteristic = **à**:

Un homme à la barbe noire.	A man with a black beard.
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5. *With* of accessory circumstance is usually turned by an absolute construction:

Il parla les yeux baissés.	He spoke with downcast eyes.
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6. In the sense of *from, on account of*, and after many verbs and adjectives = **de**:

Elle pleura de colère; couvrir de; content de.	She wept with anger; to cover with; satisfied with.
---	--

7. Unclassified:

À l'exception de; à haute voix; à bras ouverts; de bon appé- tit; à l'œil nu; de tout mon cœur.	With the exception of; with a loud voice; with open arms; with a good appetite; with the naked eye; with all my heart.
--	---

THE CONJUNCTION

455. Conjunctions. The following table contains most of the conjunctions and conjunctive locutions in use:

†à (la) condition que, ² <i>on condition that</i>	†en sorte que, ² <i>so that</i>
*afin que, ² <i>in order that, so that</i>	*en supposant que, ³ <i>supposing that</i>
ainsi, <i>therefore, hence</i>	et, <i>and</i>
ainsi que, <i>as well as, as</i>	et . . . et, <i>both . . . and</i>
alors que, <i>when</i>	excepté que, <i>except that</i>
à mesure que, <i>as, just as</i>	†jusqu'à ce que, ¹ <i>until</i>
*à moins que . . . ne, ³ <i>unless</i>	*loin que, ⁵ <i>far from</i>
après que, <i>after</i>	lorsque, <i>when</i>
à proportion que, <i>in proportion as</i>	mais, <i>but</i>
attendu que, <i>considering that</i>	*malgré que, ⁴ <i>though, although</i>
†au cas où, ³ <i>in case (that)</i>	néanmoins, <i>nevertheless</i>
*au cas que, ³ <i>in case (that)</i>	ni, <i>nor</i>
aussi, <i>hence, therefore</i>	ni . . . ni . . . (... ne), <i>neither . . .</i>
aussitôt que, <i>as soon as</i>	<i>nor</i>
*avant que, ¹ <i>before</i>	*nonobstant que, ⁴ <i>notwithstanding that</i>
*bien que, ⁴ <i>though, although</i>	*non (pas) que, ⁶ <i>not that</i>
car, <i>for</i>	non seulement . . . mais encore, <i>not only . . . but also</i>
*ce n'est pas que, ⁵ <i>not that</i>	or, <i>now</i>
cependant, <i>however, yet</i>	ou, <i>or</i>
comme, <i>as</i>	ou . . . ou, <i>either . . . or</i>
†dans le cas où, ³ <i>in case (that)</i>	outre que, <i>besides that</i>
*de crainte que . . . ne, ² <i>for fear that</i>	parce que, <i>because</i>
<i>that</i>	partant, <i>therefore, hence</i>
†de façon que, ² <i>so that</i>	pendant que, <i>while, whilst</i>
†de manière que, ² <i>so that</i>	*pour peu que, ⁴ <i>if ever so little</i>
de même que, <i>as well as</i>	*pour que, ² <i>in order that</i>
*de peur que . . . ne, ² <i>for fear that</i>	pourtant, <i>yet, however</i>
depuis que, <i>since</i>	*pourvu que, ³ <i>provided that</i>
†de (telle) sorte que, ² <i>so that</i>	puisque, <i>since</i>
dès que, <i>as soon as, when, since</i>	quand, <i>when</i>
donec, <i>now, then, therefore</i>	†quand même, ⁴ <i>though, even if</i>
*en attendant que, ¹ <i>until</i>	†que, ⁶ <i>that, than, as</i>
*en cas que, ³ <i>in case (that)</i>	*quoique, ⁴ <i>though, although</i>
encore, <i>yet, still</i>	*sans que, ⁵ <i>without</i>
*encore que, ⁴ <i>though, although</i>	

selon que, according as

†*si, if (§ 271, 3, a)*

†*si bien que, so that*

†*si peu que, however little*

sinon, if not, or else

sitôt que, as soon as

soit . . . soit, whether . . . or

soit . . . ou, whether . . . or

**soit que . . . soit que, whether . . . or*

**soit que . . . ou que, whether . . . or*

suivant que, according as

**supposé que, suppose that*

tandis que, whilst, whereas

tant . . . que, both . . . and

tant que, as long as

†*tellement . . . que, so . . . that*

toutefois, yet, nevertheless

une fois que, as soon as

vu que, seeing that

* Followed by the subjunctive.

† Followed by the indicative or subjunctive.

N.B. — Conjunctions without * or † in the table are followed by the indicative.

¹ See § 271, 1 (time before which or up to which).

² See § 271, 2 (purpose or result).

³ See § 271, 3 (condition).

⁴ See § 271, 4 (concession).

⁵ See § 271, 5 (negation).

⁶ See § 269, § 271, 6, and § 458.

USE OF CERTAIN CONJUNCTIONS

456. Et. 1. When repeated, *et* usually denotes *both . . . and*; otherwise it stands with the last only of two or more clauses:

*Je connais et le père et le fils.
Les femmes pleuraient, criaient
et gesticulaient.*

*I know both the father and son.
The women wept, (and) screamed,
and gesticulated.*

2. *And* after a verb of motion is usually untranslated:

Allez leur parler.

Go and speak to them.

457. Ni. 1. A finite verb with *ni* or *ni . . . ni* must be preceded by *ne*:

Il n'a ni or ni argent.

He has neither gold nor silver.

Il ne mange ni ne boit.

He neither eats nor drinks.

a. For the position of *ni . . . ni . . . ne*, see § 416, d.

2. In sentences of negative force, *and*, *or*, are rendered by *ni*:

Honneurs ni richesses ne font le bonheur.	Honors and wealth do not constitute happiness.
---	--

3. Observe the following equivalents of *neither*, *not either*, *nor either*, *nor*, when not correlative:

Je ne le ferai pas. — (Ni) moi non plus.	I shall not do it. — Nor I either (or Neither shall I).
Il ne le fera pas non plus.	He will not do it either.
Il ne l'a pas fait, et il ne le fera pas.	He has not done it, nor will he (do it).

458. *Que*. 1. *Que* = *that* is followed by the indicative or subjunctive according to the context:

Je dis que vous avez raison.	I say that you are right.
Je suis fâché que vous ayez raison.	I am sorry that you are right.

2. *Que* often replaces another conjunction; when so used, it takes the same construction as the conjunction for which it stands, except that *que* instead of *si* = *if* always requires the subjunctive:

Quand vous aurez fini, et que vous aurez le temps.	When you have finished, and (when you) have time
Venez que (= afin que, pour que) je vous voie.	Come that I may see you.
Si vous venez demain, et que vous ayez le temps.	If you come to-morrow, and (if you) have time.

3. *Que* may not be omitted before a finite verb, as *that* often is in English:

Je crois qu'il viendra et qu'il restera.	I think (that) he will come and (that he will) stay.
--	--

459. *Distinctions*. The following conjunctions are especially liable to be confounded in use:

1 *Quand*, *Lorsque*. They are equivalents in the sense of *when*, but *quand* (*not lorsque*) serves also as an interrogative adverb in direct or indirect questions:

[The page contains faint, illegible markings and artifacts.]

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1967, 201: 1033-1034

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REFERENCES AND

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4. **Figure 1**

bah! or ah! bah! nonsense! pooh-pooh!

baste! enough! pooh! nonsense!

3. Grief, fear, pain:

ah! ah!

oh! oh!

hélas! alas!

aïe! oh! oh dear!

4. Surprise:

ah! ah!

oh! oh!

eh! ah!

ha! ha!

comment! what!

par exemple! dear me!

zest! pshaw!

zut! pshaw!

miséricorde! mercy!

ouf! (to express suffocation, or relief and exhaustion)

quoi! what!

vraiment! indeed!

tiens! indeed! hallo!

par exemple! you don't say so!

miséricorde! mercy!

5. Encouragement, reproof:

allons! come!

courage! cheer up!

voyons! come now!

çà! or or çà! or sus! or or sus! now then!

en avant! forward!

ferme! steady!

preste! quick!

6. Warning:

gare! look out! take care!

attention! look out! take care!

7. Calling:

hé! or ohé! or holà! ho! hoy! halloo!

hem! ahem!

st! hi there!

qui vive! who goes there!

8. Calling for aid:

à moi! or au secours! help!

à l'assassin or au meurtre! murder!

au voleur! stop thief!

au feu! fire!

9. Silencing, stopping:

chut! or st! hush!

silence! silence!

motus! [mɔty:s] not a word!

tout doux or tout beau! gently! not so fast!

halte-là! stop there!

NOTE. — Akin to interjections are imitations of sounds: *Cric crac!* breaking; *drelin, drelin!* or *drelin, din, din!* ringing; *pan pan!* bang; *pif paf!* gunshots; *boum!* cannonading; *rataplan!* drum; *dare dare!* quick movement; *cahin-caha,* jogging along; *clopin-clopant,* hobbling; *tic tac,* ticking, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

461. French Abbreviations. The following are the commoner abbreviations used in French:

c.-à.-d. = *c'est-à-dire*, *that is*

C^{ie} or C^e = *compagnie*, *company*

etc. = *et cætera*

fr. or f. = *francs*, *francs*

h. = *heure*, *hour*

in-f^o = *in-folio*, *folio*

J.-C. = *Jésus-Christ*, *Jesus Christ*

M. = *Monsieur*, *Mr.*

MM. = *Messieurs*, *Messrs.*

M. R. or M. R . . . = *Monsieur R.*
or *Monsieur R * * **, *Mr. R.*
or *Mr. R—*.

M^d = *marchand*, *merchant*

M^e (pl. M^{es}) = *maître*, *is used*
with names of lawyers instead of
monsieur

Mgr (pl. NNSS.) = *monseigneur*,
my lord

M^{lle} (pl. M^{lles}) = *Mademoiselle*,
Miss

M^{me} (pl. M^{mes}) = *Madame*, *Mrs.*

Mⁿ = *maison*, *house*, *firm*

ms. (pl. mss.) = *manuscrit*, *manu-*
script

N.-D. = *Notre-Dame*, *Our Lady*

N.-S. = *Notre-Seigneur*, *Our Lord*

n^o = *numéro*, *number*

R.S.V.P. = *Répondez s'il vous*
plaît, *an answer is requested*

S. A. R. = *Son Altesse Royale*, *His*
Royal Highness

s.-ent. = *sous-entendu*, *understood*

S. Exc. = *Son Excellence*, *His Ex-*
cellency

S. M. (pl. LL. MM.) = *Sa Majesté*,
His (Her) Majesty

S. S. = *Sa Sainteté*, *His Holiness*

s. v. p. = *s'il vous plaît*, *if you*
please

V^e = *veuve*, *widow*

I^{er} (in titles) = *premier*, *the First*

II (in titles) = *deux*, *the Second*

Le XV^e siècle, etc. = *le quin-*
zième siècle, *the 15th century*

1^{er} (fem. 1^{re}) = *premier*, *first*

2^e = *deuxième*, *second*

1^o = *primo*, *firstly*

7^{bre} = *septembre*, *September*. Etc.

EXERCISES

[The references at the head of the exercises are to the sections in the Grammar on which they are based.]

I a (§§ 156-161)

Complete the following: appelle-les, je l'envoie, je l'amène.

1. What are you eating? 2. We are eating apples. 3. It was necessary that they should eat. 4. Who is calling?
5. We are calling. 6. The general leads his army. 7. We shall lead the horses. 8. Who is throwing stones? 9. It will freeze. 10. He is buying a coat. 11. We never yield.
12. They will never yield. 13. The servant is peeling apples. 14. When will he pay? 15. They never pay. 16. The servant is cleaning the kitchen. 17. We shall clean our gun.
18. The little girl wipes the dishes. 19. The farmer sows the seed. 20. It is freezing. 21. We are going to school. 22. We went home. 23. They used to go to market on Saturdays.
24. He will send it.

I b

1. The servant is bringing the horses. 2. I send him there.
3. I shall go to school. 4. Let them go to the city. 5. It was necessary that you should go there. 6. They will buy a box. 7. Let us bring the children. 8. Bring the children.
9. Let him not throw stones. 10. We have led the horses to the stable. 11. Let us trace a line. 12. We are advancing.
13. They were eating. 14. We ate. 15. They will eat. 16. Let us advance. 17. Let us never yield. 18. Let us call the children. 19. Let us not go there. 20. The queen has been reigning a long time. 21. The children were throwing stones. 22. He led the horse to the stable. 23. He paid the money. 24. The servant wiped the dishes. 25. The child traced a line.

II a (§§ 162-166)

Complete the following: je les accueille, je pars, je courrai.

1. He is running. 2. Shall we run? 3. Run fast, my little boy. 4. He is acquiring a fortune. 5. It was necessary that

we should run. 6. They will conquer that city. 7. The general has acquired glory. 8. He gives him consecrated bread. 9. They acquire knowledge. 10. We shall acquire property. 11. There is holy water. 12. Let us not run. 13. Let them acquire it. 14. We are gathering apples. 15. It was necessary that they should gather flowers. 16. He welcomed me. 17. We shall gather them. 18. Let us not start with (*de*) fear. 19. He will assail his enemy. 20. He is sleeping. 21. Let us not sleep. 22. He must sleep. 23. We shall soon sleep. 24. They fall asleep.

II b

1. He is leaving for France. 2. He left yesterday. 3. If he were asleep, I should call him. 4. He will go out. 5. Let him not go out. 6. The water boils. 7. The water was boiling. 8. When he speaks, he lies. 9. He makes use of it. 10. He will feel it. 11. If he were here, we should not sleep. 12. The water will soon boil. 13. He has run. 14. It was necessary that we should sleep. 15. I have not slept. 16. He never lies. 17. The horses would run if they were not tired. 18. They ran. 19. We acquired it. 20. The horses run over the field. 21. He does not consent to it. 22. He will never consent to it. 23. Let him not make use of it. 24. We were running. 25. We fell asleep.

III a (§§ 167-179)

Give principal parts of: fuir, mourir, tenir.

1. He failed on (*en*) that occasion. 2. It is a prosperous country. 3. He flees. 4. Let us not flee. 5. They fled. 6. He will not flee. 7. Here lies a hero. 8. Here lie the remains of the great Napoleon. 9. I hate evil. 10. Men hate their enemies. 11. Let us not hate our enemies. 12. He hates his father. 13. Let him not hate his father. 14. Was it necessary that he should hate his father? 15. She dies. 16. They will die. 17. Let us not die. 18. It was necessary that he should die. 19. He died. 20. She will die. 21. Let him not die. 22. If they died, we should be sorry for it. 23. That tree is dying away. 24. Open the door.

III b

1. We have opened the box. 2. He offers me his book.
3. She used to suffer a great deal. 4. If we had any, we should offer you some. 5. Columbus discovered America. 6. We held it. 7. Let him not hold it. 8. I hold it. 9. Let us hold it. 10. We are coming. 11. We shall come. 12. We should come if you would come. 13. If I should come, I should find it. 14. They are coming back. 15. It is necessary that he come. 16. It was necessary that he should come. 17. Hold it. 18. He has held it. 19. The purse contains money. 20. If he comes, we shall be glad (of it). 21. They will come back. 22. He is ill clad. 23. He clothes himself well. 24. He will clothe his child. 25. It is necessary that he clothe his child.

IV a (§§ 180-188)

Give principal parts of: reproduire, méconnaître.

1. We beat the horse. 2. He fells the tree. 3. It is necessary that he fight the enemy. 4. We drink water. 5. They drink milk. 6. They were drinking wine. 7. We shall drink water. 8. Let him drink milk. 9. He has drunk the wine. 10. It was necessary that we should drink wine. 11. We shall not drink wine. 12. He incloses his garden. 13. He will close the bargain. 14. Those flowers will soon open. 15. He is concluding his argument. 16. Let us conclude the bargain. 17. The bread is baking well. 18. If he were there, he would conclude the affair. 19. He drives the cows to the field. 20. They destroyed their books. 21. They will construct houses. 22. Let us translate this phrase. 23. It was necessary that we should translate that book. 24. He led his horse to the stable.

IV b

1. We were translating our exercise. 2. We constructed a house. 3. Let him translate his lesson. 4. I have translated a book. 5. I translated a book. 6. She was preserving plums. 7. We are preserving cherries. 8. That suffices.

9. That will be sufficient. 10. Let that suffice. 11. Five francs a day are sufficient for him. 12. I know that gentleman. 13. It is necessary that we should know him. 14. Let him appear. 15. The cows eat the grass. 16. It was necessary that we should know him. 17. It was necessary that he should appear. 18. He will not disappear. 19. We used to know him. 20. When he appears, we shall conclude the affair. 21. Let him recognize them. 22. You know him, do you not? 23. You will know him. 24. He reappeared

V a (§§ 189-193)

Complete the following: je l'ai cousu, n'y crois pas.

1. The little girl is sewing. 2. We were sewing. 3. They will sew. 4. She sewed. 5. They had sewed. 6. Let us sew. 7. Let her not sew. 8. Let us not fear. 9. They fear. 10. Let him not be afraid. 11. We shall not fear. 12. Men fear death. 13. They pity us. 14. He was painting a picture. 15. Put out the fire. 16. Let him put out the lamp. 17. It was necessary that we should rejoin our friends. 18. I feared the rain. 19. I believe you. 20. We shall not believe it. 21. Let us believe it. 22. I used to believe it. 23. It is necessary that he should believe it. 24. He did not believe it.

V b

1. It was necessary that he should believe it. 2. We did not believe it. 3. Do not believe it. 4. The flowers are growing. 5. The tree grows. 6. That tree will grow fast. 7. We grew. 8. It was necessary that we should grow. 9. The trees were growing fast. 10. Let it grow. 11. He has believed. 12. The tree has grown. 13. Do not say so (*le*). 14. We say so. 15. We should not say so if we did not believe it. 16. Is it necessary that he should say so? 17. They used to say so. 18. Let him not say so. 19. Was it necessary that we should say so? 20. Do not say so again. 21. Do not slander. 22. They do not say so. 23. Cain was cursed by (*de*) God. 24. We do not curse our enemies. 25. If I should say so, would you believe me?

VI a (§§ 194-200)

Complete the following: je ne l'admets pas, je le décrie.

1. I was writing when he came.
2. Let us write our exercise.
3. We wrote a letter.
4. Write your lesson.
5. Let him write.
6. We shall write our letter.
7. It was necessary that you should write.
8. He has described his travels.
9. They are writing.
10. Would you write if I should write?
11. Do what I say.
12. He did not do it.
13. He has not done his work.
14. Let us do our work.
15. Let him do what I said.
16. It was necessary that you should do so.
17. I shall do so when you come.
18. If you do that, we shall do this.
19. If you should say so, we should do it.
20. I was doing my work when he came.
21. It is necessary that we do that.
22. If I do this, will you do that?
23. I was reading when he came.
24. He will never read that book.

VI b

1. Read that letter.
2. They are reading their book.
3. Did you not read the newspaper?
4. If I should read this book, would you read that one?
5. Is he reading the newspaper?
6. Let him not read that book.
7. Did they not read this book?
8. I placed the book on the table.
9. Do not commit that crime.
10. It is necessary that he put on his coat.
11. We shall put on our clothes.
12. They have placed their books on the table.
13. We shall not permit it.
14. Does he permit it?
15. It was necessary that he should not permit it.
16. What would you say if we should permit it?
17. The miller grinds the wheat.
18. We are grinding wheat.
19. We ground the wheat.
20. Let him grind the wheat.
21. The prophet said that a child would be born.
22. We are born weak.
23. We were born [on] the same day.
24. Let a young nation arise!
25. Was it necessary that hatred should arise between them?

VII a (§§ 201-211)

Complete the following: je l'apprends, je le suivais.

1. That does not please him (*lui*).
2. You please me.
3. Come when it pleases you.
4. Do so if you please.
5. May

it please you. 6. Take your places. 7. He takes his hat from (*sur*) the table. 8. If I should take it, what would you do? 9. Let him take his book. 10. It is necessary that I should please him. 11. We took our places. 12. Have you learnt your lesson? 13. He will not undertake that. 14. Fire resolves wood into (*en*) smoke. 15. We have resolved to (*de*) do it. 16. He solved the difficulty. 17. He will solve the difficulty. 18. Let us not laugh at (*de*) him. 19. Why is he laughing? 20. If I should laugh, what would you say? 21. Was it necessary that he should laugh? 22. We laugh at them. 23. Follow me. 24. The dog follows his master.

VII b

1. Let him follow us. 2. It is necessary that we should follow you. 3. We followed him. 4. If I should follow him, it would please him. 5. We shall never follow him. 6. Is he not milking the cow? 7. When we were in the country, we used to milk the cows. 8. Let him milk the cow. 9. That distracts him from his work. 10. The general conquers his enemies. 11. We conquer our passions. 12. If you were to conquer your passions, you would be happy. 13. Our army will conquer. 14. We have conquered our enemies. 15. Let him conquer his passions. 16. He is not selling his house. 17. He will never sell it. 18. Horses live on (*de*) hay. 19. He lives only for himself. 20. Let us live in (*en*) peace. 21. He will live yet [a] long time. 22. Louis XIV lived in the 17th century. 23. Long live the King! 24. Hurrah for liberty!

VIII a (§§ 212-222)

Give principal parts of: recevoir, mouvoir, pouvoir.

1. We receive our friends. 2. He has received the letter. 3. Let us not receive the money. 4. If they should receive us, we should be glad. 5. We owe him (*lui*) money. 6. We shall owe him something. 7. If they receive it, we shall tell (it to) you. 8. Let him not receive it. 9. We received the money. 10. Sit down. 11. He sits down. 12. They will

sit down. 13. Let us sit down. 14. It was necessary that we should sit down. 15. If we should sit down, would you tell (*raconter*) us a story? 16. Let them not sit down. 17. That does not become him (*lui*). 18. That will not become us. 19. We sit down. 20. The payment falls due. 21. It will be necessary to do it. 22. It is necessary to be there. 23. Passion moves men. 24. Steam and water drive (*mouvoir*) machines.

VIII b

1. His story moved (*émouvoir*) the audience. 2. Such a story must move men. 3. We shall go out if it does not rain. 4. It was raining when we came. 5. It will rain. 6. I did not think it would rain. 7. It has rained. 8. I shall come if I can. 9. I shall come when I can. 10. They cannot go away. 11. I should do so if I could. 12. I wish that he may not be able to do so. 13. I could do that if I were rich. 14. You may do so if you desire. 15. Could (*condl.*) you not give me some? 16. We know our lesson. 17. Do you know how to do that? 18. That child cannot write; he is too young. 19. I cannot write; I have a sore finger. 20. Do you know that gentleman? 21. I used to know how to swim. 22. Your father must not know that. 23. We knew it. 24. We shall know it to-morrow.

IX a (§§ 223-225)

1. That horse is worth one hundred dollars. 2. Virtue is worth more (*mieux*) than riches. 3. Those houses are worth more (*plus*) than these. 4. That was worth more last year. 5. That will be worth more next year. 6. If that were worth more, I should take it. 7. He has nothing (which is) of value (*subj.*). 8. We shall not see him again. 9. Do you see him? 10. I saw him. 11. We saw him. 12. If we should see him, we should tell (it to) him. 13. When we see him, we shall speak to him about it. 14. We must see our parents. 15. It was necessary that we should see our children. 16. I have seen him. 17. If we wished to do it, we could do it. 18. You may come when you wish. 19. He will be willing to do

the' when he call. 2. Is so good as to be able to
you will be your own. 3. Will you
kind as to give to some. 4. Is so good as to be able to
24. Should you not to some. 25. I should like to see
it I could. 26. I could do it. 27. I could do it.
we cannot go up. 28. I am very willing they could do
29. It is not so bad as it is to you, you will
know how to do it.

X. (1877-1878)

Qu'est devenu son père?
Je n'ai rien de son père.
Il n'est plus.
Il n'est plus.
Il n'est plus.

What has become of his father?
I know what has become of his
father was dead.
Dead.
He has gone up for up stairs.

1. Your mother has come has she not? 2. No, mother
she has not yet come she will come to-morrow. 3. I
should have gone to church let us go there then. 4. Ten
gentlemen who lived in the house died last night. 5. The
Queen Victoria was born (just def.) on the twenty-fourth
of May. 6. My little sister was born (just inf.) on the tenth
of June. 7. My mother is dead. 8. My father is dead.
9. My mother is dead. 10. My father is dead. 11. My
mother is dead. 12. My father is dead. 13. My mother is
dead. 14. My father is dead. 15. My mother is dead.
16. My father is dead. 17. My mother is dead. 18. My
father is dead. 19. My mother is dead. 20. My father is
dead. 21. My mother is dead. 22. My father is dead.
23. My mother is dead. 24. My father is dead. 25. My
mother is dead. 26. My father is dead. 27. My mother is
dead. 28. My father is dead. 29. My mother is dead.
30. My father is dead. 31. My mother is dead. 32. My
father is dead. 33. My mother is dead. 34. My father is
dead. 35. My mother is dead. 36. My father is dead.
37. My mother is dead. 38. My father is dead. 39. My
mother is dead. 40. My father is dead. 41. My mother is
dead. 42. My father is dead. 43. My mother is dead.
44. My father is dead. 45. My mother is dead. 46. My
father is dead. 47. My mother is dead. 48. My father is
dead. 49. My mother is dead. 50. My father is dead.
51. My mother is dead. 52. My father is dead. 53. My
mother is dead. 54. My father is dead. 55. My mother is
dead. 56. My father is dead. 57. My mother is dead.
58. My father is dead. 59. My mother is dead. 60. My
father is dead. 61. My mother is dead. 62. My father is
dead. 63. My mother is dead. 64. My father is dead.
65. My mother is dead. 66. My father is dead. 67. My
mother is dead. 68. My father is dead. 69. My mother is
dead. 70. My father is dead. 71. My mother is dead.
72. My father is dead. 73. My mother is dead. 74. My
father is dead. 75. My mother is dead. 76. My father is
dead. 77. My mother is dead. 78. My father is dead.
79. My mother is dead. 80. My father is dead. 81. My
mother is dead. 82. My father is dead. 83. My mother is
dead. 84. My father is dead. 85. My mother is dead.
86. My father is dead. 87. My mother is dead. 88. My
father is dead. 89. My mother is dead. 90. My father is
dead. 91. My mother is dead. 92. My father is dead.
93. My mother is dead. 94. My father is dead. 95. My
mother is dead. 96. My father is dead. 97. My mother is
dead. 98. My father is dead. 99. My mother is dead.
100. My father is dead.

32. At what time did your sister go out this morning?
33. She went out at half-past nine. 34. Where is my sister?
35. She has gone up stairs; she has gone to get her books.

XI a (§ 230)

Si vous vouliez bien me le dire. If you would kindly tell me.
Faites-les entrer. Show them in.

1. We do not wish to leave this country; we should like to remain here, but if we cannot, we shall go away. 2. You ought to go home, (my) children; it is late. 3. We cannot go home; it is dark, and our father told us to (*de*) wait for him. 4. We cannot go away before six o'clock, we are to wait here till our friends come. 5. We could have written the letter if we had known that you desired it. 6. That beggar could have had work if he had wanted it, but he was too lazy; he would not work, and now he must beg. 7. Those children cannot read yet; they are too young. 8. If they had been able to read, they would not have believed all that was said to them. 9. You ought to let them go away, for their father told them that they were to leave before (the) night. 10. You might have seen them if you had been willing to come with me. 11. Our teacher told us that we were to write this exercise. 12. We are to have a house built next year. 13. Their teacher made them write their exercise. 14. We should have a house built if we were rich enough. 15. We said to the innkeeper, "Will you be so kind as to have our horses saddled? We are going to start." 16. Opium makes [us] sleep. 17. It is very warm; if this great heat continues, it will kill the crops.

XII a (§ 230 *continued*)

1. Those children make a great deal of noise; they talk too much; make them be silent. 2. That (little) girl could write if she wished (it). 3. If you would kindly tell me where the doctor lives, I should send for him. 4. Do you know Daudet's *La Belle-Nivernaise*? 5. Oh, yes, it is a charming book, I liked it so much that I had my pupils read it. 6. That is a beautiful picture. 7. Yes, I have just been showing it to your

mother and sister. 8. When did you see my father? 9. I had just been speaking with him when you came. 10. What are you going to do to-morrow? 11. To-morrow we are going to see the *Invalides* and the *Arc de Triomphe*, and the day after to-morrow we are to see *Notre-Dame* and the *Louvre* (m.). 12. We ought to have visited the *Louvre* when you were with us; you could have shown us the fine pictures. 13. May I go with you when you visit (fut.) the *Louvre* next time? I should like to have explained to me some of the beauties of the finest pictures. 14. That gentleman must have been in Paris, for he speaks French like a Parisian. 15. Why did you not make those ladies sit down (§ 245, 2) when they were here? 16. They said they would not stay, because you were out. 17. There are ladies at the door. 18. Very well, show them in. 19. Your son ought to write his exercises. 20. Very well, make him write them. 21. If I had made him study his lessons when he was at school, he would have become a better man.

XIII a (§§ 231-234)

L'un et l'autre viendront.

Both will come.

1. The French people are brave and gay; they (*il*) have their (*ses*) defects, but also their good qualities. 2. Few people believe that the earth is not round. 3. Most people believe that the earth will be destroyed. 4. The greater part of his friends abandoned him. 5. Many think that our friends will not succeed. 6. A great number of men were killed. 7. The Swiss people are brave, they (*il*) will always be free. 8. More than one house was burnt. 9. Is it your friends who live in the house on the hill? 10. Yes, it is they; they have lived (§ 257, 2) there for two years. 11. You and he were there, were you not? 12. Yes, he and I were there, and your brother too. 13. Will you and your brother come and see us when you are in London? 14. We shall be very happy to (*de*) visit you. 15. Do you see those two children? Both were born [on] the same day. 16. You or I (add: *nous*) shall speak. 17. There happen many misfortunes here below. 18. There arose a great quarrel between them. 19. Who went

for the doctor? 20. It was (pres.) I who went for him. 21. Do you see those two gentlemen? Both have had houses built this year. 22. Religion, truth, honor, all was abandoned. 23. Many think that you will never be able to build your house. 24. If there happened such misfortunes to me, I should leave the country. 25. Were it only a few lines, I should like you to write to me. 26. If you and I were young, fine things would be done (reflex. impers.). 27. Who can have done that, if not our friends? 28. Neither he nor his brother can go away; both must stay.

XIV a (§§ 235-238)

Je voudrais qu'il fût (soit) ici. I wish he were here.

1. Is that book yours (*à vous*) or your brother's? 2. How much did these books cost? 3. I do not know how much they cost. 4. Does that merchant provide you cheap with what you need? 5. What is the matter with that boy this morning? 6. I do not know what is the matter with him. 7. Do I say, or can I say, the half of what he has done? 8. Whatever (§ 407, 1, a) men may do, they cannot escape (*à*) death. 9. What books did your father buy when he was in the city? 10. Your father told me what your brother had done. 11. Your brother told me what he had done. 12. Will you tell me where those men were when you saw them? 13. I cannot tell you where they were. 14. We have more books than that gentleman has. 15. We have more books than you have. 16. Virtue is a beautiful thing, hence we love it. 17. My father is here; perhaps he will come to see you. 18. However good men may be, they are sometimes poor. 19. Such are my reasons for doing so. 20. You have told me that my friend has gone; I did not know (impf.) it, but perhaps you are right. 21. I wish you were here, were it only to encourage us. 22. That man does not respect himself, hence he cannot be good. 23. "Come and see us," said he, "as soon as you can" (fut.). 24. "If I do this," thought he, "I shall be punished; hence I shall not do it." 25. I do not know where that man died. 26. To whom did your friend give his gold watch? 27. I do not

know; perhaps he gave it to his brother. 28. I cannot do (*de*) such things; am I not [*an*] Englishman? 29. Do I not tell you that I shall be there, and that I shall see you?

XV a (§§ 239-241)

On lui obéit. }
Il est obéi. }

He is obeyed.

On me l'a pardonné.

I have been pardoned (for) it.

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. 2. The first steamboat was built by Fulton. 3. We have been deceived by that scoundrel. 4. We have been deceived. 5. That gentleman has been mistaken in that affair. 6. Where is that said? 7. Oh, that is said everywhere. 8. Who committed that crime? 9. It was our neighbor's brother. 10. Will he not be punished? 11. No, he has been pardoned for it. 12. I have often seen it done. 13. I have been told that you had it done. 14. Is that not done everywhere? 15. Oh, no, that is never done amongst respectable people. 16. How unfortunate he is! He is a good fellow, but he is deceived and suspected everywhere. 17. How little it is! It can hardly be seen. 18. That man is not a good teacher; he is not obeyed by his pupils. 19. There is a house to be sold. 20. There is an exercise to be done. 21. That beggar was given bread and milk. 22. We were made to read our lesson. 23. That is a man to be feared. 24. They were told that you were not here. 25. Why were we not told that our friends had gone away?

XVI a (§§ 242-247)

*Elle s'est rappelé ce que j'ai dit.

*Elle s'est souvenue de ce que j'ai dit.

} She remembered what I said.

Je me le rappelle. }

Je m'en souviens. }

I remember it.

Je me le rappelle. }

Je me souviens de lui. }

I remember him.

Ils se souviennent de moi.

They remember me.

Je m'en sers.

I use it (I make use of it).

* In *se rappeler*, *se* is indirect, in *se souvenir*, *se* is direct.

Je me passe de vin.

Il s'en passe.

Elle s'est fait mal à la main.

Elle s'est cassé le bras.

Elle s'est tue.

I do without wine.

He does without it.

She (has) hurt her hand.

She has broken her arm.

She became silent.

1 They have not yet gone away; they will remain here till to-morrow. 2. When you are (fut.) in front of Mr. Jackson's (house), be good enough to stop. 3. How have you been this long time? 4. I am always well. 5. How has your mother been since she has been living in Boston? 6 "How unfortunate I am!" she exclaimed, "my friends remember me no longer." 7. When the door opens, we can go in. 8. Where is my book? I cannot do without it. 9. Why do you not make use of that pen? 10. It is not a good pen; I cannot use it. 11. There are some ladies in the parlor; very well, have them sit down, and ask them to wait a little. 12. Why are you crying, my little girl? 13. I have fallen and hurt myself. 14 Did you hurt yourself? 15. I hurt my hand. 16. Why did those ladies not sit down? 17. They would not sit down, because they could not stay. 18. If you wish to use ink and paper, I shall give you some.

XVI b

1. It was very slippery this morning, and my mother, in going down the street, fell and broke her arm. 2 If you cannot do without this book, I shall lend it to you. 3. I can do without it now, but I shall need it next week. 4. Do you remember what was told you last evening? 5. No, I do not remember (it). 6. Did that little girl hurt herself badly when she fell? 7. Yes, she hurt herself very badly; she broke her arm. 8. Have those young ladies written letters to each other? 9. They have written many; they have been writing to each other for two years. 10. I am not well this morning; I hurt my head. 11. Are you using your pen now? 12. No, I am not using it; you may have it if you need it. 13. Do you remember the gentleman who lived in that large house on the hill? 14. Yes, I remember him very well. 15. One cannot

do without money; it is useful everywhere. 16. I remembered what he had said, as soon as I saw him. 17. Be silent, (my) children, you are speaking too loud. 18. As soon as I came, he became silent.

XVII a (§§ 242-247 continued)

Comment vous appelez-vous?	{ What are you called? What is your name?
Je m'appelle Jean.	I am called John (my name is John).
Se promener à pied (à cheval).	To take a walk (a ride).
Se promener en voiture (automobile).	To take a drive.
Se promener en bateau (canot).	To take a row <i>or</i> sail.
Elle s'est couchée à dix heures.	She went to bed at ten.
Elle s'est levée à six heures.	She rose at six.
Attendez-moi.	Wait for me.
Elle ne s'y est pas attendue.	She did not expect it.
Le prêtre les a mariés.	The priest (has) married them.
Elle a épousé mon cousin.	{ She (has) married my cousin.
Elle s'est mariée à (or avec) mon cousin.	
Elle s'est mariée hier.	She was married yesterday.
Il est allé se promener en bateau.	He has gone for a row (<i>or</i> sail).
Allons nous promener.	Let us go for a walk.
Elle s'est endormie.	She fell asleep.
Se connaît-il en tableaux?	Is he a good judge of pictures?
Il s'y connaît assez bien.	He is a pretty good judge of them.
Vous ennuyez-vous ici?	Are you tired of being here?

1. What is that little boy's name? 2. His name is Henry.
3. What are you going to do to-day? 4. We are going to go for a drive. 5. We are not going for a drive; we prefer to go for a walk. 6. Let us go to bed now, and then we shall get up early. 7. Is your brother out? 8. Yes, he has gone for a drive. 9. While we were out for a drive, we met your brother on horseback. 10. While they were out for a ride, they met us on foot. 11. Let us go for a walk in that beautiful forest. 12. Has he gone for a ride or a walk? 13. He has gone for a sail. 14. The children went to bed at eight o'clock, and they will get up at six. 15. We shall wait for

him here; he has gone for a walk. 16. That does not surprise me; I was expecting it. 17. I was not expecting to see him there.

XVII b

1. M. Jonnart has married his eldest daughter to a very rich man. 2. Who married them? 3. It was the priest who lived in the little village. 4. My cousin was married yesterday. 5. To whom was she married? 6. She was married to the gentleman who lived here last year. 7. When are you going to get married? 8. I shall never get married. 9. What is the name of the gentleman who married your cousin? 10. If the children had not gone early to bed last night, they would not be able to rise early this morning. 11. That surprises my mother; she was not expecting it. 12. We went to bed, and (we) fell asleep immediately. 13. Are you not a pretty good judge of books? 14. Yes, I am a pretty good judge of them. 15. Is your mother not tired of being here? 16. I think so; I shall ask her to go for a walk with us. 17. Do you ever get tired (of being) in the country? 18. No, I never tire of being there; I love the fields and trees.

XVIII a (§§ 248-253)

Il fait obscur. }	It is dark.
Il fait noir. }	
Il fait nuit.	It is night.
Il se fait tard.	It is getting late.
Il fait jour.	It is day (daylight).
Il fait du soleil.	The sun is shining
Il fait du brouillard.	It is foggy.
Il fait bon. }	It is comfortable (pleasant)
On est bien. }	
Il tombe de la neige.	It is snowing
Il fait doux.	It is mild.

1. If the weather is fine, we shall go for a row this afternoon. 2. It was raining this morning, but now the sun is shining. 3. It is not comfortable here; let us go out for a walk. 4. It is getting late; let us go home. 5. It was raining last evening, then it froze, and now it is (*faire* or *être*)

slippery. 6. It is not comfortable in those countries where it is very (*faire beaucoup de*) foggy. 7. It is too windy; we shall not go for a row. 8. It is getting late; the children will have to go to bed. 9. What time is it? 10. I do not know, but it is already daylight. 11. Is it? Well then, we shall have to get up immediately. 12. It had been snowing (§ 258, 4) for two days, and we couldn't go for a drive. 13. It has been raining since yesterday morning, and it will be better to remain here. 14. My sister is very ill; her life is at stake (§ 368, a).

XVIII b

1. We did not enjoy ourselves at all; it was raining all day. 2. If it is very dark this evening, we shall not go to see our friends. 3. Yes, it will be better to stay at home; we can easily amuse ourselves. 4. How long have you been in this city? 5. I came here three years ago. 6. What sort of weather will it be to-morrow? 7. I do not know; I am not a good judge of such things. 8. It has been raining for two days; we are tired of being here. 9. In winter it is generally mild in Italy, but it is often cold in the United States. 10. Those two men are disputing; what is the matter? 11. It is about (*s'agir de*) the price of a horse which one sold to the other. 12. It was very warm yesterday, but it rained in the night, and now it is very comfortable. 13. I think (that) it will rain, but it may be that I am mistaken. 14. We need another house, this one is too small. 15. Their number is far from being complete (§ 251, 5). 16. Letters have come which tell us that there has been a great storm in Canada. 17. How far is it from Paris to Marseilles? 18. People say that it is 863 kilometers.

XIX a (§§ 254-267)

C'est à peine s'il sort à présent.
 À peine le soleil fut-il (était-il)
 levé, qu'on aperçut l'ennemi.
 Il fait bon marcher.

He hardly ever goes out now
 Hardly was the sun up, when the
 enemy was seen
 { The walking is good.
 { It is good walking.



1. When that man is working, he will often stop to (*pour*) speak with his companions. 2. How long have you been reading? 3. I have been reading for an hour. 4. It was at your house that we met those gentlemen. 5. We shall be glad if you are there. 6. We shall be glad when you are there. 7. We often used to go for a walk when we lived at your house, but here it is not good walking, so we hardly ever go out now. 8. When we were young, our mother would often tell us fairy stories which interested us very much. 9. We remember them yet, and we hope (*that*) we shall never forget them. 10. I had been there ten days when he came. 11. He had been reading an hour before his sister rose. 12. He asked me where I came from, and where I was going. 13. I answered him that I came from Montreal, and (*that* I) was going to Boston. 14. He wrote me a letter saying that he wished to see me. 15. He said in his letter that he had been ill, but that he was better now. 16. When he lived with us, we would often go out for a walk before (*avant*) breakfast. 17. The eldest of the miller's sons received (\$ 260, *c*) the mill, but the youngest received only the cat.

XIX b

1. As soon as he learned that I was to go out for a walk, he wished to go also. 2. If he had seen it, he would have told me (*il*). 3. When I had finished my lessons, I would always go out for a walk. 4. When he had finished his dinner to-day, he went out. 5. Hardly had he finished his work when his friend came. 6. We do not know whether our friends will come. 7. Our father did not know whether he would come. 8. Why is that work not done? 9. I told my brother to (*de*) do it, but he will not do it. 10. Will you buy my horse? 11. No, I shall not buy him; I do not need him. 12. Good morning, gentlemen, will you walk in? 13. No thank you, we shall not go in. 14. As long as we live, we shall not forget your kindness. 15. As soon as he comes, I shall tell him. 16. We shall do as we please. 17. You may start when you will. 18. He may come when he likes.

XX a (§§ 254-267 *continued*)

1. We shall soon have finished our work. 2. When you have finished your lesson, you may go out for a walk. 3. Everybody should learn the ten commandments. 4. They tell us: Thou shalt not (*point*) have any other gods. 5. Thou shalt not take the name of thy God in vain. 6. Thou shalt not steal (*dérober*). 7. That poor child is very weak; it can hardly walk; it must have been ill. 8. My brother told me that you were not well. 9. You must have made a mistake, for I am very well; I never was better in (*de*) my life. 10. We should be sorry if you should do so. 11. You should be virtuous if you wish to be happy. 12. I told him (that) he ought to obey his teacher, but he would not listen to me. 13. Men should love their enemies, but generally they do not. 14. The little boy must have broken that stick; I saw him there. 15. I often used to go to see him when he lived in our city. 16. He says (that) it will rain. 17. He said (that) it would rain. 18. We cannot go away; it is raining. 19. No matter; I do not fear the rain. 20. How did you enjoy yourself yesterday?

XX b

1. Can it be possible that my father's watch is stolen (use: *on*)? 2. I could do that if I wished. 3. I could do that when I was young. 4. Could you tell me where *le Boulevard des Italiens* is? 5. I could not tell you (it); I have not been long in Paris. 6. Can it be true that he has done that? 7. One would say that you are [a] Parisian, you speak French so well. 8. Even if that were true, I should not go. 9. Even if it should not rain, I shall not go for a drive. 10. According to the newspapers, a great quantity of money was stolen (use: *on*). 11. By what he says, his neighbors are poor. 12. When I was in Europe, I saw a horse as big as an elephant. 13. Nonsense! You are joking. 14. Come! 'Come!' (my) children, you are making too much noise. 15. Let us go away. 16. Go away. 17. I did not think he would know it. 18. If you will not do it, we shall not go on.

XXI a (§§ 254-267 continued)

The two kings *met* (each other) on the 13th of July in a vast plain between Warsaw (*Varsovie*) and Cracow (*Cracovie*). Augustus *had* nearly twenty-four thousand men; Charles *had* only ten thousand. At the first volley, the Duke of Holstein, who *commanded* the Swedish cavalry, *received* a cannon-shot in the back. The king *asked* if he *was* dead; he *was told* (use *on*) that he *was* (*que oui*); he *made* no reply; (some) tears *fell* from his eyes; he (*se*) *hid* his (*le*) face [for] a moment with his (*les*) hands; then he *rushed* into the midst of the enemy at the head of his guards.

The king of Poland *did* all that one *should* expect from a prince who *was fighting* for his crown; he himself *brought back* his troops three times to the charge; but he *fought* with his Saxons only; the Poles, who *formed* his right wing, *fled* at the beginning of the battle. Charles *won* a complete victory. He *did not stay* on the field of battle, but (*et*) *marched* direct to Cracow, pursuing the king of Poland, who *kept fleeing* before him.

XXII a (§§ 268-273*)

Je tiens à ce que vous appreniez le latin.	I am (most) anxious that you shall learn Latin.
Nous n'aimerions pas qu'on se moquât de nous.	We should not like to be made sport of.
Il me tarde que cela soit fait.	I am longing for that to be done.
Je voudrais bien que vous le fassiez.	{ I wish you would do it. I should like you to do it.

1. Our teacher said that he wished us to write our exercise.
2. If you wish to go to the city, you may (*pouvoir*) go (there), but if you wish us to go (there), we tell you plainly that we cannot.
3. I wish you to do your work before (the) breakfast.
4. Our friends wish us to stay with them this week.
5. My father is most anxious that I should learn Latin, but I don't like it.
6. Would you prefer that I should go to church this morning?
7. We should not like our friends to be made sport

* The impf. subj. is of limited use in the language of everyday life.

of. 8. You say that you are going to buy a house from (à) that man; take care lest he deceive you. 9. I am longing for my house to be finished. 10. I am anxious that he should come to see us when he visits Boston. 11. My teacher told me that I should write my exercise. 12. My father told me that he had seen you. 13. The law forbids that to be done. 14. These children must stay in; their parents have forbidden them to go out. 15. I shall give orders not to admit them (use *on*). 16. I did not ask that I should be answered (use *on*) before the others. 17. I shall avoid her speaking to me about it.

XXII b

1. The doctor ordered that he should be given no wine. 2. We do not ask that you should pay the money. 3. The rain hinders people (*on*) from going out to-day. 4. I wish you to know that he is my friend. 5. You approve of my coming back, do you not? 6. Yes, I did not wish you to go away. 7. It is better for the children to go to school. 8. What shall I say to that man? He has insulted me. 9. That makes no difference, he is not worthy of being answered (use *on*). 10. The doctor gave orders that my father should go out for a drive every day. 11. He has torn his book; he deserves to be punished (use *on*). 12. I should like you to go for a walk with me. 13. Weakness often hinders good intentions from being fulfilled. 14. I long for his return. 15. There is no more bread; I should like you to go and get some. 16. That man is most anxious that his children should go to school, but he is too poor to (*pour*) buy them books. 17. Take care that the dog does not bite you; he is very cross. 18. That young man is not very amiable; we should not like him to treat us as he has treated his father.

XXIII a (§§ 268-273 *continued*)

1. It is fitting that children should obey their parents. 2. It is good that men should sometimes undergo misfortunes. 3. It may be that he has returned, but I have not seen him. 4. It is natural that we should hate our enemies. 5. It is

getting late; it is time that we should go home. 6. He had to learn French, for he lived in France. 7. We are very glad that you have come. 8. We are very sorry that you did not come. 9. I am surprised that he said so, because he told me that he would not say so. 10. It is a pity that we cannot always be happy. 11. It is a shame for those young men to be so ignorant. 12. It is sad that a man like him should be so poor. 13. I fear he will commit some crime. 14. I am glad you are so well. 15. I am afraid my father is not well enough to (*pour*) go with us. 16. I wonder he did not come last night. 17. I know why he did not come; he was afraid it would rain.

XXIII b

1. He was not afraid it would rain; he was afraid a certain person would be there whom he did not wish to see. 2. I do not fear he will not go. 3. Are you not afraid he will be able to prevent your intentions from being fulfilled? 4. I doubt whether he will be able to come. 5. I do not deny that I am glad of your ill-fortune. 6. Do you doubt that he is an honest man? 7. Not at all; I know that he is an honest man; I have known him for twenty years. 8. I do not doubt that you will be able to fulfill all your intentions. 9. It seems he has not received [any] of my letters. 10. It cannot be that you are ignorant of his intentions. 11. How is your father? 12. He is very well; he is rarely ill. 13. It seems to me it will be dangerous if we do not follow his advice. 14. That child is afraid you will hurt him. 15. I am glad you did not hurt yourself when you fell. 16. We regret very much that we did not see you when you were in Paris. 17. Are you not afraid that you will tire of being in the country? 18. I am not afraid that I shall tire of being in the country.

XXIV a (§§ 268-273 *continued*)

1. Our neighbor is an honest man; I hope he will succeed. 2. I do not think he will succeed; he has not much ability. 3. We thought he would come to-day. 4. You told me that

you did not think he would go away, did you not? 5. Do you think we must believe what he says? 6. It is probable that we shall go away to-morrow. 7. It is not certain that our friends will come to-morrow. 8. Is it probable that you will go away to-day? 9. We are sure that we saw them yesterday. 10. Are you not sure that you saw them yesterday? 11. Do you think your father will go to France this summer? 12. It is probable he will go there. 13. It is certain that all men will die. 14. Is it certain that our friends will be there this evening? 15. Is it not certain that your neighbor will buy your house? 16. Does he imagine we shall do that merely to (*pour*) please him? 17. We are not sure that will please him.

XXIV b

1. Do you think you will go for a walk this evening? 2. Yes, I think I shall go out with my brother. 3. Give me the book which contains that beautiful story of which you were speaking. 4. Give me a book which contains some beautiful stories. 5. I should like to buy a house which would suit me better than this one. 6. I am looking for a grammar in which I can find better exercises. 7. I have a grammar which has better exercises. 8. Send me some clothes which I can wear in the house. 9. Has he a single friend who is true to him? 10. He has not a single friend who is true to him. 11. There is nobody here who can speak French. 12. I have nothing which is of value. 13. There are no houses here which are as large as those in the city. 14. There are few people here who have learned French. 15. It is the finest thing one can see. 16. That is the largest ship I have ever seen. 17. Whatever you do, you will not be able to persuade me that you are right. 18. Whoever you are, you will have to obey the law, as long as you are in this country.

XXV a (§§ 268-273 *continued*)

Que veut-il dire?

On se fie à lui.

What does he mean?

{ Men trust him.
He is trusted.

Faites-moi savoir.

Send me word (let me know).

Je ne reçois plus de ses nouvelles.

I never hear from him now.

Il est très occupé.

He is very busy.

Il s'occupe de cela.

He takes an interest in that.

1. I have told him nothing which could influence him 2. I know no book which pleases me better. 3. I want a house which will suit me better. 4. M. Jonnart is the richest man I know. 5. However good men may be, they do not escape (à) misfortune. 6. Let us go out for a walk before your father returns. 7. We rose this morning before the sun rose. 8. Will you not stay here until the weather is warm? 9. Oh, no; we must leave before it begins to be warm. 10. We are going to work until we go to bed 11. You must always act so that men may respect you. 12 Tell the truth always, so that men may trust you. 13. He insulted me so that I put him out of doors. 14. That gentleman made a speech, but he spoke in such a way that one could not understand him. 15. I did not trust him, for fear that he might deceive me. 16. He passed our house before we had finished our breakfast. 17. I explained it to him, for fear he might not know what you meant.

XXV b

1. I cannot trust you, unless you explain to me what you mean. 2. In case you cannot come, will you be kind enough to send me word. 3. We shall send you our carriage, in case you need it. 4. In case what he says is true, we shall send you word. 5. Although the children have gone to bed, they have not yet gone to sleep. 6. Although you may not like that man, you must confess that he is an honest man. 7. Although we used to be good friends, I never hear from him now. 8. Not that he has forgotten me, but he is so much occupied with his business. 9. Far from his saying that he hates you, I assure you that he will say he loves you. 10. He gave her the money without my knowing it. 11. Even if he had told me that he liked me, I should not have believed it. 12. I cannot go out, without my dog following me. 13. If we are there and see him, we shall tell him what you say. 14. Although he is far

away, I hear from him occasionally. 15. Not that we take no interest in your enterprise, but we are so busy with our own work that we can't think of anything else. 16. We are at the wrong door; would you be kind enough to tell us where we are, so that we can find where our friends live? 17. We shall rise early to-morrow morning, so as to be at the station before our friends start.

XXVI a (§§ 268-273 *continued*)

1. Would to God he were here! 2. Let her be silent if she cannot explain what she wishes. 3. The Frenchmen shout "Hurrah for France!" 4. He doubted whether there is a God. 5. I should like you to write me a letter when you are absent. 6. If his father should say so, he would have to do it. 7. I was most anxious that he should succeed in his enterprise. 8. We were not willing that you should go away without our seeing you. 9. His father gave orders that he should be taken to school. 10. The doctor forbade that the patient should go for a walk. 11. I was longing for that to be done. 12. He would not permit it to be done. 13. The rain hindered us all day from going out. 14. It was necessary that we should go away before the others came. 15. It was better that we should be here without their knowing it. 16. I was afraid that he had said too much. 17. I doubted whether he would be able to pay that price. 18. I was very sorry that we had not been able to go for a walk together; I am sure we should have enjoyed ourselves.

XXVI b

1. Our friends were glad that you had visited them before they left for France. 2. He told me he would go away unless he succeeded better. 3. We did not say you should write the letter; you may do as you wish. 4. Did you fear he would go away without coming to see you? 5. My father thought you would come, but my mother thought you would not come. 6. It was impossible that he should not be mistaken; he trusts those who are not worthy of confidence. 7. We are not sure

they will come. 8. We waited until they came. 9. We have taken care that they should not see us. 10. No man has ever lived who could equal him in prudence. 11. He was the noblest man I have ever known. 12. I left Russia when I was a boy; I sought a country where I might be more free. 13. Did he ever have a friend who was faithful to him? 14. Show me a house which will suit me better than this one. 15. I have never seen anything which suited me better. 16. Why did your father come? 17. He came in case I should be ill. 18. Although he was very ill, he would not go home.

XXVII a (§§ 274-275)

Je lui ai dit son fait.	I (have) told him what I thought of him.
Nous nous plaçons à la ville.	We like it (like to be) in the city.
Il se plaît à la campagne.	He likes it (likes to be) in the country.
Qu'il fasse beau, ou qu'il pleuve.	} Whether it is fine, or whether it rains.
S'il fait beau, ou qu'il pleuve.	
Quand même ce serait vrai.	{ Even if it were true.
	{ Even were it true.
Il s'en plaint.	He complains of it.

1. If it does not rain, will you go for a walk to-morrow morning? 2. No, even if it should not rain, I must go down town to-morrow morning on business. 3. If it were to rain to-day, we should not go down town. 4. If I had known that you were in town, I should have gone to see you. 5. Had it not been so warm to-day, I should have gone away. 6. If the Germans had not taken Alsace, the French would not have hated them so much. 7. If I come here next year, I shall bring my brother with me. 8. If I were you, I should tell him what I think of him. 9. If I am present when he arrives, I shall tell him what I told you. 10. If it is cold in winter, we go to (*en*) Florida; if it is mild, we remain in (*dans*) the north. 11. If my father likes it in the country, he will stay there till (the) autumn. 12. If I should like it in the city, I shall stay there always. 13. I can never trust that boy; if he should tell me anything, I should not believe him.

14. Whether it rains or is fine, we shall come. 15. He is a good (*brave*) man, if there ever was one. 16. If that man were as rich as Crœsus, he would not be satisfied. 17. See what that man has done to me! He is a scoundrel, if there ever was one.

XXVII b

1. If I should go to sleep before you come, be good enough to wake me. 2. Will you not go down town with me? 3. I cannot go, I am not well; if I were better, I should go willingly. 4. If he had risen at six o'clock, he would not have missed the train. 5. Yes, he would (*si! si!*). He would have been late, even if he had risen at half-past five, for the train left at a quarter past five. 6. I have been told that your friend has offended you; is it true? 7. No, but even if it were true, I should pardon (it to) him. 8. Did our friend tell you last evening whether he was coming to-morrow? 9. Yes, he told me that he would come. 10. That man told me that he had a thousand dollars. 11. Were he to swear it on his honor, I should not believe it. 12. If you meet him, and he should ask you where I am, do not tell (it to) him. 13. Whether he comes or not, (that) makes no difference to me. 14. If I were he, I should tell that scoundrel what I thought of him. 15. If we liked it in the country, we should stay there. 16. If he had insulted me like that, I should have kicked him out. 17. Even were you to hate me, I should not complain (of it). 18. I should have liked it in the country if it had not rained without cease (*sans cesse*).

XXVIII a (§§ 276-285)

J'vais faire	<div> <div>une promenade.</div> <div>un tour de promenade.</div> </div>	I am going for a walk.
Je voudrais le faire.		I should like to do it.
Je voudrais qu'il le fasse (<i>fit</i>).		<div>I should like him to do it.</div> <div>I wish him to do it.</div>
Il fait beau marcher (<i>se promener</i>).		<div>The walking is good.</div> <div>It is good walking.</div>
Vous avez beau dire (<i>parler</i>).		<div>It is useless for you to speak.</div> <div>You may say what you like.</div>

J'ai cru voir passer quelqu'un.	I thought I saw some one go by.
Je les ai écoutés chanter.	I listened to them sing(ing).
Il a pensé mourir.	He was near dying.
Je pense (songe) à le faire.	I am thinking about doing it.
Il ne fait que de venir (arriver).	He has just come.
Il veut faire à sa tête.	He will have his own way.
J'aimerais autant m'en aller.	I would as soon go.
Faites-le monter.	Send (show) him up (stairs).

1. Let us go for a walk this morning; the walking is good, and it is cool. 2. Living is always dear in Paris. 3. Are the children coming? 4. Yes, I saw them coming when I was on the hill. 5. I should like to speak to the doctor when he comes. 6. I should like you to speak to my father when you see him. 7. When do you expect to be there? 8. I expect to be there in a fortnight. 9. He might say what he liked, nobody would believe him. 10. It was useless for us to speak, nobody would listen to us. 11. I like better to live in the country than in the city. 12. My friends have left me, and I know not what to do. 13. I think it is going to be warm to-day. 14. My father thought he heard some one go by, but I think he was mistaken. 15. My father was very ill last year; he was near dying. 16. My brother's little boy fell into the water, and was near being drowned. 17. I was thinking about going to see you.

XXVIII b

1. I hope I shall see you when you come. 2. I hope he will come to see me when he is here. 3. Did you see my sister at the ball? 4. I thought I saw her, but I am not sure (of it). 5. I am thinking about writing him a letter, but I do not like writing letters, and so I delay (it) from week to week. 6. I should like better to go than to stay. 7. It would be better to go than to stay. 8. Come and see us whenever you wish. 9. My master has just come; after he has dined I shall tell him that you are here. 10. I hope I shall be able to go for a walk with you to-morrow. 11. I hope you will not go away before I have seen you. 12. We ought to go and see your father before he leaves. 13. It is useless for you to say any-

thing; he will have his own way. 14. You may say what you like; young people will have their own way. 15. I would as soon go as stay. 16. I am not very well this morning; I am going to send for the doctor. 17. The doctor has just come; shall I send him up? 18. We thought we heard some one go by, but we must have been mistaken.

XXIX a (§§ 276-285 *continued*)

Il est à travailler.	He is busy working.
J'y suis accoutumé.	I am used to it.
Il finira mal.	He will come to a bad end.
Se plaire à mal faire.	To delight in evil- (wrong-) doing.
Il tarde à venir.	He is long in coming.
Tenez-vous (beaucoup) à y aller?	Are you (very) anxious to go there?
Je n'y tiens pas.	I am not anxious (for it).

1. Continue reading until you are called. 2. We are busy writing our exercises. 3. I have my work to do. 4. Our teacher taught us to do that. 5. Will you help me to do my work? 6. I should like to help you, but I have work to do also. 7. I have difficulty in believing that he has done that. 8. How old is that child? 9. He is two years old; he is beginning to talk. 10. The servant is busy washing dishes in the kitchen. 11. We are occupied to-day in writing to our friends. 12. He spends his time in reading novels. 13. He is not lazy; he sets about writing his lesson as soon as his teacher tells (it to) him. 14. Do you not get tired (in) reading those difficult works? 15. A little, but I am rather used to it. 16. He lost a great deal in selling his house. 17. That boy persists in reading bad books; he will come to a bad end. 18. The wicked delight in evil-doing.

XXIX b

1. Our friends invited us to stay with them. 2. I should like to know where my mother is; she is long in coming. 3. I wish she would come; I long to see her. 4. Are you anxious to have it to-day? 5. Oh no, I am not anxious for that; but I must have it to-morrow. 6. Are those apples good to eat?

7. We are looking for a maid of all work. 8. That young lady sings and dances charmingly. 9. There are five bedrooms in that house. 10. That poor little girl has hurt her hand; she is crying pitifully. 11. Our neighbor has died; his family is to be pitied. 12. That young man seems to delight in wrongdoing. 13. Are you not very anxious to see your friends? 14. Yes, I should like to see them; I have not seen them for a long time. 15. That is very difficult to do; I should like you to help me. 16. I am always ready to help you. 17. I am glad to know that you are not the only one to say so. 18. That scoundrel did not succeed in deceiving us.

XXX a (§§ 276-285 *continued*)

Il fait semblant de dormir.	He pretends to be asleep.
Bien faire, mal faire.	To do well, to do evil (wrong).
Faire le bien, faire le mal.	
Attention!	Look out! Be careful!

1 Our teacher tells us that it is easy to read that book. 2. I am ashamed to say that we are mistaken. 3. He pretends to be asleep. 4. She pretends to be reading. 5. It is difficult to say whether we are right or wrong. 6. He is wrong to believe that we are his enemies. 7. Will you permit me to go to bed? 8. Promise us not to go away without telling us (it). 9. I am very glad to say that I shall be able to come and see you at once. 10. We are sorry to tell you that we cannot come. 11. Cease to do evil; learn to do well. 12. Hasten to finish your work before leaving. 13. Let us hasten to leave, or we shall be late. 14. I am afraid to speak, although I know it is my place to tell them that they have done wrong. 15. He commenced by telling me that he was a rich man's son, and he finished by asking me to lend him five dollars. 16. Be careful! Don't fall! 17. If you should happen to see him, tell him that I shall not go away before seeing him. 18. I have just seen him, and he told me to tell you that he would come to-morrow. 19. Although he promised me to stop reading such books, he only deceived me. 20. He pretends to be good, but he knows (that) he is not (it).

XXX b

1. We (*on*) should not live to eat. 2. It is too cold to go for a walk. 3. It is not cool enough to go for a walk. 4. I rose early this morning in order to be able to do my work before going down town. 5. We learn French in order to be able to read French books. 6. After writing our exercises we went for a walk. 7. That little boy was punished for having lied. 8. That young girl is much to be pitied; her father and mother are dead. 9. Before going we should like to see you. 10. We should like to see you before you go. 11. We saw those houses being built. 12. He did that without telling us (it). 13. We went away without his seeing us. 14. It was very windy, and we would not go out for a sail for fear of being drowned. 15. Although he made me many compliments at first, he finally insulted me. 16. Your father has just come; shall I tell him to wait here, or should you like to see him at once? 17. I have not time to see him now; I shall try to see him to-morrow. 18. We cannot hinder him from doing so.

XXXI a (§§ 286-287)

Cette femme me fait pitié.

Il s'est fâché contre moi.

Être bien portant.

I am sorry for that woman.

He got angry with me.

To be well.

1. Knowing so many things, those gentlemen must be very learned. 2. The field of battle was covered with the dead and dying. 3. I am sorry for that poor woman; she is always ill. 4. In neglecting her duties, she shows herself careless. 5. Their misfortunes went on increasing from day to day. 6. Don't you see them coming? 7. Yes; there they come! 8. Man is the only speaking creature. 9. Frenchmen will say (*pres.*) that, generally speaking, Frenchmen are better than Englishmen. 10. How happy those peasants are! They are always singing their beautiful songs as they work. 11. One's appetite comes while eating; "but," said the Gascon, "I have been eating two hours, and it has not come yet." 12. I like reading, but I prefer hunting and fishing. 13. Where are the children?

14. There they are, playing under the trees. 15. Our neighbor's son has made astonishing progress at (the) college. 16. The sewing-machine is an American invention, but there are many of them in Europe now. 17. Our friends were very much astonished at our coming; they thought we were in Europe.

XXXI b

1. As we were taking a walk this morning, we met the old gentleman who used to live next door. 2. Our neighbors are speaking of going away, but I do not think they will. 3. That young man went away without saying good-bye; he must have got angry with me. 4. That prince has powerful enemies. 5. That lady, being ill, has not come to-day. 6. Those children, having finished their work, have gone out. 7. Those so-called learned men, who really know nothing, are very tiresome. 8. Who is that man going past? 9. That is the would-be nobleman. 10. That country has the most powerful fleet in the world. 11. That little girl, having been ill, cannot go to school. 12. Our friends, being tired, have gone to bed. 13. Seriously speaking, that young man is not worthy of being respected. 14. Those children appear to be well. 15. If the population of the towns goes on increasing, and that of the country diminishing, we shall probably have great misfortunes. 16. I saw him coming down the street before I met you. 17. While traveling, I saw many astonishing things. 18. Did you not see my brothers going out?

XXXII a (§§ 288-292)

Elle s'y est plu.	She liked it there.
Vous êtes-vous bien amusé?	Did you have a good time?
Elles se sont donné la main.	They have shaken hands.
Elles se sont brouillées.	They have fallen out.
Les grandes chaleurs qu'il a fait.	The great heat that there has been.

1. That is the old lady whom I saw fall in the street yesterday. 2. She fell in front of Mr. Simon's, but she did not hurt herself much. 3. Our friends have gone away, but they will

come back to-morrow. 4. Your mother has been in the country; did she like it there? 5. She enjoyed herself there very much; she intends to go back again soon. 6. Your sister and mother have come. 7. You will find inclosed a copy of the contract which we have signed. 8. The ten hours that he has slept have not been enough to rest him. 9. The children had a good time to-day at the picnic. 10. Where is the servant? 11. I have let her go to see her friends. 12. Those are the three miles that I ran to (pour) fetch the doctor. 13. Those are the dangers we have incurred to save our country. 14. She remembered the dangers I had incurred. 15. Did those two ladies shake hands? 16. No, they did not even look at each other. 17. Those ladies have written each other many letters. 18. There are the letters I wrote.

XXXII b

1. Those young ladies have fallen out, and have burnt the letters they wrote to each other. 2. They have said good-bye to each other. 3. They have lost what they have given each other. 4. The great heat that there has been has killed the crops. 5. The person I asked (prior) to sing will not sing. 6. What difficulty we have had to remember what you told us! 7. The crops are poor this year; the great heat has killed them. 8. That is the house which we had built. 9. How many houses they have built! 10. How many beautiful houses they have had built! 11. That is the lady we heard sing at the concert last evening. 12. Those are the children we saw playing this morning. 13. Those are the beautiful songs we heard sing at the concert. 14. Do you remember the houses we saw being built last year? 15. There is a letter which I forgot to put in the post. 16. He has read all the books he could. 17. There are the books we sent for. 18. We told them to go on. 19. These are the books which I thought he would read. 20. The doors were kept closed while the festivities were held. 21. What a fine day it was! 22. The more people arrived, the better the king enjoyed himself. 23. The generals (that) he sent for were all there.

XXXIII a (§§ 293-299)

Il se croit honnête homme.	He thinks he is an honest man.
Il ne s'en est pas aperçu.	He did not notice it.
Ce chapeau ne lui va pas.	That hat does not fit him.
Il n' (ne nous) est pas permis de . . .	We are not permitted to . . .
Je le lui ai payé.	I paid him for it.
Je l'en ai remercié.	I thanked him for it.
Je pense à vous.	I am thinking of you.
Que pensez-vous de cela?	What do you think of that?

1. We shall make them do their work. 2. They (*on*) have made her suffer great ills. 3. Show them upstairs when they come. 4. I have seen the children play. 5. We have seen him play that part. 6. He was born [*a*] poet. 7. He has become [*a*] soldier. 8. What will become of us! 9. I believe he is an honest man. 10. He thinks he is [*a*] scholar. 11. I know he is [*a*] scholar. 12. We should not slander our neighbors. 13. I perceived their dejection as soon as I came in. 14. I did not notice it. 15. We cannot do without our books; we are going to use them to-morrow. 16. I remember the sorrows you made me undergo. 17. These gloves do not fit me. 18. That young lady's gloves do not fit her. 19. I shall look for a house which suits me better (see § 270, 1). 20. That house does not suit our friends. 21. I cannot trust him; he often lies. 22. The son resembles his father. 23. We are not permitted to leave the city. 24. The law does not permit children to marry. 25. The king pardons him his crime.

XXXIII b

1. Did you pay the tailor for your coat? 2. I have not paid him for it yet. 3. What are you looking at? 4. I am looking at those men working in the field. 5. Wait for me till I come. 6. I think of my friends who have gone away. 7. Do you think of the money you have lost? 8. I do not. 9. Shall you be at the ball this evening? 10. I do not know; that depends on you. 11. Did you thank him for having lent you his book? 12. I did. 13. He stole that watch from his father; what do you think of that? 14. He is laughing at us.

15. Those men were playing cards. 16. Those young ladies play on the violin. 17. You believe me, do you not? 18. Yes, I believe you. 19. That old lady believes in ghosts. 20. He loves and obeys his parents. 21. He missed the train, did he not? 22. I am short of money this morning; I cannot pay you. 23. He fails in his duty when he does not pay his debts. 24. Have you asked your father for money? 25. I have not asked him for any.

XXXIV a (§§ 300-306)

1. Tell the servant to put the frying-pan on the stove. 2. That man is a regular dupe. 3. He is not a friend; he is a mere acquaintance. 4. He was received with all the honors. 5. That poet is always singing of his first love. 6. The errors of men are numerous. 7. The old man has (*faire*) a nap after dinner. 8. He paid me a large sum of money. 9. My memory is not good; give me a memorandum of that affair. 10. Steam makes the steamer go. 11. That man and his wife make a happy couple. 12. I have Hugo's works at home. 13. The works of the sculptor Barye were exhibited in Paris in 1889. 14. Old people are generally less thoughtless than young people. 15. Those people are not all good. 16. All those people were present. 17. All good people are worthy of respect. 18. All the clever people in (*de*) the town were present at the ball. 19. Happy [are] the people who do not love vice. 20. All the young men of the village were present at the celebration.

XXXV a (§§ 307-314)

Tomber à genoux.

To fall on one's knees.

Cela ne vaut rien.

That is useless.

Le petit bonhomme.

The brave little fellow.

1. That man has broken his two arms. 2. The 'ifs' and the 'buts' are often convenient words. 3. The criminal fell on his knees before the king. 4. That little boy likes to pick up pebbles. 5. The generals have good horses. 6. We read the newspapers before going down town [in] the morning.

7. Frenchmen like carnivals and balls. 8. Our neighbor has some beautiful corals at home. 9. The Minister of Public Works ordered railways to be constructed. 10. His grandfathers are dead. 11. Our ancestors were great men who left [behind them] many noble works. 12. The poor boy had tears in his (*aux*) eyes when he was told that his bird was dead. 13. That painter makes beautiful skies. 14. Several Te Deums were sung this year in that church. 15. Give me two postage stamps, if you please. 16. We had some delightful private interviews. 17. Those corkscrews are useless. 18. Those lamp shades are very pretty. 19. Give me a toothpick, if you please. 20. Do not condemn me on rumors. 21. The two Corneilles were dramatic authors. 22. All the Ribots were present. 23. I have two Molières at home. 24. The Bourbons have been very unfortunate; I pity them. 25. I saw the school-boys marching yesterday; the brave little fellows were really fine-looking. 26. The noblemen of France have suffered much during this century. 27. There are two gentlemen and two ladies waiting for you. 28. Good morning, ladies; how do you do? 29. I have visited all the county towns of that part of France. 30. Many of Molière's works are masterpieces.

XXXVI a (§§ 315-335)

1. He showed remarkable courage in struggling with his difficulties. 2. We used to enjoy good health when we lived in France. 3. Do you not like music? 4. I do, when it is good. 5. Gold and silver are abundant in that country. 6. The rich have much gold and silver. 7. Does that young lady know Greek? 8. She does not, but she knows French and German well. 9. Does your mother speak French? 10. Yes, she speaks French and German well. 11. We have French and German books in our library. 12. Have you any good sugar for sale, sir? 13. Have you any of my books in your library? 14. Have you any of the good wine you bought last year? 15. We have no pens and no paper. 16. They have no more money, and so they must stay at home. 17. That is not wine; it is water. 18. It is not

money I ask you for, but friendship. 19. Why do you complain; have you not friends? 20. I should like to buy a pound of tea; have you any of the good tea which you ordered from China?

XXXVI b

1. I shall give you something good if you come to see me. 2. He promised me something very beautiful, but he never gave it to me. 3. Many people believe that he will come to a bad end. 4. Many others believe that he will succeed well. 5. Most people are ignorant of their true interests. 6. We were absent most of the time. 7. Silk dresses and gold watches are not always necessary. 8. Horses are animals which are useful to men. 9. Queen Victoria had then been reigning a long time. 10. The President of the French Republic has signed the treaty. 11. King Louis XIV is often called the Great. 12. That old man has a long beard. 13. Give me your hand, and I shall help you to rise. 14. We shook hands before we parted. 15. She has not taken off her hat and gloves; she says she cannot stay. 16. I have toothache and earache, so I cannot go out. 17. That little girl has blue eyes and blond hair. 18. I had my hair cut before starting. 19. What is the matter with you, my little boy? 20. My hands and feet are cold.

XXXVII a (§§ 315-335 *continued*)

Combien les avez-vous payés?

How much did you pay for them?

Je les ai payés dix francs la douzaine.

I paid ten francs a dozen for them.

Il part pour la France.

He is starting for France.

Dans le nord de la France.

In the north of France.

1. You have some very fine pears; how much did you pay for them? 2. I paid two cents apiece for them. 3. That is not dear; I thought that pears would not sell so cheap this year. 4. Carpenters are earning fifteen francs a day at present. 5. We do not go to school on Thursdays. 6. He will come on Saturday. 7. You were wrong to come on Wednesday; you

should always come on Thursday. 8. Did I step on your toe? I ask your pardon. 9. Are you going on horseback or on foot? 10. How we love spring! 11. In spring nature awakes from its long repose. 12. In winter there is sometimes much snow in France. 13. Those gentlemen are Frenchmen. 14. Our neighbor is a carpenter. 15. His son has become a distinguished physician. 16. Charles the First, King of England, was beheaded. 17. She was born at Marseilles, a city of Southern France.

XXXVII b

1. We were without friends and money. 2. Those children have neither father nor mother. 3. He will come home at Michaelmas. 4. Those ladies dress in French style. 5. Have you ever read Tasso's great poem? 6. Yes, and Ariosto's also. 7. We are to start for Europe to-morrow. 8. Normandy is a province of France. 9. Did you ever live in Paris? 10. Yes, I lived a long time in France, and in England too. 11. My brother has lived in China, but he is living now in Japan. 12. The United States is the most important country in North America. 13. Havre is an important seaport of the north of France. 14. New Orleans is a large city of the United States. 15. French wines are celebrated in all parts of the world. 16. That traveler comes from Africa, and is going to South America. 17. My cousin is in (à) Madagascar. 18. Ladies, you are welcome; we are always glad to receive you. 19. Our neighbor goes to the city every other day.

XXXVIII a (§§ 336-358)

1. That little boy's grandmother has given him a knife. 2. That little girl is very foolish. 3. I know those old ladies well; they are our old neighbors. 4. What a fine-looking man! Do you know him? 5. There are some beautiful trees! 6. The prince addressed him most flattering words. 7. That statesman is celebrated for (*par*) his liberal principles. 8. There are, according to Catholic doctrine, seven capital sins. 9. The man and his wife were both old. 10. The

French and Italian nations are often called Latin nations.
 11. Those flowers smell sweet, do they not? 12. That large building is the school for (*de*) deaf-mutes. 13. He left the door wide open when he went out this morning. 14. The newly married couple had just left the church. 15. My mother had blue eyes and light auburn hair. 16. When I was young, I used to go barefoot to school.

XXXVIII b

1. That lady looks kind. 2. A pound sterling is worth twenty-five francs. 3. He is getting richer and richer. 4. He is richer than people (*on*) believe. 5. The older one is, the wiser one should be. 6. My brother is older than I by (*de*) four years. 7. The richer one part of the population becomes, the poorer the rest often become. 8. Your house is small, but ours is smaller still. 9. That man is bad, but his brother is still worse. 10. The dearer those articles are, the less of them we shall be able to buy. 11. Our house is good, but yours is better. 12. His most intimate friends knew nothing of his good fortune. 13. Men are often the most unhappy when they ought to be the most happy. 14. Is that not a splendid sight? 15. Yes, it is most beautiful! 16. The richest men in the world are not always the happiest. 17. She is shorter than I by three inches.

XXXIX a (§§ 336-358 *continued*)

1. You are all welcome, ladies; how kind you are to (*de*) come to see me! 2. What a pretty little girl! What is her name? 3. There were black horses and white ones in the procession. 4. Will you give me some cold water to (*pour*) drink? 5. Whose is that broken cane? 6. Our neighbor is not an educated man. 7. Our friends live in a beautiful white house behind the town. 8. The English language is spoken in all parts of the world. 9. I have just seen that pretended nobleman go by. 10. We have just been at a political meeting, where we listened to a very long speech. 11. My dear child, you are too young to (§ 282, 2) wear dear

dresses! 12. I love that gentleman; he is so kind to children. 13. Are you not ready to start? You are very slow in dressing. 14. I am very glad to see you; when are you coming to see me? 15. I am very sorry to say that I have no time to visit you before I go away. 16. We are charmed with the beautiful present you gave (*faite*) us. 17. You are not angry with me, are you? 18. I do not like that man; he is too severe with his children. 19. That is a nice little girl; she is so polite to everybody. 20. That little boy is very clever at history and arithmetic. 21. That army is weak in numbers (*en nombre*). 22. We must be charitable to everybody. 23. Living languages are more useful than dead languages. 24. We must not confound the verbal adjectives with the present participles. 25. That young man is the living image of his father. 26. The more learned that man becomes, the less generous he becomes.

XL a (§§ 359-373)

1. Are there any good pens in the box? 2. There are none. 3. Do you know that old man? 4. I know him and his brother. 5. Do you know that man and his wife? 6. We know both him and her. 7. We know him only. 8. Did you see my father and mother? 9. We saw her only. 10. Are you going to give them some money? 11. I have already given them some. 12. Will you give me some apples? 13. I shall give you and him some. 14. Have you spoken to my cousin of your plan? 15. I have spoken of it to her and her mother. 16. Will you have the goodness to introduce us to your mother? 17. I shall have great pleasure in introducing you to her. 18. I was thinking of you when you came in. 19. Do you think of me when I am far away? 20. Yes, I always think of you. 21. Whose is that house? 22. It is mine. 23. As soon as the child saw his mother, he ran to her. 24. Are you that young man's sister? 25. I am.

XL b

1. Are you satisfied, madam? 2. I am. 3. Are you an American, sir? 4. I am. 5. Are you the gentlemen we met

yesterday? 6. We are. 7. I shall go for the doctor if you wish. 8. I shall do the work if it is necessary. 9. That man is richer than we are. 10. Why do you tell me to be brave? I am so already. 11. He carried the day over all his rivals. 12. Tell me where he lives, if you know. 13. He is a Frenchman, and I am one (*le*) too. 14. Do you know the Robinsons? 15. Yes, they are very fastidious people, and I do not like to have [anything] to do with them. 16. There is the box; put the pens into it. 17. Go there, my child; do not stay here. 18. Do not go there, my daughter; you will hurt yourself. 19. Give them some, my little boy. 20. He is a bad man; I cannot trust him. 21. The earth about those flowers is dry; throw some water there, my daughter. 22. Let us not go away; let them laugh at us, if they will. 23. The children wish to go to the celebration; let us take them there. 24. That boy has apples and pears; let us ask him for some. 25. The boy has your knife; take it away from him.

XLI a (§§ 359–373 *continued*)

1. My father did not hurt himself, but he had a narrow escape. 2. Every one for himself is too often the maxim of men. 3. One should not always be thinking of oneself. 4. The selfish live only for themselves. 5. Do you need money? 6. I do. 7. Do you come from London? 8. We do. 9. I cannot understand why he has a grudge against me. 10. However that may be, it is all over with him. 11. Have you any money? 12. I have, but I should like to have more. 13. How many apples have you? 14. I have six. 15. Here are some fine pears; do you wish any? 16. Yes, I should like some, for I have none. 17. Switzerland is my country; I love its blue sky and free institutions. 18. I planted this apple tree; I hope I shall eat its fruit. 19. Do you ever think of your country when you are in foreign countries? 20. When I am far away, I always think of it. 21. My brother has gone home, and I am going too. 22. I see a crowd of people in the street; what is the matter? 23. Were you ever in Europe? 24. I never was.

XLI b

1. The doctor is at home; shall I send for him? 2. There they are; go and get them. 3. There is some water; give us some, for we are thirsty. 4. Do not give them any; they do not need any. 5. Where are the children? 6. They are coming up the street. 7. Do not listen to them; they are making sport of you. 8. There is my hat; give it to me, if you please. 9. That is my hat; do not give it to him. 10. Let us go away; it is getting late. 11. If you have any money, give me some. 12. He gives himself some, but he will not give us any. 13. Take us there. 14. Give it to us; do not give it to them. 15. You bother me, naughty dog. Go away. 16. I saw him, and gave him the money. 17. They are worthy people; I love and admire them. 18. Our duty to our parents is to love and obey them. 19. It is I who was there. 20. My father and I were not there. 21. What were you and he doing? 22. He was writing, and I was reading. 23. He has a house of his own. 24. You and he were there, were you not? 25. There is the box; I should like to know whether there is anything in it.

XLII a (§§ 374-377)

On lui a coupé un bras.	They cut off one of his arms.
Se couper à la main.	To cut one's hand
Elle lui a fermé la porte au nez.	She shut the door in his face.
Cela lui a fait venir l'eau à la bouche.	That made his mouth water.
Cette nuit; de toute la nuit.	Last night; all night.

1. My father and yours will soon be here. 2. I have your books and my own. 3. Our friends are coming by the railway; yours are coming by the steamer. 4. My brother and sister have gone away; they will not be back till (*avant*) Wednesday next. 5. One should not fail to (*de*) pay one's debts. 6. I had my hair cut this morning; I am afraid I shall catch a cold. 7. The duke was presented to the queen, and he kissed her hand. 8. She has cut her finger. 9. I shall love him as long as my heart beats. 10. It was so warm that I

could not close my eyes (*de*) all night. 11. Close your eyes, and open your mouth. 12. He shuts his eyes to the light. 13. He was walking [with] his eyes closed; he fell and broke his arm. 14. I have my hands full; I cannot help you. 15. I went to see him, but he shut the door in my face. 16. It is a very cold morning; will you not warm your hands? 17. Thank you; my hands are not cold. 18. That clumsy fellow stepped on my toe, and he hurt me very much.

XLII b

1. My head aches this morning; I did not close my eyes last night. 2. The sight of those beautiful apples made my mouth water. 3. He stood there [with] his arms folded, awaiting his fate like a brave soldier. 4. As long as my heart beats, I shall never forget you. 5. If they come here, we shall shut the door in their face. 6. Did you see those poor children? Those beautiful pears made their mouths water. 7. Let us hope that the law has not lost its force in this country. 8. He has a watch of his own. 9. Whom do you mean; his father or her father? 10. I mean *her* father. 11. This house is his, not yours. 12. They lost their lives fighting for their (*la*) country. 13. Negroes have dark skins and large mouths. 14. One of my friends who is a doctor told me the following story. 15. I am going to take away these books of yours. 16. The difference between mine and thine is not always easy to determine. 17. I love very much these books of mine. 18. They cut off my finger.

XLIII a (§§ 378-388)

1. I have never read that book, but I have read this one, and I like it very much. 2. These houses are not so fine as those. 3. You should not eat in that way. 4. Have patience, I shall be (*pres.*) there this moment. 5. Those who do wrong will be punished. 6. He of whom you were speaking yesterday has arrived. 7. Which (*Lequel*) of those horses do you like best? 8. I like the one you bought better than your brother's, but I like my own best. 9. This house and the one

in which our neighbors live will be sold to-morrow. 10. Our house and our neighbor's are both (*en*) brick [houses]. 11. These facts, and those discovered since that time, prove that, although he was a great scholar, he was wrong. 12. I saw the man (*celui*) last evening who wanted to buy my horse. 13. Who are those two gentlemen? 14. This is Mr. Perrichon, and that is Mr. Poirier. 15. You are looking for apples, very well, will you take these or those? 16. I will take these; those are too small. 17. How (*Combien*) is butter selling to-day?

XLIII b

1. That sells at two francs a pound, and this, which is finer, at two francs fifty centimes. 2. Gambetta and Hugo were distinguished men; the former was an orator, the latter a poet. 3. That is a fine horse! How much is he worth? 4. Why do these people not reply when we speak to them? 5. They are Russians; they do not understand you. 6. Who did that? 7. It was John who did it. 8. What time is it? 9. It is half-past ten. 10. What day of the month is it? 11. To-day is the tenth. 12. Is that the house of which you spoke to me? 13. No, it is the next one. 14. Who is that lady? 15. She is the lady who lives next door. 16. What I fear is that he will never come back. 17. It is not that he is losing (§ 271, 5) his money, but he is destroying his health also. 18. It is time to go home.

XLIV a (§§ 378-388 *continued*)

C'est une belle chose que de protéger les faibles.	It is a fine thing to protect the weak.
Ce sont des qualités nécessaires pour régner que la douceur et la fermeté.	Mildness and firmness are necessary qualities for ruling.
Il a cela de bon.	He has this good thing about him.

1. It is they who have done it. 2. It was kind of you to help (*secourir*) those poor people. 3. You can do it; it is easy. 4. That was not kind of you; you should have allowed me to do it. 5. You are rich; it is easy for you to say so.

6. It is a pity that we did not know it sooner. 7. It is unfortunate that he did not come yesterday. 8. My father told me you were here; that is why I came. 9. It is to be feared that the traveler has died of hunger. 10. It is to be desired that those misfortunes will never happen. 11. What we were speaking of has happened. 12. What I am thinking of is the way of preventing that misfortune. 13. What he says is true. 14. It's a fine thing, (is) money! 15. It is not to you that I speak. 16. He has lost all his money, which is sad.

XLIV b

1. What a beautiful thing is virtue! 2. It is money that he wishes. 3. He is a fine (*brave*) young man (is) John! 4. It would be a good thing to go away. 5. It is a fine thing to love virtue. 6. Health and good sense are qualities necessary for succeeding in the world. 7. You are the one who did that. 8. Love is the strongest of all passions. 9. This does not belong to me, but that does. 10. Give me this; keep that for yourself. 11. He has this good thing about him, that he always tells the truth. 12. What a lazy beast; and yet he thinks that he works! 13. Did he give you back your pencil? 14. No, but that does not matter; I have another here. 15. It is difficult to translate the word 'that' into French. 16. I am sure that that 'that' that that man uses is superfluous.

XLV a (§§ 389-402)

1. Whom did you see yesterday? 2. I saw him who was with you the day before yesterday. 3. I told you already what my reasons are. 4. What sort of weather is it this morning? 5. I think it will be fine. 6. I do not know to which of those men we were speaking. 7. What fine weather! I hope it will continue until we leave. 8. Who is that? 9. It is the man I sold my house to. 10. What was the matter this morning? I heard a great noise in the street. 11. What were you speaking of to that man you met? 12. I was speaking to him of what we were discussing yesterday. 13. Scoundrel

that you are, if I catch you, I'll give you what you deserve. 14. What I complain of is that you make no progress in your studies. 15. I do not understand you; will you explain to me clearly what you mean? 16. What has become of that young gentleman with whom I saw you? 17. I don't know what has become of him; I have not seen him lately. 18. Which of those ladies did you see? 19. I saw the one that was here yesterday. 20. What are you thinking of? 21. I am thinking of what we are going to do to-morrow. 22. What did your father ask you to do? 23. I have done what he asked me to do.

XLV b

1. The gentleman whose son was visiting us last year will come himself next year. 2. The lady whose daughter has just been married will spend some weeks with us next summer. 3. The people of whom I speak would never do such a thing. 4. I who am your friend tell you so, and you ought to believe it. 5. It was we who gave them their liberty, and yet to-day they are our enemies. 6. He has gone away and, what is worse, he has not paid his debts. 7. That is very strange! I sent him a letter, and yet he says he never received it. 8. To whom are you speaking, sir? 9. It is to you I am speaking, and I want (*voudrais*) you to pay attention to what I say. 10. The house they are coming out of belongs to my father. 11. The people of the village from which he came were very glad to be rid of him. 12. The gentleman for whose house I offered such a high price has bought another. 13. The cause for which those soldiers fought was the deliverance of their country. 14. The man in whom I trust will not deceive me. 15. That child is deaf and dumb, which is a great pity, for he seems very intelligent. 16. I thank you very much. 17. Don't mention it. 18. What I was expecting was that he would pay me. 19. That is not a poor man; he is well off. 20. Where is the pen I made use of yesterday? 21. Take what you need; there will be enough for all. 22. Which way did you come this morning? 23. I came the way you came yesterday.

XLVI a (§§ 403-407)

1. Certain people say the criminal has escaped. 2. Each day brings (*amener*) its labor. 3. We rise every morning at six o'clock. 4. I have seen him many a time. 5. I have no apples, but I have some pears and peaches. 6. However great and rich we may be, we must die. 7. Whatever your intentions were, your actions were not good. 8. However good your intentions were, you did not succeed in doing us good. 9. We should respect the rights of others. 10. Every one for himself is, happily, not a maxim which everybody practises. 11. If we do not love others, others will not love us. 12. Those children will receive, each one at his majority, their portion of their father's estate. 13. Mother, will you come down? You are wanted. 14. It is said that the robber has been caught. 15. It is not known whether the ship was wrecked or not. 16. When one is pretty (§ 405, 3, *e*), one is rarely ignorant of it. 17. People wonder why that young man associates with (*fréquenter*) those scoundrels. 18. When one sees a noble action, it (*cela*) always gives one pleasure. 19. I have never seen any one who had so many noble qualities. 20. I am afraid to say anything about it to any one. 21. No one has ever done anything like that. 22. What a beautiful view! Did you ever see anything like it? 23. He went away without visiting any one. 24. Did you find anything where you were looking yesterday? 25. I do not know any one of his friends. 26. I doubt whether any one of you will do so.

XLVI b

1. If I can do it without any expense, I shall do it willingly. 2. I do not like this book; give me another. 3. That little boy has had one apple, and now he wants another. 4. Frenchmen often laugh at us (others), because we are less gay than they. 5. This man I have seen elsewhere, but that one I never saw anywhere. 6. These are the same people that were here yesterday morning. 7. That lady is goodness itself. 8. Even if you were to say so, I should not believe it. 9. That is a young man in whom I have confidence; I shall put him in

a position to make his fortune. 10. Were there any children at the meeting? 11. Yes, there were several. 12. I shall never accept such conditions. 13. I never saw such a foolish man. 14. If he were to say such a thing to me, I should put him out of doors. 15. He spent his whole life in doing good. 16. Our neighbor's daughters have become quite tall. 17. He comes to town every other week. 18. Where are the children? Both were here a little while ago. 19. I found two apples in the basket, but neither is good. 20. Any line being given, draw a straight line which shall be equal to it. 21. There is no reason whatever which can persuade me. 22. Whoever has stolen that poor woman's money ought to be punished. 23. Whoever he is who told you that, he is mistaken. 24. Whatever that man may do, he will never succeed. 25. Whatever the reason may be, he never comes to see us.

XLVII a (§§ 408-420)

1. I will not sell it, cheap or dear. 2. You did it on purpose, did you not? 3. Not at all, it was quite accidental. 4. A Christian ought to love not only his friends, but even his enemies. 5. Those poor people had scarcely any bread to eat when we found them. 6. We have said nothing at all about it. 7. That is a very complicated affair; I can understand nothing of it. 8. We did not see a living soul in the street when we rose that morning. 9. Whom did you see? I saw nobody at all. 10. I shall be silent, so as not to hinder you from working. 11. He told me to do nothing until he returned. 12. I went away so as not to be punished. 13. What is the matter with that little boy? 14. I do not know, sir; I neither did nor said anything to him. 15. Would you not be glad to see our old friend? 16. No, I wish neither to see him nor to speak to him. 17. I have a headache this evening; I can neither sing nor play. 18. Neither he nor his father was there. 19. I saw neither him nor his brother. 20. I have neither friend nor money, but I have strong arms and courage. 21. No more regrets; take courage, and forget the past. 22. Why did he not tell me so before leading me

into this peril? 23. There is nobody here he does not know. 24. Take care that you are not deceived. 25. There is nothing which does not please me better than that.

XLVII b

1. Not one of those we invited has come. 2. Do you know where Dr. B. lives? 3. I cannot tell you. 4. If you have no use for this book, lend it to me. 5. Unless you do what you said, I shall not pay you. 6. Do you not fear he will go away? 7. I do not fear he will go away. 8. I am afraid our friends will not be there. 9. If I were afraid he would do it, I should do something to hinder him (from it). 10. If I were not afraid he would hurt himself with the knife, I should let him have it. 11. That man writes better than he speaks. 12. We do not wish more money than we have now. 13. I do not doubt that that is true. 14. Not much is lacking for the number to be complete. 15. We have not seen each other for three years. 16. It is more than three years since we were there. 17. I cannot go with you; I have no time. 18. Yes, you have, you are not so busy. 19. You have stolen my apples. 20. I tell you I have not. 21. But I say yes, for I saw you. 22. He has as much money as you have, but he has not as much as I have. 23. Let us say no more about it. 24. We are in a hurry; let us not stay any longer. 25. I have more than fifty francs, but he has more than I, and his brother has still more.

XLVIII a (§§ 421–430)

Il a une vingtaine d'années. He is about twenty (years old).
Il a une trentaine de mille francs. He has about thirty thousand francs.

1. Columbus discovered America in the year 1492. 2. The French national *fête* is celebrated on the fourteenth of July, because [on] that day the Bastille was taken. 3. My father left England on the first of May, 1824. 4. Napoleon the First was a greater man than Napoleon the Third. 5. Charles the First of England and Louis the Sixteenth of France were

both beheaded. 6. The first train leaves at a quarter to five in the morning, and the second at twenty minutes past two in the afternoon. 7. We went to bed last night at half-past twelve. 8. The first two houses in (*de*) the street belong to us. 9. We have only the last two chapters in the book to read. 10. The carriage arrived at half-past one in the morning. 11. The father gave his son a fifth of his property when the son was twenty-one. 12. How old would you say (What age would you give) that man is? 13. I should say he is about forty. 14. It is twenty years since I saw him. 15. That man is well off; he has an income of about twenty thousand francs a year. 16. The first volume of his works contains poetry, and the fourth two novels.

XLVIII b

1. This house cost three times as much as that one. 2. Ten times ten make a hundred. 3. We paid (Ex. XXXIII a) a hundred and twenty dollars for that horse. 4. That carriage cost one thousand one hundred dollars. 5. That old man is eighty-five years old. 6. [On] what day of the month did that happen? 7. It happened on the twelfth. 8. That table is two meters long by one meter wide. 9. We are going to have a house built twenty meters long by ten wide. 10. What time is it? 11. It is just noon. 12. A boy ten years old was killed last evening by a carriage in the *Boulevard des Italiens*. 13. That girl is older than her brother by two years. 14. I am taller than my brother by two inches. 15. Will you come at two o'clock or at three? 16. I shall be there precisely at three. 17. Is that boy ten years old or eleven? 18. He is eleven.

XLIX a (§§ 431-454)

1. I was thinking of what you were talking about this morning. 2. He paid about twenty francs for that hat. 3. He will be here about six o'clock in the evening. 4. The day after our arrival we went to see the museum. 5. That child has black eyes; he takes after his father. 6. The money was divided amongst the children. 7. Amongst all those people

there is not one sensible person. 8. Art arrived at (*la*) perfection among the Greeks. 9. He was at my house when I was at his. 10. They all laughed at my expense. 11. We all laughed at him. 12. The thief will have to appear before the court. 13. He will be here before a quarter past three. 14. That is greater by half than what we expected. 15. That box is six feet long by two wide. 16. It is a quarter to four by my watch. 17. I know that man by sight only. 18. He will leave for France in a week. 19. We lived in that city for twenty years. 20. I have been here for two years. 21. I traded my black horse for this white one. 22. I thanked him for his kindness. 23. From the fifteenth of May I shall live in that house. 24. They drank their wine from golden cups. 25. That picture is painted from nature.

XLIX b

1. In spring the weather is warm and the flowers open. 2. There is not so much misery in the United States as in Russia. 3. Let us live in peace with everybody. 4. There are several nations in North America. 5. Not one in a hundred was good. 6. Is your house (in) brick or stone? 7. It was kind of you to aid me in my misfortune. 8. In rainy weather we stay at home. 9. We shall go away on Saturday. 10. He is now on the road for England. 11. Our house is on this side of the street, and his is on that side. 12. When you come to the next street, turn to the right. 13. Instead of studying he is always looking out of the window. 14. His gun was hanging above the chimney. 15. The dog jumped over the fence. 16. He watched over my interests. 17. In passing through the forest we saw many rare plants. 18. We work from morning till night. 19. We are going to our friends' house. 20. The train for Paris will be here immediately. 21. They sold those goods under their value. 22. Wicked men tread God's laws under foot. 23. If you will live with us, we shall treat you well. 24. Do you remember the man with the big nose whom we saw yesterday? 25. She told us her story with tears in her eyes.

L a (§§ 455-459)

1. For fear it should rain, we shall not go away to-day.
2. He did his work so that all were pleased with him. 3. Unless you come to-morrow, we shall not wait for you. 4. Both he and his brother were there. 5. Go and get us some bread.
6. She neither laughs nor cries. 7. Those poor people are without bread or meat. 8. He does not believe what you say, nor I either. 9. We shall not be there, nor he either. 10. We have not gone away, nor shall we. 11. As soon as you are there and have the time, will you go and visit my brother?
12. If he is there and we see him, we shall tell him what you say. 13. When bread is dear and the weather is cold, the poor suffer. 14. I think we shall go away the day after to-morrow. 15. If your friend comes to the meeting and I am there, I shall speak to him. 16. Since you went away, I have been writing letters. 17. Since you cannot do it, you must let me try. 18. Since you went away yesterday, he has done nothing but play. 19. Since every action brings its recompense [with it], we must pay attention to what we do. 20. While I was doing my exercise, she was writing her letters. 21. The good shall be rewarded, whilst the bad shall be punished. 22. When I saw him, he was busy working in his field. 23. As long as the world lasts, justice shall prevail over injustice. 24. He did his work so that he was praised by all. 25. He was kind to the poor so that he might be praised by all.

LI a

The largest clock in the world will be the one ¹ which soon ² will adorn the city hall of P. The dial of this colossal clock will be ³ ten meters in diameter, and will be placed and illuminated so as to be visible night and day (*de*) everywhere in the city. The hands will be, one ⁴ four meters and the other three meters long; the bell of the striking part will weigh forty-six thousand pounds, and in order to wind the clock, a steam engine placed in the tower will be used daily (= one will use daily a steam-engine, etc.).

¹ § 381.² § 413.³ § 428, *obs.* 3.⁴ § 406, 7 (1), *a*.

EXERCISES LII a-LIV a

LII a

birds,¹ and animals¹ of all (the) sorts as well as men.¹ We cannot understand all (much) they say, but we understand enough of what they have thoughts² and feelings.² They are like us when they lose a companion, or when they are driven from home. They are pleased when they are well treated and angry when they are ill treated.⁴ They have, so to speak, a conscience; they feel ashamed when they do what displeases us and are very glad when they merit our approbation. The kindness¹ on our part towards them is as reasonable as love and kindness¹ between brothers.²

¹ § 321.

² § 282, 2.

³ § 322.

⁴ § 241, 2.

LIII a

A rich¹ man, it is said,² once² asked⁴ a learned man what was⁵ the reason that scientific men were⁵ so often⁵ seen at the doors of the rich, while⁶ the rich were⁵ very rarely seen⁵ at the doors of the learned. "It is," replied⁴ the scholar, "because the man of science knows the value of riches,⁷ but the rich man does not always know the value of science."⁷

¹ § 351

² § 413

³ § 258, 5.

⁷ § 321.

⁵ § 241, 2, a

⁶ § 260.

⁸ § 459, 2.

LIV a

Molière, the great French¹ author, was born² in Paris in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty-two.³ His father was the king's upholsterer, and was probably a rather rich man. The son received⁴ a good education, but not much is known⁶ of his youth. When he was about twenty years old⁷ he organized⁵ a company of actors, which was⁵ called *L'Illustre Théâtre*. But in this enterprise he did not succeed⁵ very well. He soon⁸ lost⁷ all his money, and with his *troupe* was⁵ forced to⁹ leave Paris and (to) make⁸ a tour in [the] province[.] This tour lasted⁷ from sixteen hundred and forty-six to sixteen hundred and fifty-eight. During these years he traveled¹

over nearly the whole of France, and played ⁵ in many of the large cities. After his return to Paris he became ⁶ the king's favorite, and produced ⁷ the masterpieces which have rendered him so celebrated. At last, after fifteen years of great success, he died ⁸ in sixteen hundred and seventy-three at the age of fifty-one.

- ¹ § 352, 1 (2). ² § 421, c. ³ § 260. ⁷ § 430. ⁸ § 280, 6.
² Past Def. ⁴ § 351. ⁶ § 241, 2, c. ⁵ § 413.

LV a

Speaking of the small world in which even the greatest live,¹ Lord Beaconsfield used to tell ² that Napoleon I, a year after his accession to the throne, determined to ³ find out if there was ⁴ anybody in the world who had never heard of him. Within a fortnight the police of Paris had ⁵ discovered a wood-chopper at Montmartre, in Paris itself, who had never heard of the Revolution, nor of the death of Louis XVI, nor of the Emperor Napoleon.

- ¹ § 237, 6. ² § 258, 2. ³ § 280, 6. ⁴ § 258, 5. ⁵ § 232, 1.

LVI a

Napoleon, the greatest general of modern times,¹ was born ² at Ajaccio on the 15th of August, 1769. At the age of ten ³ he was sent to the military ⁴ school at Brienne, where he remained more than ⁵ five years. Then entering the French ⁶ army, he was, in 1796, appointed general of the army of Italy,⁶ and soon succeeded in conquering ⁷ that country. He used so well the opportunities which were offered him by the weakness of the Republic that in less than ten years he was elected Emperor. The ten years' struggle, in which he engaged with the purpose of subduing ⁸ Europe,⁹ ended with the battle of Waterloo in 1815. Banished to (à) St. Helena (no art.) he died ¹⁰ there on the 5th of May, 1821. Twenty years after his death, his remains were brought back to (en) France, and interred in the *Hôtel des Invalides*.

- ¹ § 321 ² § 430, obs 2. ³ § 412, 1, b. ⁷ § 279, 2. ⁸ § 333, 1.
⁴ Past Def. ⁵ § 352, 1 (2). ⁶ § 333, 2, note. ⁹ § 280, 2. ¹⁰ *mourut or est mort*.

LVII a

Great Britain ¹ and Ireland ¹ are two large islands in (à) the west of Europe.¹ Great Britain is the larger of the two and comprises England,¹ Scotland,¹ and Wales.¹ The monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ² for (*pendant*) many years was Queen Victoria ³ who was born ⁴ on the 24th of May, 1819. She was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, son of George III. She ascended the throne on (à) the death of William IV in 1837. When she appeared before (*le*) parliament at Westminster for the first time, she declared that she would place her trust in the wisdom of her parliament and the love of her people, and she did not fail to (*de*) keep this promise. Having thus early won the hearts of all her subjects, she retained their affection during a long reign of more than sixty years. Queen Victoria married Prince ³ Albert in 1840. He died in 1861. She died forty years afterwards, on January 22nd, 1901. Her son Edward VII succeeded her (*lui*) and died in 1910. The present king, son ⁵ of Edward VII, is called George V.

¹ § 333, 1. ² § 333, 2, *a*, note. ³ § 327. ⁴ § 260. ⁵ § 330, 4.

LVIII a

There was,¹ in the city of Mâcon, a parrot which had learned to ² say continually: "Who is there? Who is there?" This parrot escaped one day from its cage in the garden, and soon ³ flew into a wood near by, where a peasant saw it, and began to ² chase it. The peasant had never seen a parrot in (*de*) all his life. He approached ⁴ the tree where the bird was, and was going to ⁵ kill the poor bird with his gun. At that moment the parrot began to ² repeat the usual question: "Who is there? Who is there?" The peasant, terrified at these words, let his gun fall ⁶ from his hands. Then taking his hat off, he said, very respectfully: "My dear sir, I pray you to ⁷ excuse me, I thought that it was a bird."

¹ § 250. ² § 413. ³ § 278, 6. ⁴ § 230, 6, *a*, and 7. ⁵ § 280, 6.
⁶ § 279, 6. ⁷ § 296, 1.

LIX a

The unknown¹ author of *Beowulf* was not a² native of England, and so the first of the long line of English³ poets is really Cædmon. Bæda tells us a pretty story of the way in which⁴ Cædmon became a² poet. He was already almost an² old man before he knew anything⁵ of the art of poetry. At the feasts, in those days, everybody used to sing⁶ in turn to⁷ amuse the company, but Cædmon used to leave⁸ the table before the harp was given⁹ to him. One evening, when he had done thus, he went to the stable and lay down, after having⁹ cared for the cattle, because, you must know, he was only a farm servant in the monastery at Whitby. As he slept,¹⁰ some one appeared to him, and said, "Cædmon, sing a song to me." "I cannot¹¹ sing," he replied, "and that is why I left the feast." "Nevertheless," was the answer, "you must sing to me." "Well, then," asked Cædmon, "what shall I sing?" The other replied, "Sing the beginning of created things."¹² Thereupon he made some verses, which he still remembered when he awoke. The Abbess Hilda, hearing of his dream, believed (that) the grace of God had been given him, and made him a² monk.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ¹ § 352, 1 (3). | ⁴ § 398. | ⁷ § 282, 2. | ⁹ § 282, 4. | ¹¹ § 230, 4. |
| ² § 330, 3. | ⁶ § 405, 4, a. | ⁸ § 241, 2, a. | ¹⁰ § 258, 1. | ¹² § 321. |
| ³ § 352, 1 (2). | ⁵ § 258, 2. | | | |

LX a

A miser went¹ one day to market,² and bought¹ some³ fine apples. He carried¹ them home, arranged¹ them carefully in his cupboard, and used to go⁴ and look at them almost every day, but would⁵ not eat any until they began to spoil. Every time he did eat one he regretted it. But he had a son, a young school-boy, who liked apples; and one day, with a comrade, he found the miser's treasure. I do not know how he found the key of the cupboard; but he did,⁶ and you may imagine how many apples they ate. When they had⁷ finished the apples, the old father came and caught them. How angry⁸ he was! How he shouted at them! "Wretches! where are my beauti-

ful apples? You shall both be hanged! You have eaten them all!" His son replied: "Do not be angry, father!⁹ You only eat the bad apples; we have not touched (à) those; we have eaten the good ones, and left you yours."

- ¹ § 260. ³ § 324, 1. ⁵ § 265, 1, b. ⁷ § 262, 3. ⁹ § 376, 4.
² § 331, ex. 4. ⁴ § 258, 2. ⁶ § 256. ⁸ § 350, a.

LXI a

A hungry ¹ fox was one day looking for ² a poultry yard. It was late in the afternoon, and, as he was passing ³ a farmhouse, he saw ⁴ a cock and some hens which had ⁵ gone up into a tree for the night. He drew near,⁴ and invited ⁴ them to ⁶ come down and ⁷ rejoice with him on account of a new treaty of peace which had been formed between the animals. The cock said he was ⁸ very glad of it, but that he did not intend ⁸ to ⁹ come down before the next morning. "But," said he, "I see two dogs coming;¹⁰ I have no doubt they will be ¹¹ glad to ¹² celebrate the peace with you." Just then the fox remembered that he had business ¹³ elsewhere, and, bidding the cock good-bye, began ⁴ to run. "Why do you run?" said the cock, "if the animals have made a peace, the dogs won't hurt you. I know them, they are good, loyal ¹⁴ dogs, and would not harm any one." "Ah," said the fox, "I am afraid they have ¹⁵ not yet heard the news."

- ¹ § 352, 1 (3). ⁴ § 260. ⁷ § 456, 2. ¹⁰ § 287, 3. ¹³ § 323.
² § 258, 1; § 296, 3. ⁵ § 229; § 262, 2. ⁸ § 258, 5. ¹¹ § 269, 5. ¹⁴ § 352.
³ § 258, 1. ⁶ § 279, 6. ⁹ § 280, 2, a. ¹² § 356. ¹⁵ § 269, 4, a.

LXII a

A woodman, who was cutting ¹ wood on the bank of a river, let ² his ax fall ³ into the water. He at once ⁴ began ² to ⁵ pray [to] the gods to ⁶ find it for him. Mercury appeared ² and asked ² him what was ⁷ the matter. "I have lost my ax," said ² he. Having heard this, Mercury dived ² into the water, and brought ² up a golden ax. "Is this ⁸ yours?" "No," said the man. Next time Mercury brought up a silver one. "Is this one yours?" "No," said ² the chopper again. The

third time Mercury brought up an iron one, which the man recognized, as soon as he saw ² it. "It is yours," said the god, "and for your honesty I shall give you the other two also."

¹ § 258, 1. ² § 230, 6, α, and 7. ³ § 279, 6. ⁴ § 258, 5. ⁵ § 236, 2
⁶ § 260. ⁷ § 413. ⁸ § 280, 6.

LXIII a

Two men were traveling ¹ together, when they saw ² a bear coming out ³ of the forest. The one climbed into a tree, and tried to ⁴ conceal himself in the branches. The other, when he saw that the bear would (= was going to) attack him, threw himself upon the ground, and, when the bear came up, he ceased to ⁴ breathe, for it is said ⁵ that a bear will not touch ⁶ a dead ⁷ body. When the bear had ⁸ gone, his companion came down, and asked. "What was it that the bear was saying to you?" His friend replied: "He advised me not ⁹ to travel with a friend who runs away at the approach of danger."¹⁰

¹ § 258, 1. ² § 287, 3. ³ § 241, 2, α. ⁴ § 352, 1 (3). ⁵ § 416, α.
⁶ § 260. ⁷ § 280, 6. ⁸ § 296, 5. ⁹ § 262, 3. ¹⁰ § 321.

LXIV a

A well-known ¹ English ² actor, traveling to Birmingham by the Great Western ³ railway the other day, on approaching ⁴ Banbury, began to feel hungry, and determined to have one of the buns for (*par*) which the town is famous.

The train having stopped, he called a boy, gave him sixpence, and asked him to get "two Banburys," promising him one of the two for his trouble.

Just as the train was about to start, the boy rushed up to the carriage in which the impatient actor was seated, and offering him three pence, exclaimed:

"Here's your change, sir."

"Bother the change; where's the bun?" roared the hungry actor.

"There was only one left," replied the boy, "and I'm eating that!"

¹ § 352, 1 (3). ² § 352, 1 (2). ³ § 330, 4, c, note. ⁴ § 296, 1.

LXV a

Under a magnificent walnut tree near the village, two little boys found a walnut. "It belongs to me," said the one, "for it was ¹ I ² who was the first to see it (= who have seen it the first)." "No, it belongs to me," exclaimed the other, "for it was ¹ I ² who picked it up." Thereupon there ³ arose between them a violent quarrel. "I am going to make peace ⁴ between you," said to them a third boy, who was passing at that moment. The latter placed himself between the two claimants, opened the walnut, and pronounced this sentence: "One of the shells belongs to him ⁵ who was the first to see the walnut; the other to him ⁵ who picked it up; as to the kernel, I keep it for the costs of the court. That's how lawsuits ⁴ generally end," added he, laughing.

¹ § 257, 3, b.² § 372, 3.³ § 252, 2.⁴ § 321.⁵ § 381.

LXVI a

Many years ago ¹ a celebrated ² physician who was very fond of animals lived in the city of Paris. One day a friend of his ³ brought to his house a favorite ² dog, whose leg had been broken, and asked him if he could do anything for the poor creature. The kind doctor examined the wounded ⁴ animal, and, prescribing a treatment for him, soon cured him, and received the warm thanks of his friend, who set a very high value upon his dog. Not very long afterwards, the doctor was in his room busy studying.⁵ He thought ⁶ he heard a noise at the door, as if some animal was scratching in order to be let ⁷ in. For some time he paid no attention to the noise, but continued studying.⁸ At last, however, he rose and opened the door. To his great astonishment he saw enter the dog which he had cured, and with him another dog. The latter also had a broken ⁴ leg, and was able to move only with much difficulty. The dog which the surgeon had cured had brought his friend to his benefactor, in order that he, too, might be ⁹ healed; and he made the doctor ¹⁰ understand that this was what he wanted.

¹ § 250, 4.² § 377, 3.³ § 279, 2.⁷ § 241, 2, a.⁹ § 271, 2.² § 351.⁴ § 352, 1 (3).⁶ § 283, 1.⁸ § 279, 6.¹⁰ § 230, 6, b.

LXVII a

There was once a cat who was a ¹ great enemy of the rats. He had eaten a great many,² and they were much afraid of him. So the chiefs of the rats called a meeting to ³ discuss what they should do to ³ rid themselves of him. A great many plans were proposed, but after a little discussion they were all abandoned. At last a young rat, who thought himself very clever, rose and said: "Do not despair, my friends, I have not yet proposed a plan. A splendid idea occurs to me; I know what we can do. We can, if we are economical, soon save enough money to ³ buy a little bell. This we can attach to the neck of our old enemy, and, if he approaches, we can ⁴ flee to (*dans*) a place of safety."

The young rats all applauded the idea, but one of the old [ones], who up to this time had said nothing, gravely ⁵ asked the one who had made the speech if he would promise to put the bell on the cat. The young rat blushed, and said he would think of it.⁶

The meeting broke up shortly after, and the rats dispersed without doing anything.⁷

¹ § 330, 3.² § 282, 2.³ § 413.⁴ § 368.⁵ § 405, 4, a.⁶ § 367, 2 (1).⁷ § 263, 2.

LXVIII a

Long ago ¹ the frogs, tired of having ² a republic, resolved to ³ ask Jupiter to send them a king. Jupiter did not receive their petition with much favor but, as they seemed really to ⁴ desire one, he thought (that) it would be better to please ⁵ them. So, one fine day, when they were all expecting ⁶ their king, a great log fell from the sky into the pond where they were.⁶ They were very much afraid of the noise⁷ it made, and they took refuge in holes and in the mud at the bottom of the pond. Little by little, however, they approached ⁸ their king to ⁹ get a good look at him, and, seeing that he was so quiet, they became more bold, and finally leaped on him, and treated him with great familiarity (= very familiarly). Then they complained again to Jupiter saying that the king he had

sent was not worthy of their respect, and that they desired another, who would show ¹⁰ more vigor. In order to please them, Jupiter sent them this time a stork, who immediately began to devour them with much avidity. They complained again, but Jupiter told them that, since ¹¹ they had desired a king, they would be forced to submit quietly to the one ¹² he had sent.

- ¹ § 250, 4. ⁴ § 278, 6. ⁷ § 402, 1. ⁹ § 282, 2. ¹¹ § 459, 3.
² § 280, 2. ⁵ § 296, 2. ⁸ § 296, 1. ¹⁰ § 270, 1. ¹² § 381; 402, 1.
³ § 280, 6. ⁶ § 258, 1.

LXIX a

The two youngest of my children were already in bed and asleep, the third had ¹ gone out, but at my return I found him sitting beside my gate, weeping ² very sore. I asked him the reason. "Father," ³ said he, "I took this morning from ⁴ my mother, without her knowing ⁵ it, one of those three apples you brought her, and I kept ⁶ it a long while; but, as I was playing some time ago ⁷ with my little brother in the street, a slave that went ⁸ by snatched it out of my hands, and carried it off; I ran after him asking for it, and, besides, told him that it belonged to my mother, who was ill, and that you had taken a fortnight's journey to fetch it; but all in vain, he would ⁹ not give it back. And because I still followed him, crying out, he stopped and beat me, and then ran away as fast as he could, from one street to another, till at length I lost sight of him. I have since then been walking outside the town, expecting your return, to pray you, dear father, not to tell my mother [of] it, lest it (*cela*) should make her worse." And when he had ¹⁰ said these words, he began weeping again more bitterly than ever.

- ¹ § 229. ³ § 376, 4. ⁵ § 271, 5. ⁷ § 250, 4. ⁹ § 265, 1, b.
² § 286, 2. ⁴ § 296, 4. ⁶ § 259, 2. ⁸ § 258, 1. ¹⁰ § 262, 3.

LXX a

A celebrated Italian ¹ painter had told his pupils to ² ask the name of any (*tout*) person who might come ³ to his house

during his absence in the city. One day three gentlemen came to ⁴ see the painter, and the latter was not at home. One of the pupils, whose name was John, opened the door for them, ⁵ said that his master was not in, and let them depart without asking their names. When the master returned and ⁶ heard of the three gentlemen, he asked ⁷ John who they were. John could say nothing but, "I do not know, sir." The painter got angry, but John, with a few strokes of his pencil, drew (*faire*) the portrait of the three, and gave it to his master, who immediately ⁸ recognized them. The artist admired the skill of the young man so much that he took the drawing, and kept it afterwards among his most precious possessions. It is needless to ⁹ add that he pardoned the pupil. (*Il est* may be omitted.)

¹ § 352, 1 (2). ² § 270, 1. ³ § 362, 2. ⁴ § 296, 2. ⁵ § 384, 1, a.
⁶ § 280, 6. ⁷ § 278, 6. ⁸ § 458, 2. ⁹ § 413.

LXXI a

A man (*celui*) who would ¹ have friends must show himself friendly. A man (*homme*) was passing the night at (*dans*) an inn. He had just left a town where he had spent several years. The landlord asked ² him why he had left the (*cet*) place. He replied, "Because my neighbors were so disagreeable and disobliging that one could not live with them." The landlord replied, "You will find exactly the same sort of neighbors where you are going." The following day, another traveler came from the same place. He told the landlord that he was obliged to leave the place where he had been living, and that it caused him great pain to part with his neighbors, who had been so kind and obliging. The landlord encouraged him by telling ³ him that he would find exactly the same sort of neighbors where he was going.

¹ § 230, 1. ² § 296, 2. ³ § 286, 3.

LXXII a

When I was ¹ at school, I was ² often very idle. Even in [the] class I used to play ³ with boys as idle as myself. We

used to try ¹ to hide this from ² our master, but one day he caught ³ us cleverly.

"You must not be idle," said he. "You must not raise your ⁴ eyes from your books. You do not know what you lose by idleness.⁵ Study while you are young; you will not be able to study when you are ⁶ old. If any one sees another boy who is not studying, let him tell me."⁷

"Now," said I to myself, "there is Fred Smith; I do not like him. If I see that he is not studying, I shall tell."⁷

Soon after, I saw Fred Smith looking ⁸ out of the window, and I told the master what I had seen. "Indeed!" said he, "how do you know he was idle?" "If you please, sir," said I, "I saw ⁹ him." "O you saw ⁹ him, and where were your eyes when you saw ⁹ him?"

I saw the other boys laugh,⁸ and I was ashamed, for the master smiled, and said it was a good lesson for me.

¹ § 258.

³ § 260.

⁵ § 321.

⁷ § 365.

⁹ § 259, 2.

² § 296, 4.

⁴ § 328.

⁶ § 263, 2.

⁸ § 287, 3.

LXXIII a

The princes of Europe ¹ have found out a manner of rewarding ² their subjects who have behaved well, by presenting ³ them [with] about two yards of blue ⁴ ribbon, which is worn ⁵ on the shoulder. Those who are honored with this mark of distinction are called knights, and the king himself is always at the head of the order. This is a cheap method of recompensing ² the most important services; and it is very fortunate for kings ⁶ that their subjects are ⁷ satisfied with such ⁸ trifling rewards. Should ⁹ a nobleman lose his leg in a battle, the king presents him with two yards of ribbon, and he is recompensed for the loss of his leg. Should ⁹ an ambassador spend all his fortune in ¹⁰ supporting the honor of his country abroad, the king presents him with two yards of ribbon, which is considered ⁵ the equivalent of his estate. In short, as long as a European king has a yard or two of blue or green ribbon, he will not lack statesmen, generals, and soldiers.

¹ § 333, 2.

³ § 286, 3.

⁵ § 241, 2.

⁷ § 269, 4.

⁹ § 275.

² § 280, 2.

⁴ § 352, 1 (1).

⁶ § 321.

⁸ § 406, 5, a, note. ¹⁰ § 279, 2.

LXXIV a

At a time when ancient art was attracting so much attention in Italy that modern art ¹ was being neglected,² Michael Angelo had resort to a stratagem in order to teach the critics the folly of judging such things according to fashion ¹ or reputation.¹ He made a statue which represented ³ a beautiful girl (*jeune fille*) asleep,⁴ and, breaking off an arm, buried the statue in a place where excavations were being made.² It was soon found, and was lauded by critics ¹ and by the public as a valuable relic of antiquity.¹ When Michael Angelo thought the time opportune, he produced the broken arm, and, to the great mortification of the critics, revealed himself as the sculptor.

¹ § 321.² § 241, 2.³ § 258, 3.⁴ § 352, 1 (3).

LXXV a

Had you seen us, Mr. Harley, when we were turned out of South-hill, I am sure you would have wept at that sight. You remember old Trusty, my dog; I shall never forget it while I live (fut.); the poor creature (*bête*) was old and almost blind, and could scarce crawl after us to the door; he went, however, as far as the gooseberry-bush, which, as you may remember, stood on the left side of the yard; he was wont to bask in the sun there; when he had reached that spot, he stopped; we went on (*continuer notre chemin*); I called him; he wagged his tail, but did not stir; I called again; he lay down; I whistled, and cried "Trusty"; he gave a howl, and died! I could have lain down and died (= should have liked to lie down and die) too; but God gave me ¹ strength to (*de*) live for my children.

¹ § 321.

VOCABULARY

FRENCH-ENGLISH

A

a [a] *3 sg. pres. indic. avoir*
à [a] to, towards, at, for, in, into, around, by, with, from; — **vo**tre montre by your watch; — **demain** good-bye till to-morrow
abondant [abɔ̃dɑ̃] abundant
abord: **d'**— [dabɔ̃r] at first, first (of all), at the outset
abreuver [abʁœvɛ] to water, fill, soak
accent [aksɑ̃] *m.* accent, tone
accepter [aksɛpte] to accept
accident [aksidɑ̃] *m.* accident, incident
accompagner [akɔ̃pɑ̃ɛ] to accompany, go with
accord [akɔ̃r] *m.* agreement; **être d'**— to agree
accourir [akurir] § 164 to run or hasten up; run or hasten to one's aid
accourut [akury] *3 sg. past def. accourir*
accueil [akœ:j] *m.* welcome
achat [aʃa] *m.* purchase
acheter [aʃte] § 158 to buy, purchase
acti-f [aktif] **-ve** active, energetic
action [aksjɔ̃] *f.* action
actuellement [aktɥɛlmɑ̃] now, at this very time
Adèle [adel] *f.* Adèle
adieu [adjø] *m.* good-bye, farewell

admettre [admɛtr] § 198 to admit
affectueux [afɛktɥø] **-se** affectionate, kindly
afin de [afɛdə] + *infin.* in order to
afin que [afɛkə] in order that, that (*takes subjunctive*)
Afrique [afrik] *f.* Africa
âge [a:ʒ] *m.* age, century, time; **en**— **de** of an age to, **quel**— **a-t-il**? how old is he?
Agé [a:ʒe] aged, old
agent [aʒj] *m.* agent; — **de** police policeman
agir [aʒir] to act, operate, work, move, manage; **il s'agit de** it is a question of
agréable [agreabl] agreeable, pleasant
agricole [agrikol] agricultural
ai [e] *1 sg. pres. ind avoir*
aider [ede] to aid, help, assist
aie [ɛ] *1 sg. pres. subj. and 2 sg. impv. avoir*
ailleurs [ajœr] elsewhere; **d'**— moreover, besides, furthermore
aimable [amabl] kind, amiable, nice
aimer [ɛme] to love, like; — **mieux** to prefer
ainsi [ɛsi] thus, so; — **que** as, just as; **pour**— **dire** so to say
air [ɛr] *m.* air, atmosphere; air, look, appearance; **à l'**—, **en l'**— in the air; **le grand**— the open air; **en plein**— in the open air; **avoir l'**— **de** to seem to

1. General Information
 2. Project Description
 3. Objectives
 4. Methodology
 5. Results
 6. Conclusion
 7. References
 8. Appendices
 9. Tables
 10. Figures
 11. Summary
 12. Abstract
 13. Introduction
 14. Background
 15. Scope
 16. Limitations
 17. Assumptions
 18. Definitions
 19. Notations
 20. Abbreviations
 21. Acronyms
 22. Key Words
 23. Keywords
 24. Index
 25. Glossary
 26. References
 27. Appendices
 28. Tables
 29. Figures
 30. Summary
 31. Abstract
 32. Introduction
 33. Background
 34. Scope
 35. Limitations
 36. Assumptions
 37. Definitions
 38. Notations
 39. Abbreviations
 40. Acronyms
 41. Key Words
 42. Keywords
 43. Index
 44. Glossary
 45. References
 46. Appendices
 47. Tables
 48. Figures
 49. Summary
 50. Abstract
 51. Introduction
 52. Background
 53. Scope
 54. Limitations
 55. Assumptions
 56. Definitions
 57. Notations
 58. Abbreviations
 59. Acronyms
 60. Key Words
 61. Keywords
 62. Index
 63. Glossary
 64. References
 65. Appendices
 66. Tables
 67. Figures
 68. Summary
 69. Abstract
 70. Introduction
 71. Background
 72. Scope
 73. Limitations
 74. Assumptions
 75. Definitions
 76. Notations
 77. Abbreviations
 78. Acronyms
 79. Key Words
 80. Keywords
 81. Index
 82. Glossary
 83. References
 84. Appendices
 85. Tables
 86. Figures
 87. Summary
 88. Abstract
 89. Introduction
 90. Background
 91. Scope
 92. Limitations
 93. Assumptions
 94. Definitions
 95. Notations
 96. Abbreviations
 97. Acronyms
 98. Key Words
 99. Keywords
 100. Index
 101. Glossary
 102. References
 103. Appendices
 104. Tables
 105. Figures
 106. Summary
 107. Abstract
 108. Introduction
 109. Background
 110. Scope
 111. Limitations
 112. Assumptions
 113. Definitions
 114. Notations
 115. Abbreviations
 116. Acronyms
 117. Key Words
 118. Keywords
 119. Index
 120. Glossary
 121. References
 122. Appendices
 123. Tables
 124. Figures
 125. Summary
 126. Abstract
 127. Introduction
 128. Background
 129. Scope
 130. Limitations
 131. Assumptions
 132. Definitions
 133. Notations
 134. Abbreviations
 135. Acronyms
 136. Key Words
 137. Keywords
 138. Index
 139. Glossary
 140. References
 141. Appendices
 142. Tables
 143. Figures
 144. Summary
 145. Abstract
 146. Introduction
 147. Background
 148. Scope
 149. Limitations
 150. Assumptions
 151. Definitions
 152. Notations
 153. Abbreviations
 154. Acronyms
 155. Key Words
 156. Keywords
 157. Index
 158. Glossary
 159. References
 160. Appendices
 161. Tables
 162. Figures
 163. Summary
 164. Abstract
 165. Introduction
 166. Background
 167. Scope
 168. Limitations
 169. Assumptions
 170. Definitions
 171. Notations
 172. Abbreviations
 173. Acronyms
 174. Key Words
 175. Keywords
 176. Index
 177. Glossary
 178. References
 179. Appendices
 180. Tables
 181. Figures
 182. Summary
 183. Abstract
 184. Introduction
 185. Background
 186. Scope
 187. Limitations
 188. Assumptions
 189. Definitions
 190. Notations
 191. Abbreviations
 192. Acronyms
 193. Key Words
 194. Keywords
 195. Index
 196. Glossary
 197. References
 198. Appendices
 199. Tables
 200. Figures
 201. Summary
 202. Abstract
 203. Introduction
 204. Background
 205. Scope
 206. Limitations
 207. Assumptions
 208. Definitions
 209. Notations
 210. Abbreviations
 211. Acronyms
 212. Key Words
 213. Keywords
 214. Index
 215. Glossary
 216. References
 217. Appendices
 218. Tables
 219. Figures
 220. Summary
 221. Abstract
 222. Introduction
 223. Background
 224. Scope
 225. Limitations
 226. Assumptions
 227. Definitions
 228. Notations
 229. Abbreviations
 230. Acronyms
 231. Key Words
 232. Keywords
 233. Index
 234. Glossary
 235. References
 236. Appendices
 237. Tables
 238. Figures
 239. Summary
 240. Abstract
 241. Introduction
 242. Background
 243. Scope
 244. Limitations
 245. Assumptions
 246. Definitions
 247. Notations
 248. Abbreviations
 249. Acronyms
 250. Key Words
 251. Keywords
 252. Index
 253. Gloss

to approach, draw near;
approach, draw near (to,

pre] *prep.* after, next (to);
afterwards, after
main [apredmē] the day
to-morrow

idi [apremidi] *m. or f.*
noon

arab] Arabian; un Arabe
Arabian, Arab

[arabi] *f.* Arabia

[arbr] *m.* tree

[ar] *m.* arch, bow

Triomphe [arkdetrî:f]
of an arch in Paris

ture [arʃitektʏr] *f.* ar-
ture

[arʒā] *m.* silver, money

at [argymē] *m.* argu-

tique [aritmetik] *f.* arith-

arl] *f.* city in the south of
e, famous for Roman re-

[arete] to stop, delay,
check, arrest; s'— to
pause, give heed (to, à);
onde arrêté people stand-

[arive] *f.* arrival

[arive] to arrive (at, à,
sur); come, come to,
up; happen, occur; les
qui arrivent see them com-
(there)

r [artikyle] to articulate,

sg. pres. indic. avoir

zi] *f.* Asia

ier [asasine] to assassi-
murder

[aswa:r] § 215 to seat;
to sit down, seat oneself,
ated

assez [ase] enough, sufficiently;
pretty, rather, quite, very;
bon good enough

assiette [asjet] *f.* plate

assis [asi] *p. part.* s'asseoir seated,
sitting

associé [asosje] *m.* partner

assurer [asyre] to assure

attendre [atâ:dr] § 210 to wait;
wait for, expect; s'— à to expect

attenti-f [atâtif] -ve attentive

attention [atasj] *f.* attention,
faire — to pay attention

attentivement [atâtivmā] atten-
tively

au [o] *contr. of à + le*

auberge [əbers] *f.* inn

aubergiste [əberʒist] *m.* inn-
keeper

aucun [okœ] any, no; ne... —
no, none, no one

au-dessus [odsy] above; — de
above

Auguste [əgyst] *m.* Augustus

aujourd'hui [əʒurdʏ] to-day,
now; — en huit a week from
to-day

auprès de [oprede] into the pres-
ence of, to

aurai [œre] *1 sg fut avoir*

auraient [œre] *3 pl. cond. avoir*

aussi [osi] too, also, likewise, as
(in comparison); — bien be-
sides; — bien que as well as

aussitôt [osito] immediately,
forthwith, at once

autant [otâ], — de as or so much,
as or so many; d'— plus the
more so; bien — quite as much

autobus [otobys] *m.* motor car,
auto car (public)

automne [otɔn] *m.* autumn, en
— in autumn

auto(mobile) [otomobil] *m. or f.*
automobile, motor car, auto
car

*as before
as since made
therefore*

autour de [otu:rdə] *prep.* around, round

autre [otr] other; **les** —s others, the others, other people; **d'—s** others; **l'un et l'—** both; **les uns les —s** one another, both, all; **nous —s Français** we Frenchmen; **bien — chose** something very different

autrefois [otrəfwa] formerly, once

Autriche [otriʃ] *f.* Austria

aux [o] *contr.* of à + les

avancer [avāse] § 156 to advance, forward; **s'—** to advance, move forward; **avancé** advanced; proficient

avant [avā] before; **en —** forward; **la tête en —** head first, head foremost; — **de** before

avant-hier [avā(t)jɛ:r] the day before yesterday

avant que [avākə] *conj.* + *subj.* before

avec [avɛk] with; — **le temps qu'il fait** in such weather as this

avenue [avny] *f.* avenue

avez [ave] 2 *pl. pres. indic.* avoir

Avignon [aviɲɔ̃] *m.* city in the south of France, famous for medieval remains

avis [avi] *m.* opinion, notice

avoir [avwa:r] § 154 to have; obtain, receive, get; **y —** *impers.*, il y a there is, there are; **il y avait** there was, *etc.*; **il y a huit jours** a week ago; **il y eut** there was, *etc.*; **il eut le moulin** he obtained or received the mill; **cet enfant a quelque chose** there is something the matter with that child; **qu'est-ce que vous avez?** what is the matter with you? **il a dix ans** he is ten years old or ten years of age; **vous**

n'avez qu'à parler you have only to speak; — **raison** to be (in the) right; **en — à** to be angry with

avril [avril] *m.* April

avez [ɛje] 2 *pl. impv.* avoir

ayons [ɛjɔ̃] 1 *pl. pres. subj.* avoir

B

bah! [ba] pooh! pshaw!

bain [bɛ̃] *m.* bath

baissér [bɛse] to lower, let down, hang (down); — **la tête** bow down, hang one's head; **se —** to stoop down, stoop

balle [bal] *f.* ball (*for playing*)

Balzac, Honoré de [ɔnɔre də balzak] *great French novelist b. 1799, d. 1850*

bander [bāde] to bind up

banque [bā:k] *f.* bank (*fin.*)

banquier [bākje] *m.* banker

Bart, Jean [zā ba:r] *famous French seaman, b. at Dunkirk 1651, d. 1702*

bas [ba] —*se* low; **là—** over there, yonder; **tout —** in an undertone, to oneself, softly, silently; **au —** at the bottom; **en —** below, at the bottom, down (below), downstairs; **d'en —** from down below

bas [ba] *m.* stocking

baseball [besbal] *m.* baseball

bassin [basɛ̃] *m.* basin, pool

Bastille [basti:j] *f.* Bastille (*state prison in Paris, captured and destroyed by the populace, July 14, 1789*)

bataille [bata:j] *f.* battle

bateau [bato] *m.* boat; **se promener en —** to go for a boat-ride, row, sail (*in a boat*)

bâtir [bati:r] to build

- bâton** [batõ] *m.* stick; stroke (*in learning to write*); *coup de* — blow with a stick
- beau, bel, belle, pl beaux, belles** [bo, bel, bel, bo, bel] beautiful, handsome, fine; *au* — milieu in the very midst; *il fait* — (temps) it is fine; *avoir* — to be in vain
- beaucoup (de)** [bokudə] much, a great deal, very much, many, very many, a great many
- Beaumarchais, Pierre** [pjɛr bomarʃe] celebrated French playwright, b. 1732, d. 1799
- beauté** [bote] *f.* beauty
- bêcher** [beʃe] to dig, delve
- bel, belle** [bel] *see* beau
- bénir** [beni:r] § 163 to bless
- berger** [berʒe] *m.* shepherd; *chien de* shepherd's dog
- besoin** [bezvê] *m.* need, necessity; *avoir* — *de* to need, be in need of; *vous avez* — *que je* vous aide you need my help; *aussi bien nous fera-t-il* — then besides we shall need him
- bête** [bert] *f.* beast, brute, animal
- bête** [bɛ:t] stupid
- beurre** [bœ:r] *m.* butter
- bibliothèque** [biblotɛk] *f.* library
- bicyclette** [bisiklet] *f.* bicycle
- bien** [bjɛ] well, very, indeed, really, I am sure, surely, of course, quite; — *plus* much more; *j'ai* — *le temps* I have plenty of time; *être* — to be well, be well off, be comfortable, be happy; — *que* (+ subj., though, although; *ou* — or indeed, or on the contrary; — *de* (du, des) much, a great deal of
- bien** [bjɛ] *m.* good
- biens** [bjɛ] *m. pl.* estate, property, goods, wealth, possessions; blessings
- bientôt** [bjɛto] soon, shortly, presently
- bijou** [biju] *m.* jewel
- billet** [biʃe] *m.* note, letter; promissory note; ticket; — *d'entrée* ticket (of admission); — *de banque*, bank bill, bank note
- blanc** [blā(ɪ)] **blanche** white; *le* — *n. m.* the white
- blanchir** [blāʃi:r] to become white, make white, wash, launder
- blé** [ble] *m.* wheat, wheat field
- blessé** [blese] to wound, hurt
- blessure** [blesy:r] *f.* wound, hurt
- bleu** [blø] blue
- Blois** [blwa] *m.* town southwest of Paris, with famous castle
- bœuf** [bœf] *m.* ox; beef
- boire** [bwa:r] § 181 to drink; *donner pour* — to give a gratuity or tip (*colloq.*)
- bois** [bwa] *m.* wood(s), forest
- boîte** [bwaɪt] *f.* box
- bon** [bɔ] *ne* good; kind, moins — worse, not so good; *sentir* — to smell sweet
- bonbon** [bɔbɔ] *m.* bonbon, candy
- bonjour** [bɔʒu:r] *m.* good morning, good day
- bonne** [bon] *f.* maid, servant, nursery maid
- bonté** [bɔte] *f.* goodness, kindness
- bord** [bɔ:r] *m.* shore, bank, margin, edge; board (*nav.*); *à* — *de* on board of
- Bordeaux** [bɔrdo] *m.* important seaport on the Garonne, and a centre of wine trade
- borner** [borne] to limit; *se* — to be limited
- botte** [bat] *f.* boot (*riding*)
- bottine** [batin] *f.* high shoe (*for men or women, particularly the latter*)

bouche [bu:ʃ] *f.* mouth; *à la* — in one's mouth
boulangier [bulāʒe] *m.* baker
bouquiniste [bukinist] *m.* second-hand book dealer
bourgeois [burʒwa] *m.* middle-class person
bout [bu] *m.* end, tip; edge, extremity; *au — de* at the end of
boutique [butik] *f.* shop, store
branche [brā:ʃ] *f.* branch
bras [bra] *m.* arm
brave [bra:v] brave, gallant; good, kind, honest, worthy
brigand [brigā] *m.* brigand, thief
brin [brē] *m.* blade, sprig
brosse [brɔs] *f.* brush
brosser [brɔse] to brush
bruit [bri] *m.* noise, sound; fame, reputation; *faire tant de* — to attract so much attention
brûlant [brylā] burning hot
brûler [bryle] to burn
brusque [brysk] blunt
bureau [byro] *m.* office
but [hyt *or* by] object, end, goal; *arriver à son* — to attain his object

C

ça [sa] (*for cela*) that
ç'a été [sa ete] *for ça or ce a été*
çà [sa] here; — *et là* here and there, up and down, hither and thither
cabinet [kabine] *m.* cabinet; office, private office
cachier [kaʃe] to hide, conceal; *se* — to hide oneself
cadeau [kado] *m.* present, gift
café [kafe] *m.* coffee; coffee-house, restaurant, café
cahier [kaje] *m.* notebook, exercise book
caillou [kaju] *m.* pebble, stone
caissier [kəsje] *m.* cashier

calmer [kalme] to calm
camarade [kamarad] *m. or f.* comrade, playmate, chum
campagne [kāpaŋ] *f.* country, fields; *à la* — in the country
Canada [kanada] *m.* Canada
canadien [kanadjē] Canadian
capitaine [kapiten] *m.* captain
car [kar] *for (conj.)*
caravane [karavan] *f.* caravan
caresse [kares] *f.* caress; *faire mille —s à* to overwhelm (one) with kindness
caresser [karese] to caress, stroke
carte [kart] *f.* card, ticket; map
cas [ka] *m.* case
casser [kɔ:se] to break
cathédrale [katedral] *f.* cathedral
catholique [katɔlik] catholic
cause [ko:z] *f.* cause; *à — de* because of
causer [koze] to cause; chat, talk; — *une impression* to make an impression
ce [sə] *pron.* it, this, that; *c'est pourquoi* that is why; *c'est nous* it is we; *ce sont eux* it is they; *ce qui, ce que* that which, which, what
ce, cet, cette, ces [sə, sɛt, sɛt, se] *adj.* this, that; *ce ...-là* that (*emphatic*)
ceci [səsi] *pron.* this
cela [sɛla] *pron.* that; — *s'entend* that is evident; of course
célèbre [selebr] celebrated, famous
célébrer [selebre] § 158 to celebrate
celle [sɛl] *sæ celui*
celui, celle, ceux, celles [sɛlqi, sɛl, sɔ, sɛl] *this or that, this or that one; the one, he, him; — qui* the one who, he *or* him who

celui-ci [sɛlɥisi] **celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci** *pron* this, this man, this one, the latter, he (too)

celui-là, etc. [sɛlɥila] *pron* that, that man, that one, the former, he

cent [sɑ̃] (a) hundred

centime [sɑ̃tim] *m.* the hundredth part of a franc

cependant [səpɑ̃dɑ̃] yet, nevertheless; still, however, in the meantime, meanwhile

cerise [səʁiz] *f.* cherry

cerisier [səʁizje] *m.* cherry tree

certain [sɛʁtɑ̃] certain

cesser [sɛsɛ] to cease, leave off (de)

ceux [sø] *see* celui

chacun [ʃakɑ̃] *pron.* each, each one, every one

chaise [ʃɛʁz] *f.* chair

chaleur [ʃalœʁ] *f.* heat

chambre [ʃɑ̃br] *f.* room, bedroom; **Chambre des députés** House of Parliament, Congress

chameau [ʃamo] *m.* camel

champ [ʃɑ̃] *m.* field, farm

Champs-Élysées [ʃɑ̃sɛlizɛ] *m. pl.* name of a celebrated promenade in Paris

changement [ʃɑ̃ʒmɑ̃] *m.* change

changer [ʃɑ̃ʒɛ] § 156 to change, alter, transform; *se* — to change or transform oneself, change (*intr.*)

chanson [ʃɑ̃sɔ̃] *f.* song

chant [ʃɑ̃] *m.* singing, song; crowing (of a cock)

chanter [ʃɑ̃te] to sing; chant, intone, play

Chantilly [ʃɑ̃tiji] town famous for its forests and magnificent château

chapeau [ʃapo] *m.* hat

chaque [ʃak] each, every

Charlemagne [ʃarlɑ̃maɲ] Charlemagne, Charles the Great

(the great Emperor of the West, 742-814)

charmant [ʃarmɑ̃] charming

charmer [ʃarme] to charm, delight; **charmé de** charmed with, delighted with

Chartres [ʃɑʁtr] *f.* city southwest of Paris, with famous cathedral

chasse [ʃas] *f.* chase, hunt, hunting, hunting party

chasser [ʃase] to chase, hunt, drive away

château [ʃoto] *m.* castle, palace, country mansion

chaud [ʃo] warm, hot

chaud [ʃo] *m.* heat, warmth; *il fait* it is warm, hot (of weather, etc.); *avoir* — to be warm, hot (of living beings)

chaussures [ʃosyr] *f. pl.* shoes, boots

chef [ʃɛf] *m.* chief, commander; — *d'escadre* rear admiral

chemin [ʃamɛ̃] *m.* way, road; *grand* — main road, highway; — *de fer* railway; *faisant* on the way; *en* — on the way

chemise [ʃamiz] *f.* shirt

cher [ʃɛʁ] *chère* dear; beloved; *payer* — pay dear(ly) for, pay too much for

chercher [ʃɛʁʃɛ] to seek, search, look for; *aller* — to go for, go and get; — *à* to seek to, try to

cheval [ʃaval] *m.* horse; *à* — on horseback; *monter à* — ride (on) horseback

cheveu [ʃevø] *m.* (a) hair; **cheveux** *pl.* hair

chèvre [ʃɛvr] *f.* goat

chez [ʃe] to, at, in, into (the house, shop, office, etc., of); with; *aller* — *le roi* to go to the king's (palace, court, etc.); *ils étaient* — *eux* they were at home; — *moi* at my house, at

- home; — **vous** at your house, at home, with you
chien [ʃjɛ] *m.* dog; — **de berger** shepherd's dog
Chine [ʃin] *f.* China
choisir [ʃwazi:r] to choose
chose [ʃoiz] *f.* thing, affair, matter; **quelque** — *m. pron.* something; **quelque** — *d'extraordinaire* something extraordinary or unusual; **elle a quelque** — there is something the matter with her; **bien autre** — something very different
chou [ʃu] *m.* cabbage
-ci [si] *see* celui
ciel *pl.* **cieux** [sjɛl, sjø] *m.* heaven, heavens, sky
cigare [sɪgar] *m.* cigar
cigarette [sɪgaret] *f.* cigarette
cinq [sɛ̃k] five
cinquante [sɛ̃kɑ̃t] fifty
cinquième [sɛ̃kjem] fifth
cité [site] *f.* city, heart of city
civil [sivil] civil, civilian
clair [klɛ:r] clear, bright, plain
classe [klo:s] *f.* class, recitation, lesson, classroom; **manquer la** — to stay away from school, play truant; **faire la** — to give a lesson (to a class), teach (a class); **la est terminée** class is over or dismissed
cloche [kloʃ] *f.* bell
cœur [kœ:r] *m.* heart, heartiness, courage, energy
coin [kwɛ̃] *m.* corner
colère [kolɛ:r] *f.* anger; **se mettre en** — to get angry, be angry
combien [kɔ̃bjɛ̃] how much? how many? at what price? how many? how many? **êtes-vous?** how many are there of you? **avez vous payé?** how much or what did you pay (for)?
comédie [kɔmedi] *f.* comedy, play
comme [kɔm] as, like, such as; as it were, as if; as well as; now how! — **voici**, — **suit** as follows — **il faut** in fine style, exactly right, as it should be
commencement [kɔmɑ̃smɑ̃] *m.* beginning, commencement
commencer [kɔmɑ̃se] § 156 to begin, commence (to, à, de)
comment [kɔmɑ̃] how; how? how! what! — **cela?** how is that?
commode [kɔmɔd] comfortable, convenient
compagne [kɔpan] *f.* companion, wife, mate
compagnie [kɔpani] *f.* company
compagnon [kɔpanɔ̃] *m.* companion; — **de voyage** traveling companion
comparaison [kɔparezɔ̃] *f.* comparison
comparer [kɔpare] to compare
compartiment [kɔpartimɑ̃] *m.* compartment
compassion [kɔpasjɔ̃] *f.* compassion, pity
compatriote [kɔpatriɔt] *m., f.* fellow countryman or woman
complet [kɔplɛ̃] *m.* suit (of clothes); complement; **être au** — to be full
compléter [kɔplete] to complete
compliment [kɔplimɑ̃] *m.* compliment
comprendre [kɔprɑ̃dr] § 202 to understand, comprehend; include; **faire** — to explain
compter [kɔ̃tɛ] to count, reckon; to think, hope; be of importance
concert [kɔsɛ:r] *m.* concert
concorde [kɔ̃rd] *f.* concord; **place de la Concorde** name of a square in Paris

conducteur [kɔdyktœr] *m.* conductor

conduire [kɔdwi:r] § 185 to conduct, lead, guide, drive, take, convey

confiance [kɔfjãs] *f.* confidence, trust

congé [kɔʒe] *m.* holiday; **donner à** to give a holiday to

connaissance [kɔnəsãs] *f.* acquaintance; **faire avec** to become acquainted with

connait [kɔnɛ] § *sg. pres. indic. connaitre*

connaître [kɔnɛ:tr] § 188 to know, be acquainted with, understand

conseil [kɔsɛi] *m.* counsel, advice

conserver [kɔsɛrvɛ] to preserve, save, keep

conte [kɔ:t] *m.* story, tale; **faire un** — to tell a story

contenir [kɔtenir] § 177 to contain

content [kɔtã] *adj.* content, satisfied, pleased, gratified, happy

contentement [kɔtãtmã] *m.* contentment, satisfaction

conter [kɔte] to relate, tell

continuer [kɔtinqe] to continue (to, de), keep on, pursue

contraire [kɔtrɛir] *m.* contrary; **au** — on the contrary

contre [kɔtr] against, from, at

convenable [kɔvɛnabl] suitable

convenir [kɔvɛni:r] § 178 to suit, become, be fitting or appropriate

copie [kopi] *f.* copy; exercise

corps [kɔ:r] *m.* body, form

corriger [kɔriʒe] to correct

Corse [kɔrs] *f.* Corsica

côté [kote] *m.* side, way; **d'un** — on one side, **de l'autre** — on the other side; **de ce** — on this side; **de** — to one side, **à** — to one side, **du** — **de** in the direction

of, towards; **de son** — on his part, he too; **à** — **de** beside

coucher [kuʒe] *intr.* to lie, lie down; *tr* to put to bed, lay down, **se** — to go to bed, retire (*to rest*); set (*of the sun*); **être couché** to be lying down

coucher [kuʒe] *m.* setting; — **du soleil** sunset

couloir [kulwair] *m.* passage, corridor

coup [ku] *m.* blow, stroke; drink; — **de poing** a blow with the fist; — **de pied** a kick; **d'un**

seul — at a single stroke; **tout à** all at once; — **de dent**

bite; — **de bâton** blow with a stick

couper [kupe] to cut

cour [kuir] *f.* court; courtiers; yard, courtyard; **faire la** — to pay court; **gens de la** — courtiers

couramment [kuramã] fluently

courber [kurbe] to bend, bow

courir [kuri:r] § 164 to run (about); hasten; hunt after

court [kur] short (*adj.*); short (*adv.*)

court [kur] § *sg. pres. indic. courir*

courtisan [kurtizã] *m.* courtier

couru [kury] *p. part. courir*

cousin, -e [kuzɛ, kuzin] cousin

couteau [kuto] *m.* knife

coûter [kute] to cost

coutume [kutym] *f.* custom, habit

couturière [kutyrjɛr] *f.* dress-maker

couvert [kuvɛr] *p. part. couvrir* covered; cloudy, overcast; with one's hat on

couvrir [kuvri:r] § 176 to cover; **se** — to cover oneself, be covered

craie [krɛ] *f.* chalk
craindre [krɛ:dr] § 190 to fear,
 be afraid of
crainte [krɛ:t] *f.* fear
cravate [kravat] *f.* necktie
crayon [krɛjɔ̃] *m.* pencil
créature [kreaty:r] *f.* creature
crier [krie] to cry (out), shout,
 yell, scream, call (out), exclaim
croire [krwa:r] § 191 to believe;
 think; *se* — to believe *or* think
 oneself; **faire** — *à* to make
 (one) believe in; **je crois bien!**
 I should think so!
croupe [krup] *f.* back, rump
croyez [krwaje] 2 *pl. pres. indic.*
croire
cruel [kryɛl] -le cruel
crus [kry] 1 *sg. past def.* croire
cuiller [kujɛ:r] *f.* spoon
cuir [kɥi:r] *m.* leather
cuisine [kɥizin] *f.* kitchen, cooking
cuisinière [kɥizinjɛ:r] *f.* cook
curiosité [kyrjɔzite] *f.* curiosity

D

dame [dam] *f.* lady
Danemark [danmark] *m.* Den-
 mark
dangereu-x [dãzrø] -se dangerous
dans [dã] in, within, to, into, at,
 on, among, between; — **le**
temps at the time
danser [dãse] to dance
date [dat] *f.* date; **de longue** —
 long before
datte [dat] *f.* date (*fruit*)
Daudet, Alphonse [alfɔz dɔdɛ]
French novelist, b. at Nîmes,
1840, d. 1897
davantage [davãta:ʒ] more
de [də] of, from, out of, for, with,
 in, on, by, at, to; — + *infin.*
 to, at, for, in, etc.; — **ce que**
 because

debout [dəbu] *adv.* upright, stand-
 ing
décembre [desã:br] *m.* Decem-
 ber
décider [deside] to decide, deter-
 mine; *se* — to decide, resolve,
 make up one's mind
découvrir [dekuvri:r] § 176 to
 discover; *se* — to uncover one-
 self, take off the hat
dehors [dəɔ:r] outside, outdoors
déjà [deʒa] already; **déjà!** so
 soon!
déjeuner [deʒœne] *m.* breakfast;
 lunch; — **du matin or premier**
 —, **petit** — breakfast (*i.e., the*
first meal of the day)
demain [dəmɛ̃] *m.* to-morrow; *à*
 — I shall see you to-morrow
 until to-morrow
demander [dəmãde] to ask, ask
 for; — *à* to ask of *or* from
 (*indir. obj.*), ask; — *à* + *infin.*
 to ask to; *se* — to ask oneself,
 wonder
demeurer [dəmœre] to live, dwell,
 reside; remain, be
demi [dəmi] half; *à* — half
demi-heure [dəmice:r] *f.* half an
 hour
démontrer [dəmɔ̃tre] to show,
 prove
denier [dənje] *m.* denarius (*obs.*),
 penny; (*pl.*) money
dent [dã] *f.* tooth; **coup de** —
 bite
départ [dəpa:r] *m.* departure
dépêcher: *se* — [sə depeʃe] *tc*
 make haste, hurry
dépenser [dəpãse] to spend, ex-
 pend
dépouiller [depuje] to strip, de-
 spoil, deprive
depuis [dəpɥi] since; from; —
deux ans for two years back,
 for the last two years; — **que**

- since; — *quand?* since when?
how long?
- député [depyt] *m.* deputy, member of parliament, congressman
- déranger [derâze] § 156 to derange, se to trouble oneself
- derni-er [dernje] —ère latter, last, final
- derrière [derjer] behind (*prep.*); behind, at the back (*adv.*); de hind (*adj.*)
- des [de] *contr.* of de + les
- dès [dɛ] from (dating from), not later than; demain beginning to-morrow; — que as soon as, from the very moment that; le même jour on the (very same) day; — le point du jour at daybreak
- désagréable [dezagreabl] disagreeable, unpleasant
- descendre [desɑ:dr] § 210 to descend, come or go down, alight, get off; go down (stairs), put up at
- désert [dezɛr] *m.* desert
- désir [dezir] *m.* desire, longing
- désirer [dezire] to desire, wish
- dessert [desɛ:r] *m.* dessert
- destination [destinasjɔ̃] *f.* destination
- destruction [dɛstryksjɔ̃] *f.* destruction
- deux [dø] two; tous (or toutes) — both (of them)
- deuxième [døzjem] second
- devant [dəvɑ̃] *prep.* before, in front of, ahead of, *adv.* before, ahead, in advance
- devenir [dəvni:r] § 178 to become; become of
- devint [dəvɛ̃] 3 *sg. past def.* devenir
- devoir [dəvwar] *m.* duty; exercise (*lesson*); rendre leurs —s à to pay their respects to
- devoir [dəvwar] § 214 to owe; be one's duty to, ought, be to, have to, be obliged to, must; — + *inf.* to be one's duty to, ought, be to, have to, be obliged to, must
- devrais [dəvre] *see* devoir ought
- dictée [dikte] *f.* dictation
- Dieu [djø] *m.* God; ah! mon —! oh! dear me!
- différence [diferɑ̃s] *f.* difference
- différent [diferɑ̃] different, divers, various
- difficile [difisil] difficult, hard
- difficulté [difikylte] *f.* difficulty
- dimanche [dimɑ:ʃ] *m.* Sunday, tous les —s every Sunday
- dîner [dine] to dine
- diner [dine] *m.* dinner; à — to or at dinner
- dire [dir] § 193 to say, tell, recite; c'est à that is (to say); vouloir to mean
- directement [direkt(ə)mɑ̃] directly
- disait [disɛ] 3 *sg. impf. indic.* dire
- discuter [diskyte] to discuss
- distinctement [distɛkt(ə)mɑ̃] distinctly
- distribuer [distribɥe] to distribute, deal out, portion out
- dit [di] 3 *sg. pres. indic.*, 3 *sg. past def.*, and *p. part.* dire
- dix [dis] ten
- dix-huit [dizɥit] eighteen
- dix-neuf [diznœf] nineteen
- dix-neuvième [diznœvjem] nineteenth
- dix-sept [disɛt] seventeen
- doigt [dwa] *m.* finger; toe
- dois [dwa] 1 and 2 *sg. pres. indic.* devoir
- dollar [dolɑ:r] *m.* dollar
- domestique [domestik] *m. or f.* servant

dommage [dɔma:ʒ] *m.* damage, pity
donc [dɔ̃(ː)k] then, therefore, consequently
donner [dɔ̃ne] to give; bear (*of trees*); — **à souper** to give a supper; **se** — to give to each other
dont [dɔ̃] of whom, of (*from, etc.*) which, whose, with which, *etc.*, whence
dormir [dɔ̃mi:r] § 166 to sleep
douloureusement [dulurøzmã] sadly
doute [dut] *m.* doubt; **sans** — no doubt, doubtless, of course
dou-x [du] — **ce** sweet; soft, gentle, kindly
douze [du:z] twelve
droit [drwa] straight, right; upright, erect
droite [drwat] *f.* right hand, right, right side; **à** —, **de** — to or on the right (*hand*)
du [dy] *contr.* of **de** + **le**
ducat [dyka] *m.* ducat (*a gold coin worth 10 or 12 francs*)
Dumas, Alexandre [alɛgzãdr dyma] *French dramatist and novelist, b. 1803, d. 1870*
duquel [dykɛl] *contr.* of **de** + **lequel**
durer [dyre] to last, continue, endure

E

eau [o] *f.* water
écarter [ekarte] to take away; **s'** — **de** to go away from, ramble, stray
échange [ɛʃã:ʒ] *m.* exchange; **en** — **de** in exchange for
échapper [ɛʃape] to escape; **s'** — to escape
éclat [ekla] *m.* burst, outburst

école [ekɔl] *f.* school; **maison d'** — schoolhouse
écolier [ekɔlje] *m.* schoolboy, pupil
écouter [ekute] to listen, listen to, hear
écrier: **s'** — [sekrie] to cry out, exclaim
écrire [ekri:r] § 194 to write
écrit [ekri] *p. part.* écrire
édifice [edifis] *m.* edifice, building
Édouard [edwa:r] Edward
éducation [edykasjɔ̃] *f.* education, training, upbringing
effet [ɛfɛ] *m.* effect; **en** — in effect, indeed, in fact
effort [ɛfɔ:r] *m.* effort, endeavor; force, might; **tenter un dernier** — to make a final effort
égal [egal] equal
égarer: **s'** — [segare] to lose one's way
église [egli:z] *f.* church
Égypte [ezipt] *f.* Egypt
eh! [e] ah! well! — **bien!** well! well then! well now!
élève [elɛ:v] *m. or f.* pupil, scholar
élever [elve] § 158 to raise, raise up, lift up, exalt; rear, bring up; **s'** — to rise, exalt oneself, be lifted up, be exalted
elle [ɛl] she, it, her
éloigné [elwɛne] distant
éloigner: **s'** — [selwɛne] to go away
embarras [ãbara] *m.* embarrassment
embrasure [ãbrazy:r] *f.* embrasure, recess (*of window, etc.*)
empêcher [ãpɛʃɛ] to hinder, prevent (*from, de*)
employé [ãplwaje] *m.* employee, official
employer [ãplwaje] to employ, use

- emporter** [āporte] to carry away, carry off, take away
- empressement** [āpresmā] *m.* eagerness
- en** [ā] *prep.* in, into; at; of; as a, like a; *en* + *pres. part.* in, while, whilst, by (*or untranslated*); — route on the way; — **argent** made of silver; — **quoi?** of what (material)?
- en** [ā] *pron. and adv.* of (from, out of, for, by, etc.) it or them; of him, of her, some of it, some of them; some, any
- enchanter** [āšāte] to enchant, charm, delight; **enchanté** delighted
- encore** [ākar] yet, still, again, more, still more, moreover, besides, also, now, only; — **un** another, one more; — **si** even if
- encre** [ā:kr] *f.* ink; **à l'** with ink
- encrier** [ākrie] *m.* inkstand
- encyclopédie** [āsiklapedi] *f.* encyclopedia
- endormir**: **s'** [sādor:mi:r] § 166 to go to sleep, fall asleep; **endormi** asleep
- endroit** [ādrwa] *m.* place, spot
- enfant** [āfā] *m. or f.* child, son, daughter; boy, girl, offspring
- enfin** [āfē] at last, finally, in fine, in short
- ennuyeux** [ānu:jø] -**se** tiresome, annoying
- enseigner** [āsepe] to teach
- ensemble** [āsā:bl] together, all together
- ensuite** [āsquit] afterwards, then, thereupon, after that
- entendre** [ātā:dr] § 210 to hear; **cela s'entend** that is evident; of course
- enti-er** [ātje] -**ère** entire, whole; **tout** — wholly
- entre** [āitr] between, among, amongst
- entrée** [ātre] *f.* entrance, beginning; **entrée** (*a term in cookery*); **billet (carte) d'** — ticket (of admission)
- entrer** [ātre] to enter, go in, come in; — **dans** to enter
- énumérer** [enymere] § 158 to enumerate
- envers** [āve:r] towards
- envie** [āvi] *f.* envy, desire, inclination; **avoir** — **de** to feel like, wish or desire to
- environ** [āvir] about, nearly
- envoyer** [āvwaje] § 157 to send
- épargner** [eparne] to save, economize
- épi** [epi] *m.* ear (*of wheat*)
- épingle** [epē:gl] *f.* pin
- époque** [epok] *f.* epoch, period, time
- épouser** [epuze] to marry (*trans.*), take in marriage, wed
- escadre** [eskadr] *f.* squadron, fleet; **chef d'** — rear-admiral
- Espagne** [espan] *f.* Spain
- espagnol** [espa:pl] Spanish
- espérance** [esperā:s] *f.* hope
- espérer** [espere] § 158 to hope, hope for, expect
- esprit** [espri] *m.* spirit, mind, wit, intelligence; **Saint-Esprit** Holy Ghost
- essayer** [esaje] § 157 to try, attempt; try on
- est** [ε] 3 *sg. pres. indic. être*; — **-ce que?** is it the case) that? (*a statement prefixed by est-ce que? becomes interrogative*); **n'est-ce pas?** *lit* is it not (so)? (*variously rendered to suit the context*)
- est** [εst] *m.* east
- et** [e] and
- état** [eta] *m.* state; condition;

homme d'État statesman; **en** — **de** in a condition to
États-Unis [etazyni] *m. pl.* United States
été [ete] *m.* summer; **en** — in summer
êtes [et] 2 *pl. pres. indic.* **être**
étoile [etwal] *f.* star
étrang-er [etrāze] —**ère** *m. or f.* stranger, foreigner; *adj.* foreign
être [ɛ:tr] § 154 to be; — **à** to belong to; — **de** to belong; **en** — **à** to be at a point; be busy at; **nous sommes cinq** there are five of us
étudier [etydje] to study
eûmes [ym] 1 *pl. past def.* **avoir**
Europe [œrɔp] *f.* Europe
européen [œrɔpeē] —**ne** European
eus [y] 1 *sg. past def.* **avoir**
eût [y] 3 *sg. impf. subj.* **avoir**
eux [ø] they, them
eux-mêmes [ø mɛ:m] they themselves, themselves
événement [evenmā] *m.* event
évidemment [evidamā] evidently
excellent [eksɛlā] excellent
excepté [ekseptɛ] except
exciter [eksite] to excite
excursion [ekskyrɔsjɔ̃] *f.* excursion, trip
excuser [ekskyrɔze] to excuse
exemple [egzāpl] *m.* example, pattern; copy; **par** — for instance, for example; you don't say so! dear me!
exercice [egzɛrsis] *m.* exercise
expliquer [eksplike] to explain
exprimer [eksprime] to express

F

façade [fasad] *f.* front, façade
face [fas] *f.* face; **en** — opposite, on the other side; **en** — **de**

opposite to, facing before, face to face with, in the presence of
fâcher [fa:ʃe] to vex, displease; **fâché** sorry, angry; **se** — to get angry

facile [fasil] easy

facilement [fasilmā] easily

façon [fasɔ̃] *f.* fashion, way, manner; outline, sketch; **de** — **à ce que** in such a way or manner that; **de la même** — in the same way

facteur [faktœr] *m.* postman, letter carrier

faible [fɛ:bl] weak, feeble

faiblesse [fɛblɛs] *f.* weakness

faim [fɛ̃] *f.* hunger; **avoir** — to be hungry

faire [fɛr] § 195 to do, make, act, cause (+ *infin.* to do or be done), produce, occasion, give, form; say, reply, exclaim, cry, remark; — — to have made, cause to be made; — **vivre** to keep alive, support; — **le tour de** to go round; — **plaisir** to give pleasure; — **peur à** to frighten; — **attention** to pay attention; — **sortir** to put out, expel; — **la cour** to pay court; — **la classe** to give a lesson, teach; **cela ne fait rien** that makes no difference; — **fête à** to welcome, hail with joy; — **voir** to show; — **mal à** to pain, hurt; — **un pas** to take a step; **fais donc**, do (so) then, do (it your own way) then, all right; — **une question** to ask a question; **il fait beau (chaud, etc.)** it is fine (hot, etc.)

faire: se — [sə fɛ:r] § 195 to make oneself, render oneself, make to or for oneself; be done; become; take place; be; **il se**

- faisait un grand tapage there was a great uproar; se à to adapt oneself to
- fais [fɛ] 1 sg. pres. indic. faire
- faisons [fəzɔ̃] 1 pl. pres. indic. faire
- faites [fɛt] 2 pl. pres. indic. and impv. faire
- fallait [falɛ] 3 sg. impf. indic. falloir
- falloir [falwaʁ] § 218 impers. vb. to be necessary, have to; il faut + infin one (etc.) must, one has to; il fallait que it was necessary that (he, etc.), he was obliged to or had to; il lui faut he needs or must have; il faut manger one must eat; il avait fallu he had been obliged
- fameu-x [famø] -se famous, celebrated
- famille [famij] f. family
- fatigant [fatigɑ̃] tiresome
- fatigué [fatige] tired
- fatiguer [fatige] to fatigue, weary, tire; se — to fatigue oneself, get tired
- faudra [fodra] 3 sg. fut. falloir
- faut [fo] 3 sg. pres. indic. falloir
- faute [fot] f. fault, mistake
- fau-x [fo] sse false, deceitful
- faux-col [fo kɔl] m. collar
- félicitation [fɛlsitasjɔ̃] f. congratulation
- féliciter [fɛlsite] to congratulate
- femme [fam] f. woman, wife
- fenêtre [fənɛ:tr] f. window
- fer [fɛʁ] m. iron; en — iron (adj.), of iron; chemin de — railway; — à cheval horseshoe
- ferai [fɛʁɛ] 1 sg. fut. faire.
- ferme [fɛʁm] firm(ly), hard
- fermer [fɛʁme] to shut (up), close; lock
- ferrant [fɛʁɑ̃] that shoes horses;
- maréchal — blacksmith, horse-shoer
- fête [fɛt] f. holiday, festival; festivity, feast, merrymaking; être en — to be in festivity, hold a celebration; jour de — holiday
- feuille [fœ:j] f. leaf, sheet (of paper)
- février [fɛvʁiɛ] m. February
- fi-er [fjɛʁ] -ère proud
- fier [fjɛ]. se — [sɛfjɛ] à to trust, have confidence in
- fièrement [fjɛʁmɑ̃] proudly
- figure [figyʁ] f. figure, face, countenance
- filie [fi:j] f. girl, daughter, jeune - girl, young lady
- fillette [fijɛt] f. little girl
- fil[s] [fis] m. son
- fin [fɛ̃] f. end; à la — finally, at last
- finir [finiʁ] to finish, conclude, end; il finit par lui demander he asked him finally; c'est fini it's all over
- fis [fi] 1 sg. p. def. faire
- flatter [flɑtɛ] to flatter; se — to flatter oneself, hope
- fleur [flœʁ] f. flower; en — in flower, blooming
- fleuve [flœ:v] m. river (flowing into the sea)
- foi [fwa] f. faith; ma — ! faith!
- fois [fwa] f. time (repeated occasion); tant de so many times, so often; une —, deux — once, twice; encore une — once more
- folle [fɔl] f. of fou
- fond [fɔ̃] m. bottom, depth, abyss, crown (of hat); au — de at or in the bottom of, at the back of, in the depth(s) of
- fonder [fɔ̃de] to found
- font [fɔ̃] 3 pl. pres. indic. faire
- Fontainebleau [fɔ̃tɛnblo] town near

Méun. famous for its *château*
and picturesque forests
football [futbal] *m.* football
forêt [fɔr] *f.* forest
forme [form] *f.* form, shape
former [form] to form
fort [fɔr] *adj.* strong, powerful;
big, thick; clever
fort [fɔr] *adv.* much, very, very
much; loud, loudly; m'a — servi
has been of great service to
me
fortune [fortyn] *f.* fortune, good
luck; chercher — to seek one's
fortune
fou, fol, folle [fu, fɔl, fɔl] mad,
foolish, crazy
foule [fuil] *f.* crowd
fourchette [furʃet] *f.* fork
fourmi [furmi] *f.* ant
foyer [fwaje] *m.* hearth
franc [frɑ] *m.* franc (*a coin worth*
normally about 20 cents)
France [frɑ:s] *f.* France
France, Anatole [anato:frɑ:s]
prominent French man of letters,
b. 1844
français [frɑ:s] *adj.* French; un
— Frenchman; le — French
(*the language*); en — in French;
parler — to speak French
François [frɑ:swa] *m.* Francis;
— 1^{er} [frɑ:swa prɑmje] Francis
the First (*king of France, b.*
1494, d. 1547)
Franklin, Benjamin [bɛzɑmɛ
frɑklɛ] *American statesman and*
philosopher, b. 1706, d. 1790
frapper [frapɛ] to strike, knock,
rap
Frédéric le Grand [frederik le
grɑ] Frederick the Great, (*king*
of Prussia, b. 1712, d. 1786)
frère [frɛ:r] *m.* brother
froid [frwa] *adj.* cold; — *m.* cold
frotter [frɔtɛ] to rub

fruit [frɥi] *m.* fruit
fruitier [frɥitje] fruit-bearing;
arbre — fruit tree
fumer [fyme] to smoke

G

gages [ga:ʒ] *m. pl.* wages
gagner [gɑne], to gain, win, earn,
obtain; reach; seize
galerie [galri] *f.* gallery
galop [galo] *m.* gallop
gant [gɑ] *m.* glove
garçon [garsɔ̃] *m.* boy, waiter
garde [gard] *m.* guard, keeper
garder [garde] to keep, guard,
preserve, have in store
gare [ga:r] *f.* station
gauche [go:ʃ] *adj.* left
gauche [go:ʃ] *f.* left hand, left,
left side; à (la) —, de — to or
on the left (hand)
général [ʒeneral] general; *m.*
general; en — in general, gen-
erally
gens [ʒɑ̃] *m. or f. pl.* people; —
de la cour courtiers
gentil [ʒɑ̃ti] pretty, nice, well-
behaved
gentilhomme [ʒɑ̃tijɔm] *m.* noble-
man
Germaine [ʒɛrmɛn] *f.* Germaine
glace [glas] *f.* ice; ice cream;
mirror
glisser [glisɛ] to slip, slide
gloire [glwa:r] *f.* glory
gothique [gotik] gothic
grain [grɛ̃] *m.* grain, corn
grammaire [gramɛ:r] *f.* grammar
grand [grɑ̃] great, large, tall,
big, grand; long
grand'chose [grɑ̃ʃo:z] *f.* much
grandeur [grɑ̃dœ:r] *f.* greatness,
size
grand'mère [grɑ̃mɛ:r] *f.* grand-
mother

grand-père [grāpɛr] *m.* grand-father
gras [gro] *se* fat
gravement [gravmā] gravely, seriously
grimper [grēpe] to climb
gris [gri] gray, dark-colored
gros [gro] *se* large, big, great; heavy
guère [geir] but little, not much; *ne* . . . — hardly . . . at all
guérir [geri:r] to cure
guerre [geir] *f.* war

H

[h aspirate is indicated thus. 'h]

habile [abil] able, clever
habiller [abiʒe] to dress; *s'* — to dress
habit [abi] *m.* garment, dress, apparel, garb; coat; *pl.* clothes, apparel, costume
habiter [abite] to inhabit, live in
habituer [abitɥe] to accustom; habituate; *s'* — to accustom oneself, get used (to, à)
'halles [al] *f. pl.* market
'haricot [ariko] *m.* kidney bean; *s* verts string beans
'hasard [aza:r] *m.* chance; *par* — by chance, perchance
'hâter: *se* [sə ate] to hasten, hurry
'haut [o] high, tall; loud
'haut [o] *m.* height; top, upper part, summit; *au* — at the top; *en* — upstairs
'haut [o] *adv* loud
hélas! [elɔs] alas!
Henri [ōri] *m.* Henry; — IV [ōrikatr] Henry the Fourth (*king of France, b. 1553, d. 1610*)
herbe [erb] *f.* grass, herb(s)

heure [œ:r] *f.* hour; time; *quelle* — *est-il?* what time is it? *à quelle* ? at what time? at what hour? *à neuf* —s at nine o'clock; *tout à l'* not long ago, just now, a little while ago, directly; *de bonne* — early, in good time
heureusement [œrø:zmā] happily, luckily, fortunately
heureu-x [œrø] —*se* happy, fortunate
hier [je:r] yesterday; — *soir* yesterday evening
histoire [istwa:r] *f.* history, story
historique [istorik] historical
hiver [ivɛ:r] *m.* winter, *en* — in winter
homme [ɔm] *m.* man; — *d'État* statesman
honneur [ɔnce:r] *m.* honor
'honte [ɔ:t] *f.* shame; *avoir* — to be ashamed
hôpital [ɔpital] *m.* hospital
hôtel [ɔtɛl] *m.* hotel
hôtel de ville [ɔtɛldəvil] *m.* town hall
Hôtel-Dieu [ɔtɛldjø] *m.* hospital
Hugo, Victor [viktœ:r ygo] *French writer, b. 1802, d. 1885*
'huit [ɥit] eight; — *jours* a week

I

ici [isi] here, **ici-bas** here below
idée [ide] *f.* idea
ignorant [ipərā] ignorant
ignorer [ipɔre] to be ignorant of, not to know
il [il] he, it; — *en vint plusieurs* there came several
il y a [ilja] *see* *avoir* there is, there are, ago
île [il] *f.* island; — *de la Cité* island in the Seine, in the heart of Paris

ils [il] they
importance [ɛportɑ̃s] *f.* importance
important [ɛportɑ̃] important
importer [ɛporte] to be of consequence; **n'importe** no matter; **n'importe quel autre** any other
impossible [ɛposibl] impossible
impression [ɛpresjɔ̃] *f.* impression
incendier [ɛsɑ̃dʒe] to set on fire, burn
incliner [ɛkline] to incline, bend; **s'—** to bow
Indes [ɛ:d] *f. pl.* India
indiquer [ɛdike] to indicate, point out
individu [ɛdividy] *m.* individual, fellow
industriel [ɛdystriɛl] **—le** industrial, manufacturing
influent [ɛflyɑ̃] influential
insecte [ɛsɛkt] *m.* insect
instant [ɛstɑ̃] *m.* instant, moment; **à l'—** immediately
instrument [ɛstrymɑ̃] *m.* instrument
intelligent [ɛtɛlizɑ̃] intelligent
intention [ɛtɑ̃sjɔ̃] *f.* intention; **avoir l'—** to intend
intéressant [ɛtɛresɑ̃] interesting
intérieur [ɛtɛrjœ:r] *m.* interior, inside
introduire [ɛtrɔdqi:r] § 185 to introduce
inviter [ɛvite] to invite, beg
irai [ire] 1 *sg. fut.* aller
Italie [itali] *f.* Italy
italien [italjɛ] Italian

J

jamais [ʒamɛ] ever, never; **ne ... —** never
jambe [ʒɑ̃:b] *f.* leg
janvier [ʒɑ̃vjɛ] *m.* January
Japon [ʒapɔ̃] *m.* Japan

japonais [ʒapɔnɛ] Japanese
jardin [ʒardɛ̃] *m.* garden
je [ʒə] I
Jean [ʒɑ̃] John
Jeanne [ʒɑ:n] Joan, Jane
Jéricho [ʒeriko] Jericho
Jérusalem [ʒeryzalem] Jerusalem
Jésus-Christ [ʒerykri] Jesus Christ
jeter [ʒɛte] § 158 to throw, cast, utter; **se —** to fall upon, rush
jeu [ʒø] *m.* play, game, motion
jeudi [ʒødi] *m.* Thursday
jeune [ʒœn] young
Joffre, Césaire-Joseph [sezɛ:r ʒozɛf ʒɔfr] *Marshall of France, the victor of the Marne, b. 1852*
joli [ʒoli] pretty, nice, fine
jouer [ʒwe] to play
jouet [ʒwɛ] *m.* toy
jouir [ʒwir] to enjoy; **— de** to enjoy
jour [ʒu:r] *m.* day, light; **— de fête** holiday; **le — de l'an** New Year's day; **faire —** to be daylight
journal [ʒurnal] *m.* newspaper
journée [ʒurne] *f.* day; **toute la —** all day long
joyeux-x [ʒwajø] **—se** joyous, glad, merry
juif [ʒqif] *m.* Jew
juillet [ʒqijɛ] *m.* July
juin [ʒqɛ or ʒwɛ] *m.* June
jusque (jusqu'à) [ʒysk(a)] to, even, as far as, until; **jusqu'à ce que** till; **jusqu'ici** till now; **—-là** till then
juste [ʒyst] just, exactly

K

kilo(gramme) [kilo(gram)] *m.* kilogram (about 2½ lbs. **avoir-dupois**)

L

là [la] there; celui-là that one, the former
 là-bas [labas] yonder, over there
 labourer [labure] to plow, dig
 laboureur [laburœr] m. husbandman, plowman, farmer
 lac [lak] m. lake
 laisser [lese] to leave, bequeath, let, let have, — tomber to let fall, drop
 lait [le] m. milk
 laitue [lety] f. lettuce
 langue [lāg] f. tongue, language
 lapin [lapē] m. rabbit
 large [larʒ] wide, broad
 latin [latē] Latin
 laver [lave] to wash; se — to wash oneself
 le, la, l', les [lə, la, l, le] the
 le, la, l', les [lə, la, l, le] him, her, it, them
 leçon [ləsɔ̃] f. lesson
 lecture [ləktyr] f. reading
 lég-er [leʒe] ère light, slight
 légume [legym] m. vegetable
 lendemain [lədmē] m. next day, day after, the morrow
 lentement [lətamā] slowly
 lequel, laquelle [ləkəl, lakəl] who, whom, which
 Lesage, Alain-René [alērane ləsaj] famous French novelist, author of 'Gil Blas,' b. 1668, d. 1747
 lettre [letr] f. letter
 leur [lər] pass. their; le — theirs
 leur [lər] pers. to them, them
 lever [lave] § 158 to raise; se — to rise
 lever [lave] m. rising; — du soleil sunrise
 lévite [levit] m. Levite
 libre [lbr] free

lieu [ljø] m. place; au — de instead of; avoir — to take place
 ligne [ljn] f. line
 Lille [li] f. town in the northeast of France
 lire [lir] § 197 to read
 lit [li] m. bed
 livre [livr] m. book
 loi [lwa] f. law
 loin [lwē] far, far off; de — in the distance; plus — farther off, farther on
 Loire [lwair] f. river flowing west through center of France
 long [lɔ̃] ue long; le de along; tout au at full length
 longtemps [lɔ̃tā] long, a long while
 lorsque [lɔ̃ska] when
 Louis-Philippe [lwi filip] king of France from 1830 to 1848
 Louis XIV [lwi katɔʁz] king of France from 1643 to 1715
 Louis XV [lwi kē:z] king of France from 1715 to 1774
 Louis XVI [lwi sɛ:z] king of France from 1774 to 1793
 Louise [lwi:z] Louise, Louisa
 loup [lu] m. wolf
 lourdement [lurd(ə)mā] heavily
 Louvre [lu:vʁ] m. great museum of works of art and antiquities in Paris
 lui [li] him, to him, to her, it, himself; he; —-même himself, à — seul by himself, alone
 lundi [lœdi] m. Monday
 lune [lyn] f. moon; clair de — moonlight
 lut [ly] 3 sg p. def. lire
 lutter [lyte] to struggle, wrestle
 Lyon [ljɔ̃] m. Lyons city on the Rhône, a center of silk trade

M

madame [madam] f. madam, Mrs.

Madeleine [madleɪn] *f.* Magdalen
(also name of a church in Paris)
mademoiselle [madmwazel] *f.*
miss
magasin [magazɛ̃] *m.* shop, store
magnifique [majifik] magnificent,
splendid
mai [mɛ] *m.* May
main [mɛ̃] *f.* hand; à la — in
his (your, etc.) hand
maintenant [mɛ̃t(ə)nɑ̃] now
mais [mɛ] but, well; — non not
at all
maison [mezɔ̃] *f.* house, home; à
la — at home
maître [mɛ:tr] *m.* master
mal [mal] *m.* evil, ill; **faire** — à
to hurt, be sore, ache; — aux
dents toothache
mal [mal] badly, ill, wrong
maïade [malad] sick, ill, sore; le
— the sick one, the patient
maladresse [maladres] *f.* clumsi-
ness
malgré [malgre] in spite of
malheur [malœ:r] *m.* misfortune,
unhappiness
malheureusement [malœrø:zmɑ̃]
unhappily
malheureu-x [malœrø] -se un-
fortunate, unhappy; *m.* poor
creature
manger [mɑ̃:ʒe] § 156 to eat, wear
away; — dans to eat out of
marchand [marʃɑ̃] *m.* merchant,
shopkeeper
marche [marʃ] *f.* march, walk,
walking, progress, speed
marché [marʃe] *m.* market; (à)
bon — cheap
marcher [marʃe] to march, walk,
go
mardi [mardi] *m.* Tuesday
maréchal ferrant [mareʃal ferɑ̃]
blacksmith, horseshoer
mari [mari] *m.* husband

Marie [mari] *f.* Mary
marin [marɛ̃] *m.* sailor, seaman
mars [mars] *m.* March
Marseille [marsɛ:j] *f.* Mar-
seilles (*important French seaport*
on the Mediterranean)
matelot [matlo] *m.* sailor
mathématiques [matematik] *f.*
pl. mathematics
matin [matɛ̃] *m.* morning; le —
in the morning
matinée [matine] *f.* morning
(*when duration is indicated*)
Maupassant, Guy de [gi də
mopasɑ̃] *famous French writer of*
novels and short stories, b. 1850,
d. 1893
Maurice [mɔris] *m.* Maurice
mauvais [mɔvɛ] bad, ill, evil,
poor; **faire** — to be bad
weather
me [mə] me, to me, for me
mécontent [mekɔ̃tɑ̃] dissatisfied,
displeased
mécontentement [mekɔ̃tɑ̃tmɑ̃] *m.*
dissatisfaction
méfiance [mefjɑ̃:s] *f.* mistrust,
distrust
méfier: se — [səməfje] to mis-
trust, distrust
meilleur [mɛjœ:r] better, best
membre [mɑ̃:br] *m.* member
même [mɛ:m] same, even, self,
very; de — the same; de —
que as well as
menacer [mənase] § 156 to men-
ace, threaten
mener [məne] § 158 to lead, con-
duct, take, drive
mer [mɛ:r] *f.* sea; en — at
sea
merci [mersi] *m.* thanks, thank
you
mercredi [mɛkrɛdi] *m.* Wednes-
day
mère [mɛ:r] *f.* mother

messieurs [mesjø] *pl* of *monsieur*
mettre [mɛtr] § 198 to put, place,
 put on; *le* — à la porte to turn
 him out of doors; — *de côté*
 to lay aside; *se* — à to set
 oneself, begin; *se* — à table to
 sit down to dinner, etc.; *se* —
en colère to get angry; *s'y* —
 to turn to, buckle to

meurs [mœ:r] *1 sg. pres. indic.*
mourir

Mexique [meksik] *m.* Mexico

midi [midi] *m.* noon; south

mien [mjɛ̃] mine; *le* — mine

miette [mjɛt] *f.* crumb

mieux [mjø] better

milieu [miljø] *m.* middle, midst;
au — at the middle; *au beau* —
 in the very midst

militaire [militær] military, sol-
 dier

mille [mil] a thousand

million [miljɔ̃] *m.* million

minuit [minqi] *m.* midnight

minute [minyt] *f.* minute

misérable [mizerabl] miserable,
 wretched, unfortunate

misère [mizær] *f.* misery, trouble,
 distress, poverty

mit [mi] § 3 *sg. p. def. mettre*

moderne [modern] modern

modeste [modest] modest

modiste [modist] *f.* milliner

moi [mwa] me, to me; *I*; —
même (I) myself

moins [mwɛ̃] less, least, fewer;
pour le — at the least; *du* —
 at least

mois [mwa] *m.* month

moisson [mwasɔ̃] *f.* harvest

moitié [mwatje] *f.* half; *à* —
 half

Molière, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin
 [zəbatist pɔklɛ mɔljɛ:r] *the*
greatest of French dramatists, b.
1622, d. 1673

molle [mɔl] *f.* of *mou*

moment [momɑ̃] *m.* moment,
 time; *du* — où since; *au* — où
 when, at the moment when

mon, ma, mes [mɔ̃, ma, me]
 my

monde [mɔ̃:d] *m.* world, people;
tout le everybody

monnaie [mɔnɛ] *f.* coin, money,
 change

monsieur [mɔsjø] *m.* sir, gentle-
 man, the gentleman, Mr.

montagne [mɔ̃taɲ] *f.* mountain

montagneu-x [mɔ̃taɲø] *se* moun-
 tainous

Monte-Cristo [mɔ̃tə-kristo] "*Le*
Comte de Monte-Cristo," fam-
 ous novel of Alexandre Dumas

monter [mɔ̃te] to mount, go up,
 ascend, rise, get into (of ve-
 hicles)

montre [mɔ̃tr] *f.* watch

Montréal [mɔ̃real] *m.* Montreal

montrer [mɔ̃tre] to show; *se* —
 to show oneself

monture [mɔ̃tyr] *f.* beast (for
 riding)

monument [manymɑ̃] *m.* monu-
 ment, building (of interest)

morale [moral] *f.* moral

morceau [mɔrsɔ] *m.* bit, piece

mort [mɔ:r] *f.* death

mort [mɔ:r] *p. part.* mourir dead;
le — the dead one

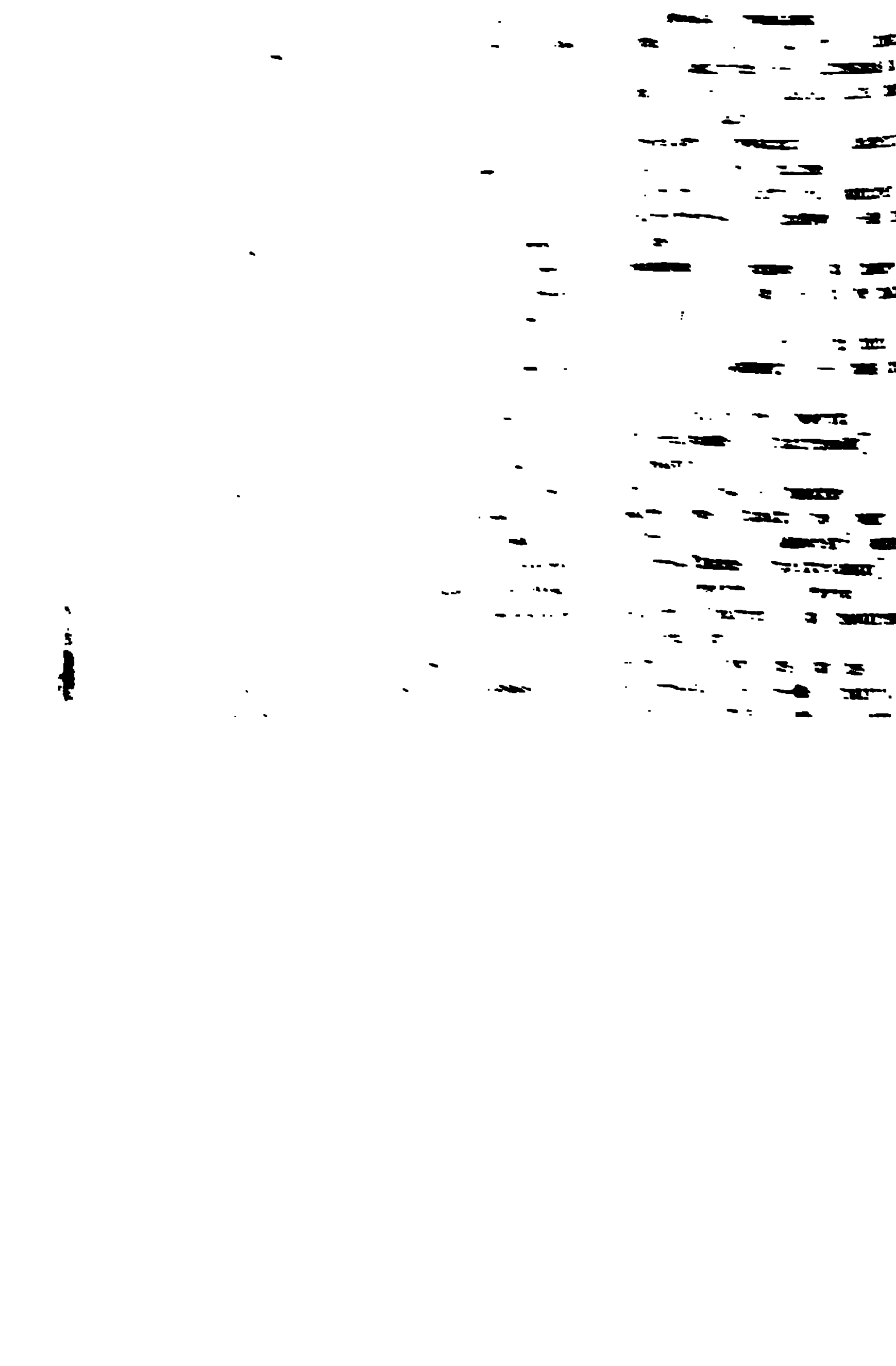
mot [mo] *m.* word

mou, mol, molle [mu, mɔl, mɔl]
 soft

mouchoir [muʃwa:r] *m.* hand-
 kerchief

mourir [muri:r] § 174 to die,
 perish; *il est mort* he died;
 — *de faim* to die of hunger,
 starve (to death), be very
 hungry; — *de soif* to be very
 thirsty

mouton [mutɔ̃] *m.* sheep; mutton



O

obélisque [əbelisk] *m.* obelisk
 objecter [əbzektə] to object
 objet [əbzɛ] *m.* object, article, thing
 obliger [əblizɛ] § 156 to force
 obstacle [əpstakl] *m.* obstacle
 obtenir [əptənir] § 177 to obtain
 occuper [əkype] to occupy
 octobre [əktəbr] *m.* October
 œil, *pl* yeux [œj, jø] *m.* eye
 oiseau [wazo] *m.* bird
 on [ɔ̃] one, they, we, you, people, some one
 oncle [ɔ̃kl] *m.* uncle
 ont [ɔ̃] § *pl pres. indic avoir*
 onze [ɔ̃z] eleven; le — the eleventh; les — [le ɔ̃z] the eleven
 opinion [əpinjɔ̃] *f.* opinion
 or [ɔ̃r] *m.* gold; d' — gold(en)
 or [ɔ̃r] now, but; — ça come now
 oralement [oralmɔ̃] orally
 ordinaire [ɔ̃rdinɛr] ordinary; d' — usually
 ordinairement [ɔ̃rdinɛrmɔ̃] ordinarily
 ordonner [ɔ̃rdɔnɛ] to order, prescribe, command
 ordre [ɔ̃dr] *m.* order
 oreille [ɔ̃rɛ:j] *f.* ear
 origine [ɔ̃rizin] *f.* origin
 orthographe [ɔ̃rtagraf] *f.* orthography spelling
 ôter [ɔ̃te] to take off, take out, remove
 ou [u] or; — ... — either ... or, — bien or
 où [u] where, when, in which, on which; d'— whence, from which, on which
 oublier [ublyɛ] to forget
 ouest [west] *m.* west
 oui [wi] yes

outré [utr] beyond; en — in addition; passer to pass by without noticing
 ouvert [uve:r] *p. part.* ouvrir open
 œuvre [u:vʁ] § *sg. pres. indic. ouvrir*
 ouvrir [uvri:r] § 176 to open; s'— to open

P

page [pa:ʒ] *m.* page (*attendant*); *f.* page (*leaf*)
 pain [pɛ̃] *m.* bread
 paire [pɛ:r] *f.* pair
 palais [palɛ] *m.* palace, building; — de justice courthouse
 pâlir [palir] to grow pale
 papier [papje] *m.* paper
 par [par] by, through; — où by what place, 'by which, through which; — exemple for example, (*interj.*) dear me! — delà beyond; — là by that place, over there
 paragraphe [paragraf] *m.* paragraph
 parc [park] *m.* park, grounds
 parce que [parskə] because
 par-ci par-là [parsiparla] here and there
 par-dessus [pardɛsy] above, higher than, over; — (le) bord overboard; (*as noun*) overcoat
 pardon [pardɔ̃] *m.* pardon; excuse me, I beg your pardon
 parent [parɑ̃] *m.* parent, relative
 Paris [pari] *m.* capital city of France, situated on the banks of the Seine
 parisien [parizjɛ̃] Parisian
 parler [parle] to speak, talk; — français to speak French
 parmi [parmi] amongst
 part [pa:r] *f.* part, share; de sa — from him; nulle — nowhere

participe [partisip] *m.* participle
partie [parti] *f.* part, game, party
partir [parti:r] § 166 to leave, depart, go away, be off, start; à — de from, beginning with
partout [partu] everywhere
pas [pa] *m.* step, pace, footstep
pas [pa] no, not; ne... — no, not; — un (ne) not one; — de no, not, none; non — not; n'est ce —? shall we not? *etc.*
passage [pasa:ʒ] *m.* passage
passé [pase] *m.* (the) past
passé [pase] past, gone, over, last
passer [pase] to pass, pass on, go, go by, put on; spend (*time*) — devant to pass, go past; — chez to call on; se — to take place, happen; se — de to do without
patiner [patine] to skate
patrie [patri] *f.* native land
patte [pat] *f.* paw, foot; —s de derrière hind feet; —s de devant fore feet
pauvre [po:vr] poor, paltry
payer [peje] § 157 to pay, pay for
pays [pei] *m.* country, locality
paysage [peiza:ʒ] *m.* landscape
paysan [peizā] *m.* peasant
pêche [pe:ʃ] *f.* fishing
peigne [peɲ] *m.* comb
peine [pe:n] *f.* pain, difficulty, trouble, sorrow; à — hardly; ce n'est pas la — it is not worth while; faire de la — à to pain, hurt feelings
peinture [pēty:r] *f.* paint, painting
pencher [pāʃe] to incline, bend
pendant [pādā] during; — que whilst
pendre [pā:dr] § 210 to hang
penser [pāse] to think; vous pensez si imagine whether; — à to think of; — de to have an

opinion of; je pense bien I should think so
perdre [perdr] § 210 to lose, ruin
père [pe:r] *m.* father
perle [perl] *f.* pearl
permettre [permetr] § 198 to permit; se — to take the liberty; permis permitted
personnage [persɔna:ʒ] *m.* personage, character
personne [persɔn] *f.* person; *pl.* people
personne [persɔn] *m.* anybody, nobody; ne... — not any one, no one, nobody
petit [pəti] small, little, short; *m.* little one, young one
petit-fils [pətifis] *m.* grandson
petits pois [p(ə)tipwa] *m. pl.* green peas
peu [pø] *m.* little; (*also as adverb*) little; — à — little by little; dis-moi un — tell me now; si — de chose so little
peuple [pœpl] *m.* people, nation
peur [pœ:r] *f.* fear; lui faire — to frighten him; avoir — to be afraid; avoir grand' — to be in great fear; de — que... ne for fear lest
peut [pø] § 3 *sg. pres. indic. pouvoir*
peut-être (que) [pøtɛ:tr (kə)] perhaps
photographie [fotɔɡrafi] *f.* photograph
phrase [fra:z] *f.* phrase, sentence
pièce [pjes] *f.* room; play (*theatrical*)
pied [pje] *m.* foot; à — on foot; coup de — kick
pierre [pje:r] *f.* stone
Pierre [pje:r] *m.* Peter
pipe [pip] *f.* pipe
pis [pi] worse
pitié [pitje] *f.* pity; avoir — de to have pity on

place [plas] *f.* place, post, square, seat, room, position
 plafond [plafɔ̃] *m.* ceiling
 plaie [plɛ] *f.* wound
 plaindre [plɛ:dr] § 190 to pity;
 se — to complain
 plaine [plein] *f.* plain
 plaire [plɛ:r] § 201 to please;
 s'il vous plaît if you please;
 plaît-il? what did you say?
 plaisanter [plɛzɑ̃tɛ] to joke, jest
 plaisir [plɛzi:r] *m.* pleasure; faire
 — to give pleasure
 plancher [plɑ̃ʃɛ] *m.* floor
 plein [plɛ̃] full; en — air in the
 open air
 pleurer [plœrɛ] to weep
 pleuvoir [plœvwa:r] § 220 to rain
 plu [ply] *p. part.* pleuvoir
 pluie [plɥi] *f.* rain
 plume [plym] *f.* feather, pen
 plupart [plypa:r] *f.* greater part,
 majority
 pluriel [plyrjɛl] *m.* plural
 plus [ply] more; de more, no
 more; le — the more, the most;
 — de (with numerals) more
 than, ne... — no more, no
 longer; d'autant — que the
 more so as; de — additional;
 n'être — que to be no longer
 anything but; ne... pas non
 — not... either
 plusieurs [plyzjœr] several, many
 plutôt [plytɔ̃] rather
 poche [pɔʃ] *f.* pocket
 poids [pwa] *m.* weight
 point [pwɛ̃] *m.* point; être sur le
 — de to be at the point of;
 — du jour daybreak
 point [pwɛ̃] no, not; ne... —
 de not any, no
 poire [pwair] *f.* pear
 poirier [pwariɛ] *m.* pear tree
 pois [pwa] *m.* pea
 police [pɔlis] *f.* police

Pologne [polɔ̃] *f.* Poland
 pomme [pɔm] *f.* apple; — de
 terre potato
 pommier [pɔmje] *m.* apple tree
 pont [pɔ̃] *m.* bridge
 Pont-Neuf [pɔ̃nœf] *m.* bridge
 over the Seine in Paris
 porte [pɔrt] *f.* door, gate; à —
 next door
 porte-plume [pɔrt plym] *m.* pen-
 holder
 porter [pɔrtɛ] to bear, carry, take,
 wear, put; se — (bien) to be
 (well); bien portant in good
 health, well; comment vous
 portez-vous? how are you?
 portière [pɔrtjɛr] *f.* coach door,
 window (of car)
 poser [pozɛ] to place, lay, set; —
 une question to ask a question
 posséder [posede] § 158 to pos-
 sess, own
 possible [posibl] possible; faire
 son — to do his best
 poste [pɔst] *f.* post (office)
 potage [pɔta:ʒ] *m.* soup
 poulet [pulɛ] *m.* chicken
 poupée [pupe] *f.* doll
 pour [pur] for, in order to, to;
 — que in order that; — ainsi
 dire so to speak
 pourquoi [purkwa] why; c'est —
 therefore, so, hence, that is
 why
 pourrai [pure] 1 *sg fut* pouvoir
 pourtant [purtɑ̃] however, still
 pouvoir [puvwa:r] § 221 to be
 able, can, may; il se peut it
 may be; il ne se peut rien
 nothing can be; on pourrait
 dire one might say
 prairie [prɛri] *f.* meadow
 précieux [presjɥ] -se precious,
 valuable
 précipiter: se — [sɛpresipite] to
 rush, dart, hasten

précis [presi] precise, exact; à une heure — e at one o'clock precisely

préférer [prefere] § 158 to prefer

premi-er [prəmje] -ère first, former; **marcher le** — to walk ahead

prendre [prā:dr] § 202 to take, catch, assume, seize, suppose, reckon; — **un billet** to buy a ticket (*railroad*)

préparer [prepare] to prepare; **se** — to be prepared, get ready

près [prɛ] near by; — **de** near, nearly; à **peu** — almost, nearly

présent [prezā] *m.* present; à — now

présenter [prezāte] to present, introduce; **se** — to present oneself

président [prezidā] *m.* president

presque [prɛsk] nearly, hardly, almost

prêt [prɛ] ready

prêter [prɛte] to lend

prêtre [prɛ:tr] *m.* priest

preuve [prœ:v] *f.* proof

prier [prije] to pray, pray to, beg, ask; **je vous en prie** I beg of you

prince [prɛ:s] *m.* prince, king

printemps [prɛtā] *m.* spring; **au** — in spring

pris [pri] 1 *sg. p. def. and p. part.* **prendre**

prise [pri:z] *f.* taking, capture

prison [prizō] *f.* prison

prix [pri] *m.* price; prize

prochain [prɔʃɛ] next; *m.* neighbor, fellow creature

produire [prɔdqi:r] § 185 to produce

professeur [prɔfɛsœ:r] *m.* professor, teacher

profession [prɔfɛsjō] *f.* profession, calling

profiter [prɔfite] to profit, avail oneself

projet [prɔʒɛ] *m.* project, plan

promenade [prɔmnad] *f.* walk, walking, drive; — **en bateau**, a row, sail; **aller à la** — to go for a walk

promener [prɔmne] § 158 to carry about, drive about; **se** — à **pied** (*en voiture, en bateau, à cheval etc.*) to take a walk (go for a drive, go for a sail, ride, *etc.*); **se** — à **bicyclette** to ride a bicycle

prononcer [prɔnɔ:se] to pronounce
prononciation [prɔnɔsjasjō] *f.* pronunciation

proposer [prɔpoze] to propose

propre [prɔpr] clean; own

protestant [prɔtestā] *m.* Protestant

Provence [prɔvā:s] *f.* a province in the south of France

proverbe [prɔverb] *m.* proverb

prudence [prydā:s] *f.* prudence

prudent [prydā] prudent

Prusse [prys] *f.* Prussia (*a state in Germany*)

pu [py] *p. part.* **pouvoir**

puis [pqi] 1 *sg. pres. indic.* **pouvoir**

puis [pqi] then

puits [pqi] *m.* well

punir [pyni:r] to punish

pupitre [pypitr] *m.* desk

pur [py:r] pure

put [py] 3 *sg. p. def.* **pouvoir**

Q

quand [kā] when; **depuis** —? how long?

quant à [kāta] as to, as for

quarante [karā:t] forty

quart [ka:r] *m.* quarter

quatorze [katorz] fourteen

quatre [katʁ] four
quatre-vingts [katʁvɛ̃] eighty;
quatre-vingt-dix-sept ninety-seven
que [kə] *pron.* whom, which, that, what; **qu'est-ce qui?** what? **qu'est-ce c'est** —? what is? **ce** that which, what, which, **qu'est-ce qu'il y a?** what is there? **qu'as-tu?** what is the matter with you? **c'est là** — it is there that, that is where
que [kə] *conj.* that (used as a substitute for other conjunctions like **tandis que**, **lorsque**, **quand**, **si**, etc.); when, than, as, till, let (with subjunctive)
que [kə] *adv.* how, how many, how much, what (a), than; **ne . . .** - only, but; **ne . . . rien** — nothing but; **qu'elle est jolie!** how pretty she is!
quel [kɛl] -le what, which; who
quelconque [kɛlkɔ̃k] whatever
quelque [kɛlkə] some, few; — chose something
quelquefois [kɛlkɛfwa] sometimes
quelqu'un, quelques-uns [kɛlkœ̃, kɛlkœ̃zœ̃] some one, some
question [kɛstjɔ̃] *f.* question
qui [ki] who, which, that, whom; **à** — whose; **ce** - what
quinze [kɛ̃z] fifteen; — **jours** a fortnight
quitter [kite] to quit, leave, lay aside
quoi [kwa] what; **à** - bon what use; **en** ? of what (material)?
quoique [kwakə] although

R

raconter [rakɔ̃te] to relate, tell
raisin [rezɛ̃] *m.* grape(s)
raison [rezɔ̃] *f.* reason, sense;
avoir — to be (in the) right
ramasser [ramase] to pick up
ramener [ramne] § 158 to bring back, bring home again
rapidement [rapidmɑ̃] rapidly, quickly
rappeler: **se** — [sə raple] § 158 to remember
rapporter [rapɔ̃te] to bring back
rare [rar] rare, scanty, infrequent
rarement [rarɛ̃] rarely, seldom, not often
recevoir [ʁesavwaʁ] § 213 to receive
réciter [ʁesite] to recite
recommencer [ʁəkomɑ̃se] § 156 to begin again, do again
reconnaître [ʁəkɔ̃nɛːtr] § 188 to recognize, acknowledge
reçut [ʁɛsy] *3 sg. p. def.* **recevoir**
regarder [ʁəgarde] to look at, look
règle [ʁɛːgl] *f.* rule, ruler
règne [ʁɛ̃] *m.* reign
régner [ʁɛpe] § 158 to reign, rule
regret [ʁagʁɛ] *m.* regret
regretter [ʁəgrete] to regret
rejoindre [ʁəzwɛːdr] § 190 to rejoin, meet with, catch up to
relever [ʁalve] § 158 to heighten, raise, lift up
religieu-x [ʁəliʒjø̃] -se religious
religion [ʁəliʒjɔ̃] *f.* religion
remarquer [ʁəmarke] to remark, notice
remercier [ʁəmersje] to thank
remettre [ʁəmetʁ] § 198 to restore, put off, put back, put on again; **se** to recover, begin again; **remis** recovered, **se — en route** to set out again
remonter [ʁəmɔ̃te] to mount again, wind (watch)
remplir [ʁəplir] to fill
remuer [ʁəmye] to move, stir
rencontre [ʁəkɔ̃tr] *f.* meeting;
aller à leur — to go to meet them

Leveille

rencontrer [rākɔ̃tre] to meet
rendre [rā:dr] § 210 to render, give back, make; **se** — to go, proceed; surrender
rentrer [rātre] to return, return home
renverser [rāverse] to overturn, upset
repas [rəpa] *m.* meal
répéter [repetē] § 158 to repeat
répliquer [replike] to reply
répondre [repɔ̃:dr] § 210 to answer
réponse [repɔ̃:s] *f.* reply
repos [rəpo] *m.* repose, peace, rest
reposer [rəpoze] to repose, rest; **se** — to rest
reprandre [rəprā:dr] § 202 to take again, reply
représenter [rəprezāte] to represent, stand for
république [repyblik] *f.* republic
respecter [rəspekte] to respect
ressembler [rəsāble]: — **à** to resemble
restaurant [rəstorā] *m.* restaurant
rester [rəste] to remain, stay; **en** — **là** to stop there, get no further
retard [rəta:r] *m.* delay; **être en** — to be late
retarder [rətarde] to delay, be slow, be behind
retirer [rətire] to pull out; **se** — to retire
retour [rətu:r] *m.* return; **être de** — to have returned, be back
retourner [rəturne] to go back, return, turn up, turn over; **se** — to turn round
retraite [rətrət] *f.* retreat, retirement, departure
réussir [reysi:r] to succeed
rêve [rɛ:v] *m.* dream

réveiller [revɛje] to waken; **se** — to wake(n) (up)
révéler [revele] § 158 to reveal
revenir [rəvni:r] § 178 to come back; **revenu** (having) returned
rêver [rɛve] to dream
revoir [rəvwa:r] § 224 to see again; **au** — good-bye
révolution [revɔlysɔ̃] *f.* revolution
revolver [revɔlvɛ:r] *m.* revolver
ricaner [rikane] to sneer
riche [riʃ] rich
ridicule [ridikyl] *m.* ridicule; **tourner en** — to ridicule
rien [rjɛ̃] anything, nothing; **ne** ... — not anything, nothing; **je n'en sais** — I do not know; **cela ne fait** — that doesn't matter
rire [ri:r] § 204 to laugh, smile
rire [ri:r] *m.* laughter
rivière [rivjɛ:r] *f.* river (*flowing into another larger river*)
robe [rɔb] *f.* robe, dress, frock, gown
Robert [rɔbɛ:r] *m.* Robert
rocher [rɔʃe] *m.* rock
roi [rwa] *m.* king
roman [rɔmā] *m.* novel
Rome [rɔm] *f.* Rome
rose [ro:z] *f.* rose
Rouen [rwā] *m.* city on the Seine northwest of Paris
rouge [ru:ʒ] red
rouge-gorge [ru:ʒgɔrʒ] *m.* robin
rouleau [rulo] *m.* roll, roller
rouler [rule] to roll
route [rut] *f.* route, way, course; **en** — on the way; **être en** — to be on the way, be off
royal [rwajal] royal
rue [ry] *f.* street
ruine [rɥin] *f.* ruin
ruiner [rɥine] to ruin, destroy
Russie [rysi] *f.* Russia

S

- sable** [sa:bl] *m.* sand
sac [sak] *m.* sack, bag, satchel
sage [sa:ʒ] wise, well-behaved, good
saint [sɛ̃] sacred, holy; *m.* saint
Sainte-Chapelle [sɛ̃təʃapɛl] *f.* a church in Paris
Saint Louis [sɛ̃lwɪ] Louis IX (king of France from 1226 to 1270)
sais [se] 1 *sg. pres. indic. savoir*
saisir [sɛzi:r] to seize
saison [sɛzɔ̃] *f.* season
sait [se] 3 *sg. pres. indic. savoir*
salade [salad] *f.* salad
sale [sal] dirty
salle [sal] *f.* hall, room, theater; de classe classroom; — à manger dining room
salon [salɔ̃] *m.* drawing-room, parlor
saluer [salɥe] to salute, bow to, bow
Samaritain [samaritɛ̃] *m.* Samaritan (*iblical character; a merciful man*)
samedi [samdi] *m.* Saturday
sang [sɑ̃] *m.* blood
sans [sɑ̃] without, were it not for; — que without
santé [sɑ̃te] *f.* health
sapristi! [sapristi] my goodness!
sauter [sote] to leap, jump
sauver [sove] to save
savoir [savwa:r] § 222 to know, know how, le français to know French; aucun homme ne saurait no man can
savon [savɔ̃] *m.* soap
scène [sɛ̃n] *f.* scene
science [sjɑ̃s] *f.* science, knowledge
se [sə] oneself, to oneself, himself, herself, etc.
sec, sèche [sek, sɛʃ] dry
second [sɛgɔ̃] second
seconde [sɛgɔ̃:d] *f.* second
section [sɛksjɔ̃] *f.* section, paragraph
Seine [sɛ̃n] *f.* river on which Paris is situated
seize [sɛ:z] sixteen
seizième [sɛzjɛm] sixteenth
semaine [samɛn] *f.* week
sembler [sɑ̃blɛ] to seem
sens [sɑ̃s] *m.* sense, direction, way
sentir [sɑ̃ti:r] § 166 to feel, smell; bon to smell sweet, se — to feel oneself, feel
sept [sɛt] seven
septembre [sɛptɑ̃br] *m.* September
septième [sɛtjɛm] seventh
serai [sɛre] 1 *sg. fut. être*
servi [sɛrvi] *p. part. servir* ready (*of meals*)
serviette [sɛrvjɛt] *f.* towel, napkin
servir [sɛrvi:r] § 166 to serve, be of service, be of use, — à quelque chose to be of some use; se — de to use
seul [sœl] alone, single
seulement [sœlmɑ̃] only, but, even, merely
si [si] if, whether
si [si] so, however; — rapide que however swift
Sicile [sisil] *f.* Sicily (*an island and province of Italy*)
siècle [sjɛkl] *m.* century
sien [sjɛ̃] his, hers, its; les —s his own
siffler [sifle] to whistle, hiss, sing
sifflet [sifle] *m.* whistle
signe [sɛ̃p] *m.* sign; faire — to beckon
signifier [sinifje] to mean
silence [silɑ̃s] *m.* silence
singulier [sɛ̃gylje] *m.* singular

sire [si:r] *m.* sire, your majesty
six [sis] six
sixième [sizjɛm] sixth
sœur [sœ:r] *f.* sister
soi [swa] oneself, himself
soie [swa] *f.* silk
soif [swaf] *f.* thirst; **avoir** — to be thirsty
soigner [swaɲe] to care for
soin [swɛ̃] *m.* care; **avoir** (**prendre**) — to take care
soir [swa:r] *m.* evening; **le** — in the evening; **hier** — last evening
soirée [sware] *f.* evening
sois [swa] 1 *sg. pres. subj. and 2 sg. impv. être*
soixante [swasɑ̃t] sixty; — **-dix** seventy
soixante-quinze [swazɑ̃:tkɛ̃z] seventy-five
sol [sɔl] *m.* soil, ground
soldat [sɔlda] *m.* soldier
soleil [solɛ:j] *m.* sun
somme [sɔm] *f.* sum
sommeil [sɔmɛ:j] *m.* sleep
sommes [sɔm] 1 *pl. pres. ind. être*
sommet [sɔmɛ] *m.* summit, top
son [sɔ̃] *m.* sound
son, sa, ses [sɔ̃, sa, se] his, her, its
songe [sɔ̃:ʒ] *m.* dream
songer [sɔ̃ʒe] § 156 to think
sonner [sɔne] to sound, ring, strike (*clock*)
sorte [sort] *f.* sort; **de** — **que** so that
sortir [sorti:r] § 166 to come out, go out, stick out, arise; **faire** — to put out, force out
sot [so] -*te* foolish, stupid
sou [su] *m.* sou, halfpenny, cent
souffrant [sufɾɑ̃] poorly, not well
soulager [sulaze] § 156 to relieve
soulier [sulje] *m.* (low) shoe
soupe [sup] *f.* soup
sous [su] under, in the reign of, in

souvenir [suvni:r] *m.* recollection, remembrance
souvenir: se — [səsuvni:r] § 178 to remember; **je me souviens** (**de**), **il me souvient** (**de**) I remember
souvent [suvɑ̃] often
soyez [swaje] 2 *pl. pres. subj. and impv. être*
soyons [swajɔ̃] 1 *pl. pres. subj. and impv. être*
sport [spɔ:r] *m.* sport
statue [staty] *f.* statue
Strasbourg [strazbu:r] *m.* Strasbourg
stylo(graphe) [stilo(graf)] *m.* fountain pen
sud [syd] *m.* south
suis [sqi] 1 *sg. pres. indic. être, and suivre*
Suisse [sqis] *f.* Switzerland
suite [sqit] *f.* continuation; **tout de** — immediately
suivant [sqivɑ̃] *prep.* according to, following; *adj.* following; *noun* **le (la) suivant (-e)** the next (*boy, girl*)
suivre [sqi:vr] § 206 to follow; — **des yeux** to look after, watch
sujet [syʒɛ] *m.* subject, cause
sur [syr] on, upon, over, about
sûr [sy:r] sure, certain
surtout [syrtu] above all, especially, particularly
sus [sy] 1 *sg. p. def. savoir*
syllabe [sila:b] *f.* syllable
Syrie [siri] *f.* Syria

T

table [tabl] *f.* table
tableau [tablo] *m.* picture, blackboard; — **noir** blackboard
tâcher [ta:ʃe] to try, endeavor
taire: se — [sə tɛ:r] § 201 to be silent, become silent

tandis que [tādi(s)kə] whilst
 tant [tā] so, so many, so much;
 — de fois so often; — que as
 much as, as long as; — mieux
 so much the better; — pis so
 much the worse

tante [tāt] *f.* aunt

tard [tair] late; plus — later (on)

tasse [tās] *f.* cup

tâter [tâte] to feel

taxi(mètre) [taksi(mètr)] *m.* taxi-
 cab (= meter for indicating
 price of 'run' of a cab)

te [tə] thee, to thee, you, to you

tel [tɛ] -le such, like, so; un —
 such a one

tellement [tɛlmā] so, so much

temps [tā] *m.* time, weather;
 avec le , à — in time; de
 en — from time to time; dans
 le — que whilst; en même —
 at the same time; par le —
 qu'il fait in such weather as
 it is; faire beau — to be
 fine weather; mauvais - bad
 weather; quel - fait-il? what
 sort of weather is it?

tendresse [tādrəs] *f.* affection

tenir [tenir] § 177 to hold, have,
 hold on, hold out, keep, resist;
 be anxious, insist on; be con-
 tained in, find room in; il ne
 tiendra qu'à vous que it will be
 your own fault if; bon to
 stand fast; tiens! tenez! now
 then! here! look! indeed! se —
 to hold oneself, stay, stand

tennis [tənis] *m.* tennis

tenter [tāte] to attempt, tempt

terre [tɛr] *f.* earth, ground, land;

par —, à — on the ground; la

Terre sainte the Holy Land

terrible [tɛribl] terrible

tête [tɛt] *f.* head

texte [tɛkst] *m.* text

thé [te] *m.* tea

théâtre [teatr] *m.* theater

théière [tejɛr] *f.* teapot

Thomas [toma] *m.* Thomas

tien [tjɛ] thine, yours

tiens! [tjɛ] (1 *sg* pres. indic and 2
sg impv of tenir) hallo! in-
 deed! is that so!

tiers [tjɛr] *m.* third part

tins [tɛ] 1 *sg. p. def. tenir*

tirer [tire] to draw, pull, deduce,
 take, shoot

toi [twa] thee, thou, you

toilette [twalet] *f.* toilet, dress;
 faire sa — to dress

tomber [tɔbe] to fall; faire — to
 knock down

ton, ta, tes [tɔ, tɑ, tɛ] thy, your

ton [tɔ] *m.* tone, voice

tort [tɔr] *m.* wrong; avoir — to
 be (in the) wrong

tôt [to] soon; plus sooner

toucher [tuʃe] to touch; — à to
 be near, approach; n'y touchez
 pas do not touch it, hands off

toujours [tuzur] always, still,
 at all events; disait — kept
 saying; pour — for ever

tour [tur] *f.* tower

Touraine [turen] *f.* province in
 the center of France, in which
 Tours is situated

tourner [turne] to turn

Tours [tur] *m.* city southwest of
 Paris, on the Loire river, the
 seat of a famous cathedral

tout, toute, tous, toutes [tu, tut,
 tu(s), tut] all, any, every,
 everything; quite; — le monde
 everybody; — le jour, toute la
 journée the whole day; tous les
 jours every day; tous or toutes
 (les) deux both; toutes les
 années every year, — à fait
 altogether; — à l'heure a little
 while ago; directly, — de suite
 at once; — ce que all that,

whatever; — **de même** all the same; — **à coup** suddenly; **rien du** — nothing at all; **le** — the whole; **pas du** — not at all
traduction [tradyksjɔ̃] *f.* translation
traduire [tradɥi:r] § 185 to translate
train [trɛ̃] *m.* train; **en — de** busy at
trait [trɛ] *m.* trait, feature, action
traiter [trɛtɛ] to treat, entertain; — **de** to call
tramway [tramwe] *m.* tramway, street car
tranquille [trākil] quiet, calm, easy in mind, at peace; **soyez** — don't be uneasy, don't worry, be quiet
tranquillement [trākilmā] calmly
travail [trava(:)j] *m.* work, labor
travailler [travaje] to work
travers [travɛ:r] *m.* breadth; **à** — through, across; **en — de** across
traverser [traverse] to traverse, cross, go through; — **en courant** to run across
treize [trɛ:z] thirteen
trembler [trāble] to tremble
trente [trā:t] thirty
très [trɛ] very, very much
trésor [trezɔ:r] *m.* treasure
triomphe [triɔ̃f] *m.* triumph
triste [trist] sad
trois [trwa] three
troisième [trwazjɛm] third
tromper [trɔ̃pe] to deceive; **se —** to be mistaken
trop [tro] too, too much, too many
trot [tro] *m.* trot
trouver [truve] to find, think; **aller —** to go to (see, meet); **se —** to find oneself, be, feel, be situated
tu [ty] thou, you

tuer [tɥe] to kill
Tuileries [tɥilri] *f. pl.* Tuileries (once a royal palace in Paris; now only the gardens remain)
tulipe [tylip] *f.* tulip

U

un, une [œ, yn] one, a, an; **l'—** one; **l'— (et) l'autre** both; **les uns les autres** one another
utile [ytil] useful
utilité [ytilite] *f.* utility, use

V

va [va] 3 *sg. pres. indic. and 2 sg. impv.* aller
vacances [vakā:s] *f. pl.* holidays
vache [vaʃ] *f.* cow
vain [vɛ̃] vain; **en — in** vain
vais [ve] 1 *sg. pres. indic.* aller
vaisseau [vɛso] *m.* ship
vaisselle [vɛsɛl] *f.* dishes
valet [valɛ] *m.* servant
valeur [valœ:r] *f.* value
vallée [vale] *f.* valley
valoir [valwa:r] § 223 to be worth; — **mieux** to be better; — **la peine** to be worth the trouble or worth while
varier [varje] to vary
vas [va] 2 *sg. pres. indic.* aller
voudrai [vodre] 1 *sg. fut.* valoir
vaut [vo] 3 *sg. pres. indic.* valoir
vendre [vā:dr] § 210 to sell
vendredi [vā:drɛdi] *m.* Friday; **Vendredi saint** Good Friday
venir [vəni:r] § 178 to come; **vint à passer** happened to go by; — **de** to have just; **on venait de lui donner** they had just given him; **il venait voir** he came to see; **lui — à l'esprit** to occur to him; **il vint à nous** he came to us; **viens vers moi** come to me

vent [vā] *m.* wind, *il fait du* — it is windy

verrai [vere] *1 sg. fut. voir*

verre [veir] *m.* glass

vers [veir] towards, to, about

Versailles [versa:j] *m.* city about twelve miles southwest of Paris. It contains the great *château* which was the chief residence of Louis XIV.

verser [verse] to pour (out)

vert [veir] green

vertu [verty] *f.* virtue

veston [vestɔ̃] *m.* sack coat

veuillez [vœje] *impres. of vouloir* be so good as, please

veut [vø] *3 sg. pres. ind. vouloir*

veux [vø] *1 sg. pres. ind. vouloir*

viande [vjā:d] *f.* meat

vide [vid] empty

vie [vi] *f.* life, living

vieil [vjɛ:j] *see vieux*

vieillard [vjɛja:r] *m.* old man

viendrai [vjɛdre] *1 sg. fut. venir*

viens [vjɛ̃] *1 sg. pres. ind. and 2 sg. impres. venir*

vieux, vieil, vieille [vjø, vjɛ:j, vjɛ:j] old, aged; *un vieux an* old man, old fellow

vigne [vin] *f.* vine(s)

vignoble [vinabl] *m.* vineyard

vigoureux-x [vigurø] -*se* vigorous

vilain [vilɛ̃] ugly, nasty

village [vila:ʒ] *m.* village

ville [vil] *f.* town, city; *en* — downtown, in town

vin [vɛ̃] *m.* wine

vingt [vɛ̃] twenty (*for numerals between vingt and trente, see Lesson XXXV*)

vint [vɛ̃] *3 sg. p. def. venir*

vis [vi] *1 sg. p. def. voir*

visite [vizit] *f.* visit

visiter [vizite] to visit, *see in detail, inspect*

vite [vit] quick, quickly, fast

vivre [vi:vɛr] § 211 to live; *faire* — to maintain; *vive!* long live! hurrah for!

voici [vwasi] see here, here is, here are; *nous* ! here we are!

voilà [vwala] behold, there is, there are, that is, there we are! *que* behold, lo; — *ce que*

c'est that's how things go; *en* — *un* that's one; *la* ! here (there) it is! *nous* — ! here we are!

voir [vwai:r] § 224 to see, *faire* — to show; *se* — to be seen

voisin [vwazɛ̃] neighboring; *m.* neighbor

voiture [vwaty:r] *f.* carriage, car; *en* in a carriage; *se promener* *en* — to take a drive

voix [vwa] *f.* voice

voler [vole] to fly

voler [vale] to steal, rob

voleur [valœ:r] *m.* thief, robber; *au* ! stop thief!

volontiers [volɔ̃tje] willingly, gladly

Voltaire [valte:r] famous French philosopher, writer and leader of social progress, b. 1694, d. 1778

volume [volym] *m.* volume

vont [vɔ̃] *3 pl. pres. indic. aller*

votre, vos [votr, vo] your

vôtre [vo:tr] yours

voudrai [vudre] *1 sg. fut. vouloir*

vouloir [vulwair] § 225 to will, wish, want; *en* — *à* to be angry with; *je voudrais (bien)* I should like; — *dire* to mean; *aurait voulu* would have liked

vous [vu] you, to you, yourself, yourselves

voyage [vwaja:ʒ] *m.* journey, voyage; *bon* ! a pleasant journey! *compagnon de* — fellow traveler

voyager [vwajaze] § 156 to travel

voyageur [vwajazœ:r] *m.* traveler

vrai [vrɛ] true, real

vraiment [vrɛmɑ̃] really

vraisemblablement [vrɛsɑ̃blablɛ-
mɑ̃] probably

vu [vy] *p. part.* voir

vue [vy] *f.* sight, view

Y

y [i] there, in it, to it, at it, on it,
of it; il — a there is, there are;

il — en a there is (are) some

yeux [jø] *pl.* of œil eyes

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH-FRENCH

[h aspirate is indicated thus. 'h]

A

a, an un, *m.*, une, *f.*, — **franc** —
dozen un franc la douzaine; —
franc — day un franc par jour
abandon abandonner
abbess abbesse, *f.*
ability capacité, *f.*, talent, *m.*
able: **be** — pouvoir, savoir
about de, autour de, environ, sur;
— **three o'clock** vers (les) trois
heures; — **it** en; **be** — s'agir
de, être sur le point de, **be has**
this good thing — **him** il a cela
de bon; **set** — se mettre à
above au-dessus de
abroad à l'étranger
absence absence, *f.*
absent absent
abundant abondant
accept accepter
accession accession, *f.*
accident accident, *m.*
accidental accidentel, par accident
accompany accompagner
according to selon, d'après
account: **on** — of à cause de; en
ache: **have head** — avoir mal à
la tête; **my head** — s j'ai mal
à la tête
acquaintance connaissance, *f.*
acquainted: **be** — with connaître;
become — with faire connais-
sance avec, faire la connaissance
de
acquire acquérir

across de l'autre côté de, en face
de
act agir, se conduire
action action, *f.*, trait, *m.*
actor acteur, *m.*, comédien, *m.*
add ajouter
address adresser
adjective adjectif, *m.*
admire admirer
admit admettre
adorn faire l'ornement de
advance avancer
advice avis, *m.*, conseil, *m.*
advise conseiller, recommander
affair affaire, *f.*
affection affection, *f.*
afraid: **be** — (of) avoir peur (de),
craindre; — of effrayé de; **be**
much — avoir grand'peur, avoir
bien peur
Africa Afrique, *f.*
after *prep. and adv* après; **ten**
minutes — five cinq heures dix
(minutes)
after *conj.* après que
afternoon après-midi, *m. and f.*
afterwards ensuite, puis, après,
plus tard
again encore, encore une fois, de
nouveau
against contre
age âge, *m.* **be twenty years of**
avoir vingt ans
ago il y a
ahead: **walk** — marcher le pre-
mier

aid aider, secourir

air air, *m.*

Ajaccio Ajaccio

alas ! hélas !

all tout (*pl.* tous); — **that** (**which**)
tout ce qui; **not** at — pas du
tout; — **passions** toutes les
passions

allow laisser, permettre

almost presque

alone seul; **let** — laisser tran-
quille

along par; **as they went** — che-
min faisant

aloud à haute voix

already déjà

Alsace Alsace, *f.*

also aussi

although bien que, quoique

always toujours

ambassador ambassadeur, *m.*

ambition ambition, *f.*

America Amérique *f.*

American américain

amiable aimable

among, amongst parmi, entre, chez
amuse amuser; — **oneself**, s'a-
muser

ancestors ancêtres, *m. pl.*; aïeux,
m. pl.

ancient ancien, antique

and et; **go** — **visit** aller visiter,
aller voir

angry: — **at**, — **with** fâché de
(contre); **be** —, **get** — se fâcher

animal animal, *m.*, bête, *f.*

another un autre, encore un; **not**
— ne ... pas (point) d'autre

answer *n.* réponse, *f.*

answer *v.* répondre

ant fourmi, *f.*

antechamber antichambre, *f.*

antiquity antiquité, *f.*

anxious: **be** — tenir à

any de + *def. art.*; de; en; au-
cun, quelconque, tout; **I haven't**

— je n'en ai pas; **have you** —?
en avez-vous? **don't give him** —
ne lui en donnez pas; — **thing**
(*with neg.*) rien; — **one** (*with*
neg.) personne

anybody, anyone quelqu'un, on;
not ... — ne ... personne, ne
... aucun

anyone *see anybody*

anything quelque chose, *m.*; **not**
... — ne ... rien; — **good**
quelque chose de bon: **not** ...
— **good** ne ... rien de bon

anywhere: **not** ... — ne ...
nulle part

apiece chacun, la pièce

appear paraître, apparaître, sem-
bler, comparaître

appetite appétit, *m.*

applaud applaudir à

apple pomme, *f.*

apple tree pommier, *m.*

appoint nommer

approach *n.* approche, *f.*

approach *v.* approcher de, s'appro-
cher de

approbation approbation, *f.*

approve trouver bon

April avril, *m.*

Arab Arabe, *m.*

are *see be*; **here is** (*or are*) voici;
there is (*or are*) voilà

argument argument, *m.*

Ariosto Arioste (*l'*)

arise s'élever, naître

arithmetic arithmétique, *f.*

arm bras, *m.*

army armée, *f.*

around autour de; **she looks** —
her elle regarde autour d'elle;
go — **the city** faire le tour de la
ville

arouse exciter

arrange arranger

arrest arrêter

arrival arrivée, *f.*

arrive arriver
art art, *m.*
article article, *m.*, objet, *m.*; — of dress article de toilette
artist artiste, *m.*
as comme; aussi, *si*; pendant que, *en*; — ... — aussi ... que; **not** — ... — pas aussi ... que, pas *si* ... que; **not so** ... — pas aussi ... que, pas *si* ... que, moins ... que; — **much money** — autant d'argent que; **long** tant que, — **soon** — aussitôt que; — **if** comme *si*; — **well** — aussi bien que; **to** quant à
ascend monter (*sur*)
ashamed: **be** —, **feel** — avoir honte
ask demander, *prier*; **for** demander; — **him** for it le lui demander; — **oneself** se demander
asleep endormi, **be** — être endormi, dormir; **we have been** — nous avons dormi; **fall** — s'endormir
assail assaillir
assist aider
associate s'associer (*avec*)
assure assurer
astonish étonner
astonishment étonnement, *m.*
at à, chez, de; — (the house, shop, office, etc., of) chez; — **the doctor's** chez le docteur; — **my father's** chez mon père; — **home** chez moi, chez toi, etc.; — **my house** chez moi; — **our house** chez nous; — **daybreak** dès le point du jour
attach attacher
attack attaquer
attention attention, *f.*; **pay** —, **give** — faire attention
attract attirer

auburn châtain
audience assistance, *f.*, assistants, *m. pl.*
August août, *m.*
Augustus Auguste, *m.*
author auteur, *m.*
autumn automne, *m.*; **in** — en automne
avenue avenue, *f.*
avidity avidité, *f.*
avoid éviter
await attendre
awake *intr.* se réveiller
away: **go** — partir, s'en aller; **take** — ôter; **far** — loin, loin d'ici; **run** — se sauver
axe hache, *f.*

B

back dos, *m.*
back: **be** — être de retour; **give** — rendre; **come** — revenir; **go** — retourner, **bring** — ramener
bad mauvais, méchant, peu loyal
badly mal; **hurt** (*very*) — faire (beaucoup de) mal à
Bæda Bède, *m.*
bag sac, *m.*
bake cuire
ball (*for playing*) balle, *f.*; **play** jouer à la balle
ball (*dance*) bal, *m.*
banish bannir
bank (*of stream*) bord, *m.*; **on the** au bord
bank (*financial*) banque, *f.*; — **bill** (*note*) billet (*m.*) de banque
banker banquier, *m.*
banking house maison (*f.*) de banque
barefoot nu-pieds, les pieds nus
bareheaded découvert, la tête nue
bargain marché, *m.*
bask se chauffer
basket panier, *m.*
Bastille Bastille, *f.*

battle bataille, *f.*

be être; y avoir; — (*of health*) se porter, aller; — *about to* aller, être sur le point de, devoir; — *born* naître; — (*of weather*) faire; — (*of age*) avoir; — (*of time*) y avoir; — *afraid* avoir peur; *here is (are)* voici; *there is (are)* voilà, il y a; *is he finishing? finit-il? is he not? etc.* n'est-ce pas? *how are you? comment vous portez-vous? comment allez-vous? comment ça va-t-il? comment ça va? I am well je me porte bien, ça va bien, etc.; I am to do it je dois le faire; I am going to do it je vais le faire; it is fine il fait beau; is it? vraiment? he is ten years old il a dix ans; a house to — sold une maison à vendre*

bean 'haricot, *m.*; **string** —s 'haricots verts

bear *n.* ours, *m.*

bear *v.* (*of fruit trees*) donner

beard barbe, *f.*

beast animal, *m.*, bête, *f.*; (*for riding*) monture, *f.*

beat battre

beautiful beau, joli

beauty beauté, *f.*

because parce que

become devenir, se faire; — (*suit*) seoir; *what has — of her? qu'est-elle devenue?*

bed: *go to — se coucher; be in — être au lit, être couché*

bedroom chambre (*f.*) à coucher

before *prep.* devant (*of place*); avant (*of time*); avant de + *infin.*; — *the judge par devant le juge*

before *conj.* avant que

beg prier, demander, mendier; I — *your pardon pardon*

beggar mendiant, *m.*

begin commencer, se mettre à; — *again recommencer*

beginning commencement, *m.*

behave se comporter, se conduire

behead décapiter

behind derrière

believe croire; *it is believed on* croit

bell cloche, *f.*; *little — (spherical)* grelot; *put the — on* attacher le grelot à

belong: — *to être à (de), appartenir à*

below: *here — ici-bas*

bend courber

benefactor bienfaiteur, *m.*

beside à côté de

besides d'ailleurs, de plus

best *adj.* le meilleur

best *adv.* le mieux; *to do his —* faire son possible

better *adj.* meilleur

better *adv.* mieux; *be —, be worth more valoir mieux; be — (of health) se porter mieux, aller mieux; like —, prefer aimer mieux*

between entre

bicycle bicyclette *f.*; *on a — à bicyclette*

bid: — *good-bye to* dire adieu (au revoir) à

big grand, gros

bind up bander

bird oiseau, *m.*

birthday fête, *f.*, anniversaire (*m.*) de ma (sa) naissance

bite mordre

bitterly amèrement

black noir

blackboard tableau noir, *m.*

blacksmith forgeron, maréchal ferrant, *m.*

blade brin *m.*

blind aveugle

blond blond
blow *n.* coup, *m.*; — with a stick
 coup de bâton
blue bleu
blunt brusque
blush rougir
board bord, *m.*; on — of à bord
 de
boat bateau, *m.*; canot, *m.*; go
 for a — ride faire une prome-
 nade (se promener) en bateau
 (canot)
body corps, *m.*
boul bouillir
bold hardi
book livre, *m.*
born: be naître; he was — il
 est né
Boston Boston, *m.*
both tous (les) deux, l'un et
 l'autre; — ...and et ...et
bother *interj.* peste del
bother *v.* ennuyer, embêter
bottom fond, *m.*; at the — of
 au fond de
bow: — to saluer
box boîte, *f.*
boy enfant, garçon, *m.*; my —
 mon enfant, *m.*
branch branche, *f.*
brave courageux, brave
bread pain, *m.*
break casser, rompre; — out
 éclater; — one's arm se casser
 le bras; — off casser, ôter; —
 up se dissoudre, se lever
breakfast déjeuner, *m.*
breathe respirer
brick brique, *f.*; — house maison
 (f) en briques
bridge pont, *m.*
bring apporter; (carry) trans-
 porter; (lead) amener; — back
 ramener; — down descendre;
 — up (rear) élever; — up
 ramener à la surface

broad large
brother frère, *m.*
brush *n.* brosse, *f.*
brush *v.* brosser
build bâtir, construire
building édifice, *m.*, bâtiment,
m., monument, *m.*
bun brioche, *f.*
burn brûler
burst éclat, *m.*
bury enterrer, ensevelir
business commerce, *m.*, affaires,
f. pl., on — pour affaires; go
 into — se mettre dans les af-
 faires, se mettre en commerce
busy occupé (de); be — doing
 anything, be — at anything
 être en train de faire quelque
 chose, être à faire quelque chose
but mais; nothing — ne ... rien
 .. que
butter beurre, *m.*
buy acheter
by par, de, sur, à, en; — rubbing
 en frottant; — the way à pro-
 pos; go — passer; — sight de
 vue; taller — an inch plus
 grand d'un pouce, six feet —
 seven six pieds sur sept; —
 my watch à ma montre; —
 what he says à ce qu'il dit;
 loved — aimé de

C

cabbage chou, *m.*
Cædmon Cædmon
cage cage, *f.*
Cain Cain
call appeler; faire venir; — a
 meeting convoquer une assem-
 blée; be — ed s'appeler
camel chameau, *m.*
can pouvoir, savoir; he — not
 il ne peut pas, il ne sait pas;
 it can't be cela ne se peut pas;
 see also could

Canada Canada, *m.*; **in or to** —
 au Canada
 cane canne, *f.*
 cannon shot coup (*m.*) de ca-
 non, *m.*
 capital *adj.* capital; *n.* chef-lieu, *m.*
 captain capitaine, *m.*
 capture prise, *f.*
 car tramway, *m.*, wagon *m.*,
 voiture, *f.* (*both for railways*);
 motor — auto(mobile), *m. and f.*
 caravan caravane, *f.*
 card carte, *f.*
 care: — **for** soigner; **take** — of
 avoir soin de, soigner; **take** —
 prendre garde, avoir soin, faire
 attention
 careful: **be** — ! attention! prenez
 garde!
 carefully soigneusement
 careless négligent
 carnival carnaval, *m.*
 carpenter charpentier, *m.*, menui-
 sier, *m.*
 carriage voiture, *f.*
 carry porter; — **off** emporter;
 — **the day** l'emporter
 case cas, *m.*; **in** — (that) au cas
 que
 cat chat, *m.*
 catch attraper, prendre; — (**a**)
 cold s'enrhumer
 cathedral cathédrale, *f.*
 catholic catholique
 cattle bétail, *m. s.*, bestiaux, *m. pl.*
 cause *n.* cause, *f.*
 cause *v.* causer; exciter; — **to**
 faire
 cavalry cavalerie, *f.*
 cease cesser; **without ceasing** sans
 cesse
 ceiling plafond, *m.*
 celebrate célébrer
 celebrated célèbre
 celebration fête, *f.*
 cent sou, *m.*

centime centime, *m.*
 century siècle, *m.*
 certain certain, sûr
 chair chaise, *f.*
 chalk craie, *f.*
 chance 'hasard, *m.*
 change *n.* monnaie, *f.*
 change *v.* changer (*de*)
 chapter chapitre, *m.*
 charge charge, *f.*
 charitable charitable
 charm charmer, enchanter
 charming charmant, ravissant
 charmingly à ravir
 chase chasser, poursuivre
 chat causer
 cheap (**à**) bon marché, pas cher,
 peu coûteux; — **er** à meilleur
 marché, moins cher
 cherry cerise, *f.*
 chicken poulet, *m.*
 chief chef, *m.*
 child enfant, *m. and f.*
 chimney cheminée, *f.*
 China Chine, *f.*
 chopper bûcheron, *m.*
 Christian chrétien
 Christopher Christophe
 chum camarade, *m. and f.*
 church église, *f.*; **at (to)** — à
 l'église
 city ville, *f.*; **in the** — à la ville,
 en ville
 city hall hôtel (*m.*) de ville
 clad *see* clothe
 claimant prétendant, *m.*
 class classe, *f.*
 classroom classe, *f.*
 clean nettoyer
 clearly clairement
 clever habile, fort, intelligent
 cleverly habilement
 climb grimper, monter
 clock (*town*) horloge, *f.*, (*in rooms*)
 pendule *f.*
 close fermer, clore

clothe vêtir, habiller
 clothes vêtements, *m. pl.*, habits, *m. pl.*
 clumsy: be so — as to avoir la maladresse de; — fellow maladroït, *m.*
 coat habit, *m.*, (sack) veston, *m.*
 cock coq, *m.*
 coffee café, *m.*
 cold *adj.* froid; *n.* froid, *m.*; be — (of living beings) avoir froid; be (get) — (of weather, faire froid; I have — hands, my hands are — j'ai froid aux mains; catch (a) — s'enrhumer
 collar (man's) col, *m.*; faux-col, *m.*
 college collègue, *m.*
 colossal colossal
 Columbus Colomb [kol3]
 comb peigne, *m.*
 come venir, arriver; — again revenir; — back, — home revenir; — to see, — and see venir voir; — down descendre; — up monter, arriver; — in entrer, rentrer; — out sortir; —! voyons! allons!
 comfortable commode; be — faire bon, être bien
 coming arrivée, *f.*
 command commander
 commandment commandement, *m.*; the Ten Commandments les dix commandements, le décalogue
 commence commencer
 commit commettre
 companion compagnon, *m.*, compagne, *f.*, camarade, *m. and f.*; traveling — compagnon de voyage
 company compagnie, *f.*, société, *f.*
 compartment compartiment, *m.*
 compassion compassion, *f.*
 complain se plaindre
 complete complet

complicated compliqué
 compliment compliment, *m.*
 comprise comprendre
 comrade camarade, *m. and f.*
 conceal cacher
 concert concert, *m.*
 conclude conclure
 condemn condamner
 condition condition, *f.*, état, *m.*
 confess avouer
 confidence confiance, *f.*
 confound confondre
 congratulate féliciter (de or sur)
 conquer conquérir, vaincre
 conscience conscience, *f.*
 consecrate bénir
 consent consentir
 consider considérer, regarder
 construct construire
 contain contenir
 continually sans cesse
 continue continuer
 contract contrat, *m.*
 contrary: on the — au contraire
 convenient commode, utile
 cook cuisinier, *m.*, cuisinière, *f.*
 cool frais; it is — (of weather) il fait frais
 coolly tranquillement
 copper (coin) sou, *m.*
 copy exemplaire, *m.*, copie, *f.*
 coral corail, *m.*
 corkscrew tire-bouchon, *m.*
 corner coin, *m.*
 cost coûter
 costs frais, *m. pl.*
 could *past of can*; we — have written nous aurions pu écrire; I — not do so je ne pourrais pas le faire; he — do that when he was here il pouvait faire cela quand il était ici; I — je pourrais, je pouvais; I — have j'aurais pu
 count compter
 country pays, *m.*; (native land)

patrie, *f.*; (*as opposed to town*)
 campagne, *f.*; in the — à la
 campagne
 county town chef-lieu, *m.*
 couple couple, *m. and f.*
 courage courage, *m.*; take —
 prendre (avoir) courage
 court cour, *f.*
 courtier courtisan, *m.*
 cousin cousin, *m.*; cousine, *f.*
 cover couvrir; —ed with cou-
 vert de
 cow vache, *f.*
 cravat cravate, *f.*
 crawl se traîner
 create créer
 creature créature, *f.*, être, *m.*,
 bête, *f.*
 crime crime, *m.*
 criminal criminel, *m.*
 critic critique, *m.*
 Croesus Crésus
 crops récolte, *f.*
 cross *adj.* méchant
 cross *v.* traverser
 crowd foule, *f.*
 crown couronne, *f.*
 cry pleurer, crier; — out crier,
 s'écrier
 cup tasse, *f.*, coupe, *f.*
 cupboard armoire, *f.*
 cure guérir
 curiosity curiosité, *f.*
 curse maudire
 custom coutume, *f.*
 cut couper; have one's hair —
 se faire couper les cheveux

D

daily tous les jours, par jour
 dance danser
 danger danger, *m.*
 dangerous dangereux
 dark noir; be — faire noir, faire
 obscur
 date (*time*) date, *f.*

date (*fruit*) datte, *f.*
 daughter fille, *f.*
 day jour, *m.*, journée, *f.*; every
 — tous les jours, chaque jour;
 in those —s à cette époque;
 what — of the month is it to-
 day? quel jour du mois sommes-
 nous aujourd'hui? *etc.*; the —
 after le lendemain (de); the —
 after to-morrow après-demain;
 the — before yesterday avant-
 hier; all — (long) toute la
 journée, tout le jour; from —
 to — de jour en jour; be —
 (*daylight*) faire jour
 daybreak point (*m.*) du jour; at
 (since) — dès le point du jour
 dead mort
 deaf sourd
 deaf-mute sourd-muet
 deal: a great —, a good — beau-
 coup
 dear cher; not so — pas si cher,
 moins cher
 death mort, *f.*; be at the point of
 — être sur le point de mourir;
 put to — mettre à mort
 debt dette, *f.*
 deceive tromper
 December décembre, *m.*
 declare déclarer
 defect défaut, *m.*
 dejection abattement, *m.*
 delay différer
 delight: — in se plaire à
 delighted enchanté, charmé
 delightful charmant
 deliverance délivrance, *f.*
 delve bêcher, creuser
 deny nier
 depart s'en aller, partir
 depend: — on dépendre de
 describe décrire
 deserve mériter
 desire désirer, vouloir
 desk pupitre, *m.*

despair désespérer
 dessert dessert, *m.*
 destination destination, *f.*
 destroy détruire, perdre
 determine déterminer, résoudre,
 décider, avoir l'idée
 devour dévorer
 dial cadran, *m.*
 diameter diamètre, *m.*
 did *see do*
 die mourir, away se mourir
 difference différence, *f.*; that
 makes no — cela ne fait rien
 different différent
 difficult difficile
 difficulty difficulté, *f.*, peine, *f.*
 dig creuser, bêcher
 diminish diminuer
 dine diner
 dining room salle (*f.*) à manger
 dinner dîner, *m.*
 direct *adj.* droit
 disagreeable désagréable
 disappear disparaître
 discover découvrir
 discuss discuter
 discussion discussion, *f.*
 dishes vaisselle, *f.*
 disobliging désobligeant
 disperse se disperser, se séparer
 displease déplaire (*à*)
 dispute se disputer
 distinction distinction, *f.*
 distinguished distingué, célèbre
 distract distraire
 distrust se défier de, se méfier de
 dive plonger
 divide diviser; partager
 do faire; — (*of health*) se porter,
 etc.; without se passer de;
 — you like? aimez-vous? (*em-
 phatic auxiliary*); I — not do it
 je ne le fais pas; — not do so ne
 le faites pas, he does not speak
 il ne parle pas; he works, does
 he not? il travaille, n'est-ce

pas? not (don't) speak ne
 parlez pas; I — not non, mon-
 sieur; I did oui, monsieur; did
 he speak? a-t-il parlé? be done
 se faire
 doctor médecin, *m.*, docteur, *m.*
 doctrine doctrine, *f.*
 dog chien, *m.*
 doll poupée, *f.*
 dollar dollar, *m.*, piastre, *f.*; a
 — a dozen un dollar la douzaine
 don't, doesn't *see do*
 door porte, *f.*; next — à côté
 doubt *n.* doute, *m.*; no — sans
 doute
 doubt *v.* douter
 down: — stairs en bas; come —,
 go — (stairs) descendre, aller en
 bas; bring — descendre; —
 town en ville, bent — courbé;
 sit s'asseoir; lie se coucher
 dramatic dramatique
 draw tirer; tracer; — near
 s'approcher (*de*)
 drawing dessin, *m.*
 drawing-room salon, *m.*
 dream *n.* songe, *m.*, rêve, *m.*
 dream *v.* rêver, songer, faire des
 songes
 dress *n.* robe, *f.*; toilette, *f.*
 dress *v.* habiller; se mettre;
 s'habiller; be — ed être mis
 drink boire
 drive *n.* go for a —, be out for
 a — se promener en voiture
 (auto)
 drive *v.* conduire, mener, mou-
 voir, chasser; — away chasser
 drop laisser tomber
 drown se noyer
 dry *see*
 ducat ducat, *m.*
 duke duc, *m.*
 dumb muet
 dupe dupe, *f.*
 during pendant

duty devoir, *m.*
 dwell demeurer

E

each chaque, tout
 each one chacun
 each other *reflex. pron. pl.* nous, vous, se; *indef.* l'un l'autre, les uns les autres
 eagerly avec empressement
 ear oreille, *f.*; — *ache* mal aux oreilles; — (*of wheat*) épi, *m.*
 earlier plus tôt, de meilleure heure
 early de bonne heure
 earn gagner
 earth terre, *f.*
 easily facilement, aisément
 easy facile
 eat manger; — *grass* paître
 economical (*of persons*) économe
 educated instruit
 education éducation, (*of persons*) instruction, *f.*; *receive a good* — faire de bonnes études
 Edward Édouard
 effort effort, *m.*
 eight 'huit
 eighty quatre-vingt(s)
 either ou; *nor* . . . — *ni* . . . non plus; *he hasn't any* — il n'en a pas non plus
 eldest aîné
 elect élire
 elephant éléphant, *m.*
 eleven onze
 else autre; autre chose; *not* . . . anything —, *nothing* — *ne* . . . rien autre
 elsewhere autre part, ailleurs
 embrasure embrasure, *f.*
 emperor empereur, *m.*
 employ : *admit into his* — admettre chez lui
 empty vide

enclose clore, enclore
 enclosed ci-inclus
 encourage encourager
 end *n.* fin, *f.*, bout, *m.*; *come to a bad* — finir mal
 end *v.* finir, se terminer
 enemy ennemi, *m.*
 engage s'engager
 England Angleterre, *f.*
 English anglais; — *man* Anglais, *m.*; — (*the language*) l'anglais, anglais, *m.*
 enjoy jouir de; — *oneself* s'amuser
 enough assez (de); *not* — pas assez; *kind* — assez bon; *be* — *to* suffire pour
 enter entrer (dans)
 enterprise entreprise, *f.*
 entrance entrée, *f.*
 equal : *be* — (to) égaler
 equivalent équivalent, *m.*
 error erreur, *f.*
 escape éviter, échapper, s'échapper, s'enfuir; *have a narrow* — l'échapper belle
 especially surtout
 estate propriété, *f.*, biens, *m. pl.*, domaine, *m.*
 Europe Europe, *f.*
 European européen
 even même; — *if*, — *though* quand même
 evening soir, *m.*, soirée, *f.*; *in the* — le soir; *last* —, yesterday — hier (au) soir
 ever jamais
 every tout, chaque; — *Sunday* tous les dimanches; — *other day* tous les deux jours
 everybody tout le monde, *m.*
 everyone chacun
 everything tout, toute chose; — *that* tout ce qui (que)
 everywhere partout
 evil mal; — *-doing* mal faire, *m.*

exactly exactement, précisément,
(*with time*) précis
examine examiner, visiter
example exemple, *m*, for - par
exemple
excavation excavation, *f*., fouille,
f.
excite exciter, émouvoir
exclaim s'écrier
excuse excuser; — me pardon
exercise devoir, *m*., exercice, *m*.
exhibit exposer
expect attendre, s'attendre, comp-
ter, espérer
expense dépense, *f*, dépens, *m. pl*.
explain expliquer
eye œil, *m*, yeux, *pl*.

F

façade façade, *f*.
face figure, *f*., visage, *m*.; shut
the door in one's - fermer la
porte au nez à quelqu'un
fact fait, *m*; in - en effet
fail faillir; to - in manquer à,
de
fairy fée, *f*; — story conte de
fée(s)
faithful fidèle
fall tomber; due échoir, -
out se brouiller; asleep
s'endormir
false faux
familiarity familiarité *f*
familiarly familièrement
family famille, *f*
famous fameux, célèbre
far adv loin; — from loin que,
loin de; be — from il s'en faut
de beaucoup; — away loin,
loin d'ici; as - as jusqu'à;
how is it? combien y a-t-il?
farmer paysan, *m*, fermier, *m*.
cultivateur, *m*.
farmhouse ferme, *f*.

farm servant valet (*m*.) de ferme
farther plus loin; — off plus
loin; on plus loin
fashion mode, *f*.
fast vite
fastidious difficile
fate destin, *m*, sort, *m*.
father père, *m*.
favor faveur, *f*.
favorite favori, *m*.
fear *n*. crainte, *f*, peur, *f*.; for
- that de crainte que; for -
of de crainte de
fear *v* craindre, avoir peur
feast festin, *m*, banquet, *m*
February février, *m*.
feed nourrir
feel tâter, sentir; — hungry
sentir la faim, avoir faim
feeling sentiment, *m*.
fell abattre
fellow garçon, *m*., individu *m*.
type, *m*.; good — brave homme;
my good mon ami; the brave
little -s les petits bonshom-
mes; the clumsy - le maladroit
fence clôture, *f*.
festival, festivity fête, *f*.
fetch aller chercher
few peu, peu de, quelques; a —
quelques-uns; but — ne...
guère, ne... que peu
fewer moins de
field champ, *m*.
fifteen quinze
fifteenth quinzième, quinze
fifth cinquième, cinq
fifty cinquante
fight combattre, se battre
fill remplir
finally enfin, à la fin; — do finir
par faire
find trouver; out découvrir;
be found se trouver
fine beau, brave; it is — (weather)
il fait beau (temps)

fine-looking beau, élégant
finger doigt, *m.*
finish finir
fire feu, *m.*; **set** — to mettre le feu à
first *adj.* premier; **for the** — time pour la première fois
first *adv.* d'abord; **at** — d'abord
fish *v.* pêcher
fishing pêche, *f.*
fit aller à; **my suit** —s me well mon complet me va bien
fitting convenable
five cinq
flattering flatteur
flee fuir, s'enfuir
fleet flotte, *f.*
floor plancher *m.*, (*hardwood*) parquet, *m.*
Florida Floride, *f.*
flower fleur, *f.*; **in** — en fleurs
fluently couramment
fly voler; — away s'envoler
foggy: **be** — faire du brouillard
folded croisé
follow suivre
following suivant; **the** — day le jour suivant, le lendemain
folly folie, *f.*, sottise, *f.*
fond: **be** — of aimer
food nourriture, *f.*
foolish fou, sot, bête
foot pied, *m.*; **on** — à pied; **tread** under — fouler aux pieds
for *prep.* pour, pendant, de, contre, par; — a moment un moment; — (*during*) pendant; **set out** — partir pour; — (*since*) depuis; — a long time, — a week depuis longtemps, depuis une semaine; — me pour moi; — it en; **trade** — échanger pour (*contre*); **I am** sorry — it j'en suis fâché
for *conj.* car
forbid défendre

force *n.* force, *f.*
force *v.* forcer; **I was** —d j'ai dû
foreign, **foreigner** étranger; **in** — countries à l'étranger
forest forêt, *f.*
forget oublier
fork fourchette, *f.*
form former
former: **the** — celui-ci, celui-là
formerly autrefois
fortnight quinzaine, *f.*, quinze jours, *m. pl.*
fortunate heureux
fortune fortune, *f.*; **good** — bonheur, *m.*; **make one's** — faire fortune
forty quarante; **about** — quarantaine, *f.*
four quatre
fourteenth quatorzième, quatorze
fourth quatrième, quatre; — **part** le quart
fox renard, *m.*
franc franc, *m.*
France France, *f.*; **in** —, **to** — en France
Frederick the Great Frédéric le Grand
free libre
freeze geler
French *adj.* français; — (*the language*) le français, français; — **man** Français, *m.*; — **teacher** professeur (*m.*) de français; — **history** histoire (*f.*) de France; — **grammar** grammaire française
Friday vendredi, *m.*
friend ami, *m.*; amie, *f.*
friendly aimable
friendship amitié, *f.*
frighten effrayer, faire peur à; **get** (**be**) —ed avoir peur; **be** very much —ed être très (bien) effrayé, avoir très (bien, grand') peur

frog grenouille, *f.*
from de, de dessus, à, à partir de,
 dans, d'après, depuis, **day**
 to **day** de jour en jour; — **it**
 en; — **nature** d'après nature;
drink a glass boire dans un
 verre; **take** the table pren-
 dre sur la table; — **me** de ma
 part
front: in — of devant
fruit fruit, *m.*
frying pan poêle, *f.*
fulfil accomplir
full plein
furnish fournir
furthermore d'ailleurs

G

gallery galerie, *f.*
garden jardin, *m.*
Gascon Gascon, *m.*
gate porte, *f.*
gather cueillir
gay gai
general général, *m.*
generally en général, générale-
 ment, ordinairement
generous généreux
gentleman monsieur, *m.*; **gentle-**
men messieurs
George (George(s))
German allemand
get prendre, avoir; obtenir; **go**
 and — aller chercher, aller
 trouver; — **up**, rise se lever;
 — **up on** monter sur; — (*be-*
come) devenir; — **made**, have
 made faire faire; — **married** se
 marier; — **angry** se fâcher,
 — **on** avancer; — **to** arriver à;
 — **out** descendre; — **in** monter
ghost revenant, *m.*
girl (jeune) fille, *f.*, enfant, *f.*
give donner; — **away** donner;
 — **back** rendre; — **too much**
 for payer trop cher

glad: — **at**, — **of** content de,
 charmé de
gladly volontiers, avec plaisir
glass verre, *m.*
glory gloire, *f.*
glove gant, *m.*
go aller, marcher; se rendre; —
 away s'en aller, partir; **in**,
 into entrer dans; — **out** sortir;
 — **with** accompagner, aller
 avec; — **by**, — **past** passer
 (devant); — **up**(stairs) aller
 en haut, monter, **down**
 (stairs) aller en bas, descendre,
 — **and see** aller voir; —
 around the city faire le tour
 de la ville; — **to bed** se coucher;
 — **for a row, sail, etc.** se pro-
 mener en bateau; — (**out**) **for a**
walk aller se promener (à pied),
 aller faire une promenade (à
 pied); — **for a drive** se prome-
 ner en voiture; — **for a ride** se
 promener à cheval; — **for**, —
 after, — **and get** aller chercher;
 — **back** (again) retourner, —
 downtown aller en ville; —
 home aller chez soi, rentrer;
 — **on** continuer (à), aller en;
 — **to sleep** s'endormir; — **to**
 France aller en France, partir
 pour la France; **there** ! vas-
 y, allez-y !
goat chèvre, *f.*
God Dieu; **gods** dieux, *m pl*
gold or, *m.*; *adj.* (of gold) d'or,
 en or
golden d'or
good bon, brave, sage, juste; **my**
 — **fellow** mon ami *m*; **be so**
 — **as to**, **be** — **enough to**
 voulez-vous bien, ayez la bonté
 de, veuillez
good bien, *m*, **do** — faire du bien
good-bye adieu, au revoir
goodness bonté, *f.*

goods marchandises, *f. pl.*
 gooseberry bush groseillier, *m.*
 grace grâce, *f.*
 grain grain, *m.*
 grammar grammaire, *f.*
 grandfather grand-père, *m.*, aïeul, *m.*
 grandmother grand'mère, *f.*
 grape(s) raisin(s), *m.*
 grass herbe, *f.*
 gravely gravement
 great grand, gros; — deal beaucoup
 Great Britain Grande-Bretagne, *f.*
 Greek grec
 green vert; — peas petits pois, *m. pl.*
 grind moudre
 ground terre, *f.*; (up)on the —
 à terre, par terre
 grow croître; — larger grandir
 grudge : have a — en vouloir à
 guard garde, *m.*
 gun fusil, *m.*

H

hair cheveux, *m. pl.*
 half *adj.* demi; — past eight huit
 heures et demie; — an hour
 une demi-heure
 half *n.* moitié *f.*; by — de la moitié
 half *adv.* à demi
 hand main, *f.*; shake —s with
 donner la main à; on the right
 — à droite; on the left —
 à gauche; — (of a clock) ai-
 guille, *f.*
 hang pendre
 happen arriver; venir à, avoir lieu
 happily heureusement
 happy heureux, content
 hard difficile; work — travailler
 ferme
 hardly à peine
 harm faire mal à

harp 'harpe, *f.*
 harvest moisson, *f.*
 hasten se hâter, se dépêcher;
 into the presence of accourir
 auprès de
 hat chapeau, *m.*; have —(s) on
 être couvert(s); have —(s) off
 être découvert(s)
 hate 'haïr
 hatred 'haine, *f.*
 hatter chapelier, *m.*
 have avoir; obtenir; — (*as aux-*
iliary) avoir, être; I — to be
 there il faut que j'y sois; —
 him go faites-le partir; —
 (*cause to be*) faire; I am having
 a house built je fais bâtir une
 maison; — done faire faire;
 — one's hair cut se faire couper
 les cheveux; — just venir de;
 — to do with avoir affaire à; he
 has spoken, has he not? il a
 parlé, n'est-ce pas? — to être
 obligé de; — on porter
 Havre le Havre
 hay foin, *m.*
 hazelnut noisette, *f.*
 he il, lui; ce; — who celui qui;
 — himself lui-même
 head tête, *f.*; maître, *m.*
 headache : have — avoir mal à
 la tête
 heal guérir
 health santé, *f.*
 hear entendre; — from recevoir
 des nouvelles de; I — from him
 je reçois de ses nouvelles; — of
 entendre parler de
 heart cœur, *m.*
 heat chaleur, *f.*
 heavy lourd
 Helena : St. — Sainte-Hélène
 help aider, secourir
 hen poule, *f.*
 hence aussi, donc
 Henry Henri, *m.*

her *adj.* son, sa, ses; lui... le (à elle)

her *pers pron.* la, elle; to - lui, à elle; own le sien, à elle

here ici, ci, y; — below ici-bas; - is, — are voici

hero 'héros, *m.*

herone héroïne, *f.*

hers le sien, à elle

herself se, elle-même

hide cacher

high 'haut; - price grand prix, *m.*, tant

hill colline, *f.*

him le, lui; to —, for — lui; — who celui qui

himself se, soi, lui, lui-même; to — en lui-même; he — lui-même

hinder empêcher

his *adj.* son, sa, ses; lui... le (à lui)

his *pron.* le sien, à lui; — own le sien

historical historique

history histoire, *f.*

hither: — and thither çà et là

hold tenir; - out tendre

hole trou, *m.*

holiday jour (*m.*) de fête; — a vacances, *f pl.*

holy béni; saint

home: (at) - chez moi, chez toi, etc., à la maison; go — aller chez moi, chez toi, etc., aller à la maison, rentrer

honest honnête, loval, probe

honesty loauté, *f.*, probité, *f.*

honor *n* honneur, *m.*

honor *v* honorer

hope espérer, compter

horse cheval, *m.*

horseback: on à cheval; ride — monter à cheval

horseshoe fer (*m.*) à cheval

hot chaud, brûlant; it is — il fait chaud

hotel hôtel, *m.*

hour heure, *f.*

house maison, *f.*; at (to) our — chez nous; at whose —? chez qui? at Mr. B's (-) chez Monsieur B; in the — à la maison, dans la maison

how comment, comme, combien; —! comme! quel - much?

— many? combien? much!

— many! combien (de)! que de!

- long have you been here?

depuis quand êtes-vous ici? —

happy she is! qu'elle est heureuse!

— old is he? quel âge a-t-il?

— is he? comment se porte-t-il?

— do you do? comment vous portez-vous (allez-vous)?

however cependant; — good quelque bon que; — that may be quoi qu'il en soit; — little pour peu que

howl cri, *m.*; give a — pousser un cri

humble humble, petit

hundred: a (one) — cent

hunger faim, *f.*

hungry affamé; be (feel) — avoir faim

hunt (for) chasser, chercher

hunting chasse, *f.*

hurrah for! vive(nt)!

hurry: up se dépêcher; be in a — être pressé

hurt faire mal à; - oneself se faire mal, se blesser

husbandman laboureur, *m.*

I

I je, moi

ice glace, *f.*

idea idée, *f.*

idle paresseux; to be — ne rien faire

idleness paresse, *f*.
 if si
 ignorant ignorant; be — of ignore
 rer
 ill *n.* mal, *m*.
 ill *adj.* malade
 ill *adv.* mal
 ill fortune malheur, *m*.
 illuminate illuminer
 image image, *f*.
 imagine s'imaginer
 immediately tout de suite
 impatient impatient
 important important
 impossible impossible
 in dans, à, en, de, sur; — it y, là
 dedans; — (*after superlative*)
 de; — the reign of sous; be
 — y être, être chez soi; — the
 evening le soir; one — ten
 un sur dix; — the west à (dans)
 l'ouest
 inch pouce, *m*.
 income revenu, *m*.
 increase augmenter
 incur courir
 indeed! vraiment!
 individual individu, *m*.
 influence influencer
 influential influent
 infrequent rare
 injustice injustice, *f*.
 ink encre, *f*.
 inn auberge, *f*.
 innkeeper aubergiste, *m*.
 instead of au lieu de
 institution institution, *f*.
 instrument instrument, *m*.
 insult dire des injures à, insulter
 intelligent intelligent
 intend avoir l'intention
 intention intention, *f*.
 inter enterrer
 interest *n.* intérêt, *m*.; take — in
 prendre intérêt à, s'occuper de
 interest *v.* intéresser

interesting intéressant
 interview: (private) — tête-à-tête,
m.
 intimate intime
 into dans, en; — it y, là dedans;
 fall — the sea tomber à la mer;
 — his presence auprès de lui
 introduce présenter
 invention invention, *f*.
 invite inviter
 Ireland Irlande, *f*.
 iron fer, *m*.; (*adj.*) de fer
 is see be; here —, here are voici;
 here he — le voici
 island île, *f*.
 it il, elle, ce; le, la; cela; in —
 y, dedans; of —, for — en; to
 — y; — is you c'est vous; —
 is they ce sont eux, c'est eux;
 think of — y penser; is —?
 vraiment?
 Italian italien
 Italy Italie, *f*.
 its son, sa, ses; en . . . le
 itself se, soi; lui-même; même

J

January janvier, *m*.
 Japan Japon, *m*.
 Jericho Jéricho
 Jerusalem Jérusalem
 John Jean
 joke plaisanter
 journey voyage, *m*.; set out again
 on a — se remettre en route
 joyful joyeux
 judge *n.* juge, *m*.; be a good — of
 se connaître à (en)
 judge *v.* juger
 June juin, *m*.
 July juillet, *m*.
 jump sauter; — over sauter par-
 dessus
 Jupiter Jupiter
 just *adj.* juste, précis

just *adv.* justement, donc; —
look! regardez donc! **to have**
 — venir de, ne faire que de; —
then à ce moment; — **as** au
 moment où
justice justice, *f.*

K

keep garder, tenir; — **on** aller en
kernel amande, *f.*
key clef, *f.*
kick out mettre à la porte
kill tuer, faire mourir
kilometer kilomètre, *m.* (§ of a
mile)
kind *n.* espèce, *f.*, sorte, *f.*; **what**
 — of weather is it? quel temps
 fait-il?
kind *adj.* bon, aimable; — **to** bon
 pour; **be so** — **as**, **be** enough
 to vouloir bien; it is of him
 to c'est bon à lui de
kindness bonté, *f.*; **have the**
 to vouloir bien, avoir la bonté
 de
king roi, *m.*
kingdom royaume, *m.*; **United**
Kingdom Royaume-Uni, *m.*
kiss embrasser, baiser
kitchen cuisine, *f.*
knee genou, *m.*, **fall on one's** — **s**
 tomber à genoux
knife couteau, *m.*, canif, *m.*
knight chevalier, *m.*
knock frapper; **there is a** — **on**
 frappe
know savoir, connaître; — **how**
 savoir
knowledge science, *f.*, connais-
 sances, *f. pl.*

L

labor travail, *m.*, **labour**, *m.*, ou-
 vrage, *m.*
lady dame, *f.*; **young** — (*unmar-*

ried) jeune fille, jeune personne,
 demoiselle; (*married*) jeune
 dame; **ladies** (*in address*) mes-
 dames, mesdemoiselles
lake lac, *m.*
lamp lampe, *f.*
lamp shade abat-jour, *m.*
land terre, *f.*
landlord aubergiste, *m.*
landscape paysage, *m.*
language langue, *f.*; — (*of ani-*
mals, etc) langage, *m.*
large grand, gros; **grow** —
 grandir
last *adj.* dernier, passé; — **year**
 l'année dernière, l'année passée;
 — **evening** luer (au) soir; —
night cette nuit; **at** — **enfin**,
 à la fin
last *v.* durer
late tard, en retard; **he is** — **il**
 est en retard; **be** — **for** man-
 quer; **it is** — **il est** tard; **it is**
getting — **il se fait** tard, **later**
 on plus tard
lately dernièrement, récemment
Latin latin
latter: **the** — celui-ci, ceux-ci, ce
 dernier
laud louer
laugh rire, ricaner; — **at** rire de,
 se moquer de
laughter rire, *m.*
law loi, *f.*
lawsuit procès, *m.*
lazy paresseux
lead mener, conduire
leaf feuille, *f.*
leap sauter
learn apprendre, savoir
learned: — **man** savant, *m.*
leathern de cuir
leave *tr.* quitter, laisser
leave *in/tr.* partir, sortir
left: **I have** none — **je n'en ai**
 plus; none — **n'en rester** plus

[illegible]

1. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 2. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 3. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 4. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 5. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 6. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 7. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 8. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 9. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 10. 凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。

loyal loyal, honnête, fidèle
luck: good — fortune, *f.*

M

machine machine, *f.*
madam madame, *f. pl.* mesdames
magnificent magnifique
maid bonne, *f.*; — of all work
bonne à tout faire
mail *v.* mettre à la poste
mail *n.*: here's your — voici votre
courrier
majority majorité, *f.*
make faire, rendre; **be made** se
faire, — use se servir
man homme, *m.*, monsieur, *m.*;
old — vieillard, *m.*; (soldier)
soldat, *m.*, the — who, a — who
celui qui; young men jeunes
gens
manner manière, *f.*
many: very —, a great — beau-
coup (de), bien (des); so
tant (de); — a maint; as —
autant (de); how —? combien
(de)? — (people) beaucoup de
personnes; — years bien des
années
map carte, *f.*
March mars, *m.*
march marcher
mark marque, *f.*, signe, *m.*
market marché, *m.*; to, at (the)
au marché
marry (*give in marriage*, unite
in marriage) marier; (*take in
marriage*) épouser, se marier à
(avec); (be married, get married)
se marier
Marseilles Marseille, *f.*
Mary Marie
master maître, *m.*
masterpiece chef-d'œuvre, *m.*
mate compagne, *f.*
matter affaire, *f.*; what is the —
with you? qu'avez-vous? what

is the —? qu'y a-t-il? de quoi
s'agit-il? no —, that does not —
n'importe
maxim maxime, *f.*
May mai, *m.*
may pouvoir; that — be cela se
peut; it — be il se peut; — it
please qu'il plaise, you — say
what you like vous avez beau
parler; see might
me me, moi; to —, for — me,
moi; for — pour moi; with —
avec moi
mean vouloir dire
meat viande, *f.*
meet rencontrer; se réunir; se
rencontrer
meeting assemblée, *f.*, réunion, *f.*;
call a — convoquer une assem-
blée (réunion)
memorandum mémoire, *m.*
memory mémoire, *f.*
mention: don't — it il n'y a pas
de quoi
merchant marchand, *m.*
Mercury Mercure
mere simple
merely seulement, rien que
merit *n.* mérite, *m.*
merit *v.* mériter
merry joyeux, gai
meter mètre, *m.*
method méthode, *f.*, façon, *f.*
Michael Angelo Michel-Ange
[mikelāz] great Italian painter,
sculptor, and architect, b. 1475,
d. 1564
Michaelmas la Saint-Michel
middle milieu, *m.*
midnight minuit, *m.*
midst milieu, *m.*; into the — au
milieu
might *past of may*: I — have
j'aurais pu; you — have seen
them vous auriez pu les voir
mild: be — faire doux

mile mille, *m.*
 military militaire
 milk *n.* lait, *m.*
 milk *v.* traire
 mill moulin, *m.*
 miller meunier, *m.*
 mind âme, *f.*; avis, *m.*, opinion, *f.*
 mine le mien; à moi; a friend of
 — un de mes amis; — and
 thine le mien et le tien
 minister ministre, *m.*
 minute minute, *f.*; five —s to
 five cinq heures moins cinq
 (minutes), quatre heures cin-
 quante-cinq
 miser avare, *m.*
 misery misère, *f.*
 misfortune malheur, *m.*
 Miss mademoiselle, *f.*
 miss manquer
 mistake: make a — se tromper
 mistaken: be — se tromper
 modern moderne
 modest modeste
 moment moment, *m.*; (at) this —
 à l'instant
 monarch monarque, *m.*
 monastery monastère, *m.*
 Monday lundi, *m.*
 money argent, *m.*, monnaie, *f.*
 monk moine, *m.*
 month mois, *m.*; what day of the
 — is it? quel jour (or quel
 quantième) du mois est-ce (or
 sommes-nous) aujourd'hui? in
 the — of May au mois de mai
 Montreal Montréal, *m.*
 more plus (de), encore, davan-
 tage; have you any — money?
 avez-vous encore de l'argent?
 I have no —, I have not any —
 je n'en ai plus; — money than
 plus d'argent que; I have some
 — j'en ai encore; no — ne ...
 plus; — than twenty times
 plus de vingt fois; it is worth

— il vaut mieux; — ~~than~~ one
 plus d'un
 morning matin, *m.*, matinée, *f.*;
 good — bonjour; in the — le
 matin; it is a cold — il fait
 froid ce matin
 morrow lendemain, *m.*
 mortification mortification, *f.*
 most très, bien, fort; the — le
 plus; — people la plupart des
 gens
 mother mère, *f.*
 motor car auto(mobile), *m.* and *f.*
 mountain montagne, *f.*
 mouth bouche, *f.*
 move mouvoir, émouvoir, remuer;
 se remuer
 Mr. M., monsieur, *m.*
 much beaucoup (de), bien, très,
 grand'chose; very — beau-
 coup, bien; as — as autant
 que; so — tant, tellement;
 how —? combien (de)? too —
 trop; as — autant (de); pay
 twice as — payer deux fois
 plus cher; give too — payer
 trop cher

mud vase, *f.*, boue, *f.*
 museum musée, *m.*
 music musique, *f.*
 must falloir, devoir; I — go il
 me faut partir, il faut que je
 parte; he — have done it il a
 dû le faire
 my mon, ma, mes; me (*dat.*) ...
 le; I wash — face je me lave
 la figure; — own le mien, à
 moi
 myself me, moi, moi-même
 mysterious mystérieux

N

name *n.* nom, *m.*
 name *v.* appeler; be —d s'appeler;
 what is the — of? comment
 s'appelle?

nap sonnette, *m.*
Napoleon Napoléon
narrow étroit; **have a — escape**
 l'échapper belle
nation nation, *f.*
national national
native natif
natural naturel
nature nature, *f.*
naughty méchant
near près de; — **by** tout près;
be falling penser tomber
nearly près de, presque
necessary nécessaire; **be** — être
 nécessaire, falloir
neck cou, *m.*
need *n.* besoin, *m.*
need *v.* avoir besoin de, falloir;
what does he ? que lui faut-
 il? de quoi a-t-il besoin?
needless inutile
neglect négliger
negro nègre, *m.*
neighbor voisin, *m.*, voisine, *f.*
neighboring voisin
neither ni l'un ni l'autre... ne;
 ...nor (ne...) ni... ni
never ne... jamais; — **can any**
one on (personne) ne peut
 jamais
nevertheless cependant
new nouveau, neuf
newly-married couple nouveaux
 mariés
New Orleans la Nouvelle-Or-
 léans
news nouvelle(s), *f.*; **what is the**
 —? qu'y a-t-il de nouveau?
have you — from him? avez-
 vous de ses nouvelles?
newspaper journal, *m.*
New Year's Day le jour de l'an
next *adj.* prochain, premier; —
year l'année prochaine, **the** —
day le lendemain, **the very** —
day dès demain, dès le lende-

main; — **time** la prochaine fois;
 — **door** à côté; **the — one** celui
 à côté; **morning** le lendemain
 matin
next *adv.* après, ensuite
nice joli, gentil
night nuit, *f.*, **all — (de)** toute la
 nuit; **last —** hier soir, cette
 nuit
nine neuf
nineteen dix-neuf
ninety quatre-vingt-dix
ninety-two quatre-vingt-douze
no non, ne... pas, aucun; —
man, — **one** personne, aucun;
 — **longer**, — **more** ne... plus
noble noble
nobleman noble, *m.*, gentilhomme,
m.
nobody, **no one** ne... personne;
 — **at all** ne... qui que ce soit
 (fût)
noise bruit, *m.*
none pas, nul; **I have —** je n'en
 ai pas; **there are** — il n'y en a
 pas; **have — left** n'en avoir
 plus
nonsense! allons donc!
noon midi, *m.*
nor ni, et ne... pas; — **I either**
 ni, moi non plus
Normandy Normandie, *f.*
north nord, *m.*, du nord; **wind**
 bise, *f.*, vent (*m.*) du nord
North America l'Amérique (*f.*) du
 Nord
nose nez, *m.*
not ne... pas (point), non; **is he**
 —? n'est-ce pas? — **for me**
 (non) pas pour moi; — **that**
 non (pas) que; — **one** (ne...) —
 pas un, aucun; — **at all** pas
 du tout; — **very long after-**
wards pas longtemps après;
 — **much is lacking** il s'en faut
 de peu que... ne

note billet, *m.*, mot, *m.*

notebook cahier, *m.*

nothing (ne . . .) rien; that is — to him cela ne lui fait rien; — good (ne . . .) rien de bon; — at all rien du tout, ne . . . quoi que ce soit (fût); do — but ne faire que

notice apercevoir, s'apercevoir

novel roman, *m.*

November novembre, *m.*

now maintenant, à présent, déjà; tiens! not to have — n'avoir plus; — and then de temps en temps

number nombre, *m.*, numéro, *m.*, compte, *m.*

numerous nombreux

nut noix, *f.*, noisette, *f.*

O

obelisk obélisque, *m.*

obey obéir (à)

oblige obliger, forcer; —d a dû

obliging obligeant

observe observer, remarquer

occasion occasion, *f.*

occasionally de temps en temps

occupied occupé

occur arriver, avoir lieu; (*of ideas*) venir à qqn. à l'esprit

o'clock heure(s), *f.*; at four — à quatre heures

October octobre, *m.*

of de; — it, — them en, y

offend offenser, déplaire à

offer offrir, fournir, présenter

office bureau, *m.*

often souvent; how — combien de fois

oil huile, *f.*

old (*in years*) vieux, âgé; (*former*) ancien; how — are you? quel âge avez-vous? be five years — avoir cinq ans, être âgé de cinq ans; — man vieillard, *m.*

on sur, à, de, en; — ~~the~~ right à (la) droite; — business pour affaires; — this side de ce côté (*often omitted with time expressions, e.g., — the sixth le six*)

once une fois, autrefois; at — tout de suite

one *num.* un, une

one *indef. pron.* on, vous (*obj.*); — must eat il faut manger; no — personne (*with ne*); I am the — who c'est moi qui; the white —s les blancs; an iron — un en fer; a small — un petit; the — who celui qui; that — celui-là; I am — too je le suis aussi; — of my friends, a doctor un docteur de mes amis; the —s ceux (celles)

one's son; le

oneself se, soi

only ne . . . que, seulement; not — non seulement; — (*one*) seul

open *adj.* ouvert; wide — grand(e) ouvert(e)

open *v.* ouvrir; s'ouvrir, éclore

opium opium, *m.*

opportune opportun

opportunity occasion, *f.*

opposite contraire; en face de

or ou; ni (*after sans*); no . . . — ne . . . ni . . . ni

orator orateur, *m.*

order *n.* ordre, *m.*; in — to pour, afin de; in — that pour que, afin que

order *v.* (*give orders*) ordonner, commander; (*send for*) faire venir

organize organiser

origin origine, *f.*

other autre; —s d'autres; many —s bien d'autres; of —s des autres, d'autrui; people give each — on se donne; write to

each — s'écrire; **every** — day
tous les deux jours
ought devoir, **he** — to do it il
devrait le faire; **he** — to have
done it il aurait dû le faire
our notre, nos; **at** — house chez
nous
ours le nôtre
ourselves nous, nous-mêmes
out: come —, go — sortir; **be** —
être sorti; — of the window par
la fenêtre
outburst éclat, *m.*
out-doors (en) dehors
outside hors de; au dehors
over sur, par, par-dessus; **be** all
with en être fait de; — there
là-bas
overcoat par-dessus, *m.*
owe devoir
own *adj.* propre; **my** — le mien;
of his à lui
own *v.* posséder

P

page (*servant*) page, *m.*, (*of book*)
page, *f.*
pain peine, *f.*, douleur, *f.*
paint peindre
painter peintre, *m.*
palace palais, *m.*, château, *m.*
paper papier, *m.*; journal, *m.*
pardon *n.* pardon, *m.*; I beg your
pardon
pardon *v.* pardonner; I have — ed
him all je lui ai tout pardonné
parent parent, *m.*
Paris Paris, *m.*; in — à Paris;
in — itself dans Paris (même)
Parisian parisien
park parc, *m.*
parliament parlement, *m.*; Cham-
bre (*f.*) des députés; **member of**
— député, *m.*
parlor salon, *m.*
parrot perroquet, *m.*

part *n.* partie, *f.*, part, *f.*, région,
f.; play a — jouer un rôle; on
our — de notre part
part *v.*: — with (from) se séparer de
participle participe, *m.*
partner associé, *m.*
pass, go past passer (devant,
près de); — through traverser;
— by on the other side passer
outre
passion passion, *f.*
past *n.* passé, *m.*
past *adj.* passé; et; at half —
one à une heure et demie
patience patience, *f.*
patient malade, *m.*, and *f.*
pay, pay for payer; — too much
for it le payer trop cher; —
attention faire attention
payment paiement, *m.*
pea pois, *m.*; **green** — s petits
pois
peace paix, *f.*
peach pêche, *f.*
pear poire, *f.*
pearl perle, *f.*
peasant paysan, *m.*
pebble caillou, *m.*
peel peler
peep of day point (*m.*) du jour
pen plume, *f.*
pencil crayon, *m.*
penny deux sous, *m.*
people peuple, *m.*, on, gens, *m.*
and *f.*, monde, *m.*, personnes, *f.*
pl.: few — peu de gens (monde,
personnes); **most** — la plupart
des gens; **young** — les jeunes
(gens)
perceive apercevoir, s'apercevoir
de
perfection perfection, *f.*
perhaps peut-être
peril péril, *m.*
permit permettre (*à*); **we are per-**
mitted to il nous est permis de

- persist persister
 person personne, *f.*
 persuade persuade
 petition pétition, *f.*
 phrase phrase, *f.*
 physician médecin, *m.*
 pick up ramasser
 picnic pique-nique, *m.*
 picture tableau, *m.*, peinture, *f.*;
 — gallery galerie (*f.*) de peintures
 piece morceau, *m.*
 pin épingle, *f.*
 pipe pipe, *f.*
 pitifully à faire pitié
 pity *n.* pitié, *f.*; it's a — c'est dommage; what a — quel dommage; which is a great — (ce) qui est bien dommage
 pity *v.* plaindre; to be pitied à plaindre
 place *n.* endroit, *m.*, lieu, *m.*, place, *f.*; take — avoir lieu; it is my — to c'est à moi de
 place *v.* mettre, placer
 plain plaine, *f.*
 plainly franchement
 plan plan, *m.*, projet, *m.*
 plant *n.* plante, *f.*
 plant *v.* planter
 plate assiette, *f.*
 play jouer; — at (*games*) jouer à; — on (*instruments*) jouer de
 pleasant agréable, aimable
 please plaire à, faire plaisir à; if you — s'il vous plaît, veuillez; as we — comme il nous plaira
 pleased content
 pleasure plaisir, *m.*; give — faire plaisir
 plow labourer
 plum prune, *f.*
 pocket poche, *f.*
 poem poème, *m.*, vers, *m. pl.*
 poet poète, *m.*
 poetry poésie, *f.*, vers, *m. pl.*
 point point, *m.*; at the — of sur le point de
 Poland Pologne, *f.*
 Pole Polonais, *m.*
 police police, *f.*
 policeman agent (de police), *m.*
 polite poli
 political politique
 pond étang, *m.*, mare, *f.*
 poor pauvre, mauvais
 population population, *f.*
 portion part, *f.*
 portrait portrait, *m.*
 position place, *f.*; put in a — to mettre à même de
 possession possession, *f.*
 possible possible
 post, post office poste, *f.*; put in the — mettre à la poste
 postage stamp, timbre (poste), *m.*
 postman facteur, *m.*
 potato pomme de terre, *f.*
 poultry volaille, *f.*; — yard basse-cour, *f.*
 pound livre, *f.*
 pour verser
 powerful puissant, fort
 practise mettre en pratique
 praise louer
 pray prier, prier Dieu
 precious précieux
 precise précis
 precisely précisément; at two o'clock — à deux heures précises
 prefer préférer, aimer mieux
 prepare préparer
 prescribe prescrire, ordonner
 presence présence, *f.*; into his — auprès de lui
 present *n.* cadeau, *m.*
 present *adj.* présent, actuel; at — à présent; be — at être présent à, assister à
 present (with) *v.* présenter

preserve conserver, confire
president (monsieur) le président
pretend faire semblant de
pretended prétendu
pretty *adj.* joli
pretty *adv.* assez
prevail over l'emporter sur
prevent empêcher
price prix, *m.* ; **at what** — à quel
 prix, (à) combien
priest prêtre, *m.*, curé, *m.*
prince prince, *m.*
principle principe, *m.*
prison prison, *f.*
private interview tête-à-tête, *m.*
probable probable
probably probablement
procession cortège, *m.*
produce produire
progress progrès, *m. pl.*
promenade promenade, *f.*
promise *n.* promesse, *f.*
promise *v.* promettre
pronounce prononcer, donner
pronunciation prononciation, *f.*
proof preuve, *f.*
property propriété, *f.*, biens, *m. pl.*
prophet prophète, *m.*
propose proposer
prosperous florissant
proud fier, orgueilleux
proudly fièrement
prove prouver, démontrer
provide with fournir à
province province, *f.*
provisions aliments, *m.*, comestibles, *m.*, vivres, *m.*, provisions
 (*f.*) de bouche; de quoi manger
prudence prudence, *f.*
prudent prudent
public public; — **works** les travaux (*m.*) publics; **the** — le public
punish punir
pupil élève, *m. and f.*, disciple, *m. and f.*

purchase emplette, *f.*, achat, *m.*
purpose but, *m.*, intention, *f.*;
 on — exprès; **with the** dans
 le but
purse porte-monnaie, *m.*
pursue poursuivre, continuer
put mettre, attacher, — on (*clothing*) mettre, — out (*fire, etc.*) éteindre; out (*of doors*) mettre à la porte; — **to death** mettre à mort

Q

quality qualité, *f.*
quantity quantité, *f.*
quarrel dispute, *f.*, querelle, *f.*
quarter quart, *m.*, in a — of an hour dans un quart d'heure; a — past one une heure et quart; a — to one une heure moins le (un) quart
queen reine, *f.*
question question, *f.*; it is a — il s'agit (de)
quickly vite
quiet tranquille
quietly tranquillement
quite tout, tout à fait

R

rabbit lapin, *m.*
railroad, railway chemin (*m.*) de fer
rain *n.* pluie, *f.*
rain *v.* pleuvoir
rainy pluvieux; in — **weather** quand il pleut, quand le temps est à la pluie
raise lever, élever, relever; — **your eyes from** lever les yeux de dessus
rapidly rapidement, vite
rare rare
rarely rarement; il est rare que

- rat rat, *m.*
 rather assez; plutôt
 reach arriver à (chez), atteindre
 read lire
 reading lecture, *f.*; amuse your-
 self vous amuser à lire
 ready prêt, servi
 really réellement, vraiment
 reappear réparaître
 rear admiral chief (*m.*) d'escadre
 reason raison, *f.*
 reasonable raisonnable
 recall se rappeler
 receive recevoir; —d reçut, eut;
 —d a good education fit de
 bonnes études
 recognize reconnaître
 recompense *n.* récompense, *f.*
 recompense *v.* récompenser
 refuge refuge, *m.*; take — se ré-
 fugier
 regret *n.* regret, *m.*
 regret *v.* regretter
 regular régulier, vrai
 reign *n.* règne, *m.*
 reign *v.* régner
 rejoice at se réjouir de
 rejoin rejoindre
 relate raconter
 relative parent, *m.*
 relic reste, *m.*
 religion religion, *f.*
 remain rester
 remains restes, *m. pl.*
 remarkable remarquable
 remember se souvenir de, se rap-
 peler retenir; — me to them
 rappelez-moi à leur bon souve-
 nir
 render rendre
 repeat répéter
 reply *n.* réponse, *f.*; make a —
 répondre
 reply *v.* répondre
 repose repos, *m.*
 represent représenter
 republic république, *f.*
 reputation renommée, *f.*
 resemble rassembler à
 resolve résoudre, décider
 resort: have avoir recours, *m.*
 respect *n.* respect, *m.*
 respect *v.* respecter
 respectable respectable, hono-
 rable, honnête
 respectfully respectueusement
 rest (the) les autres
 rest *v.* (se) reposer, (se) rétablir
 restaurant restaurant, *m.*
 restore rendre rétablir
 retain garder
 retire se retirer
 return *n.* retour, *m.*; on my —
 à mon retour
 return *v.* revenir, retourner (*go*
 back); — home rentrer (chez
 soi)
 reveal révéler
 revolution révolution, *f.*
 revolver revolver, *m.* [revolver]
 reward *n.* récompense, *f.*
 reward *v.* récompenser
 ribbon ruban, *m.*
 rich riche
 riches richesse, *f.*
 rid: be — of, get — of se débar-
 rasser de
 ride: go for a —, be out for a —
 se promener à cheval
 right *n.* droit, *m.*; be (in the) —
 avoir raison; all —! à la bonne
 heure!
 right *adj.* droit; bon; on the —
 hand, to the — à (la) droite
 ring sonner
 ripe mûr; get — mûrir
 ripen mûrir
 rise (up) se lever
 rival rival
 river fleuve, *m.*, rivière, *f.*
 road route, *f.*, chemin, *m.*; on
 the — en route

gir, crier
voleur
ouge-gorge, *m.*
rouleau, *m.*
culer
ièce, *f.*, salle, *f.*, chambre,
his — dans sa chambre,
lui
se, *f.*
rond; to go — faire le
de
o for a — se promener en
u (canot)
tter, se frotter: — out
partir (sortir)
ruine, *f.*
perdre
on dit, *m.*
out) courir; — away se
r; — over parcourir; —
out chasser
précipiter, s'élançer, ac-
r
Russie, *f.*
russe

S

ste
r. seller
sûreté, *f.*
re voile; go for a — se
ener en bateau
narin, *m.*, matelot, *m.*
alade, *f.*
nte, *f.*; for — à vendre
tan Samaritain, *m.*
même
ible, *m.*
d satisfait, content
ay samedi, *m.*; on —s le
di
uver, conserver; (money)
gner, économiser
saxon
e; it is said on dit; — no
que non; — yes dire que

oui (si); — to each other, — to
oneself se dire; let us — no
more about it n'en parlons plus;
how old would you — that man
is? quel âge donnerez-vous à
cet homme? — again redire
scarce, scarcely à peine; — any
très peu de
scare effrayer, faire peur à; be
—d avoir peur
scene vue *f.*
scholar savant, *m.*; (pupil)
écolier *m.*
school école, *f.*; at (to) — à
l'école
schoolboy écolier, *m.*, collégien, *m.*
schoolfellow, schoolmate cama-
rade (*m.*) d'école
science science, *f.*; man of —
savant, *m.*
scientific man savant, *m.*
Scotland Écosse, *f.*
scoundrel coquin, *m.*, scélérat, *m.*,
gredin, *m.*, mauvais drôle
scratch gratter
scream crier
sculptor sculpteur [skyltœ:r], *m.*
sea mer, *f.*
seaport port (*m.*) de mer
search: make a — chercher
season saison, *f.*
seat banc, *m.*, place, *f.*
seated assis
second second, deuxième
see voir, regarder, — again revoir
seek chercher, désirer
seem sembler
seize saisir
self même, *se*; enjoy one—
s'amuser
selfish égoïste
sell *v. tr.* vendre; *v. intr.* se
vendre
send envoyer; — for envoyer
chercher, faire appeler, faire
venir; — upstairs faire monter

sense sens, *m.* [sā:s]
sensible sensé, raisonnable
sentence sentence, *f.*; (*gram.*)
 phrase, *f.*, locution, *f.*
September septembre, *m.*
seriously sérieusement
servant valet, *m.*, domestique, *m.*
and f., servante, *f.*, bonne, *f.*
service service, *m.*
set mettre; — a high value upon
 attacher une grande valeur à;
 — about se mettre à
set out partir
seven sept
seventeen dix-sept
seventy soixante-dix
seventy-five soixante-quinze
several plusieurs
severe sévère, dur
sew coudre
sewing machine machine (*f.*) à
 coudre
shake secouer; — hands se don-
 ner la main, se serrer la main
shall devoir; — I go? dois-je
 aller? irai-je? voulez-vous que
 j'aie? we — go nous irons;
 what — I sing? que voulez-
 vous que je chante?
shame honte, *f.*; it is a — c'est
 honteux
she elle, ce
sheep mouton, *m.*
shell coquille, *f.*
shepherd berger, *m.*
ship vaisseau, *m.*, navire, *m.*
shirt chemise, *f.*
shoe soulier, *m.*, chaussure, *f.*
shop magasin, *m.*, boutique, *f.*;
 to go shopping aller faire des
 emplettes
shore bord, *m.*; on the lake —
 au bord du lac
short court, petit, bref; in —
 bref; be — of manquer de
shortly bientôt

should: you — do it vous devriez
 le faire; if we — be there si
 nous y étions; I — be glad if he
 were here je serais content s'il
 était ici; I — like you to do it
 je voudrais que vous le fassiez;
 shouldn't I? n'est-ce pas? he
 — have gone il aurait dû partir
shoulder épaule, *f.*
shout crier
show *v.* montrer, faire voir; —
 itself se montrer; — in faire
 entrer; — upstairs faire monter
shut fermer
side côté, *m.*; on this — de ce
 côté; on the other — de l'autre
 côté
sight spectacle, *m.*, vue, *f.*; at
 — of that à cette vue; lose —
 of perdre de vue; by — de
 vue
sign signer
silent muet, silencieux; be (*be-*
come) — se taire
silk soie, *f.*
silver *n.* argent, *m.*
silver *adj.* d'argent, en argent
sin péché, *m.*
since *prep.* depuis
since *conj.* depuis que, puisque,
 que; it is two months — I saw
 him il y a deux mois que je ne
 l'ai vu
sing chanter
single seul
sir monsieur, *m.*
sire sire, *m.*
sister sœur, *f.*
sit s'asseoir, être assis; — down
 to dinner se mettre à table
sitting assis
situated situé
six six
sixteen seize
sixty soixante
size grandeur, *f.*

skate patiner; **go skating** (aller)

patiner

skill habileté, *f.*, adresse, *f.*

skin peau, *f.*

sky ciel, *m.*

slander médire (de)

slave esclave, *m. and f.*

sleep *n.* sommeil, *m.*

sleep *v.* dormir, **go to** — s'endor-
mir; **go to** ! dormez!

sleepy : **be** avoir sommeil

slip glisser, s'échapper

slippery : **be** — faire (être) glissant

slow lent

slowly lentement

small petit

smell sentir

smile sourire

smoke *n.* fumée, *f.*

smoke *v.* fumer

snatch arracher

snow *n.* neige, *f.*

snow *v.* neiger

so si, ainsi, par conséquent, aussi,
c'est pourquoi; **many**, —

much tant (de), tellement; **not**

— ... **as** ne ... **pas** si ... **que**;

I think — je le crois, **I am**

je le suis, **as to** afin de, de

manière à; — **that** afin que,

de sorte que; — **well** si bien,

tant; **will you be kind as to**

veuillez, voulez-vous bien; **he**

did — il l'a fait, c'est ce qu'il

a fait; **say** — le dire

soap savon, *m.*

so-called soi-disant, prétendu

soldier soldat, *m.*, militaire, *m.*

solve résoudre

some *adj.* du, de la, des; quel-
que(s); **for** — time pendant

quelque temps; — **day** un jour

some *pron.* en; quelqu'un, quel-

ques-uns; **of it** en; **I have**

— j'en ai

somebody, someone quelqu'un, on

something quelque chose, *m.*; —

good quelque chose de bon; —

strange and mysterious je ne

sais quoi de mystérieux

sometimes quelquefois

son fils, *m.*

song chanson, *f.*, chant, *m.*

soon bientôt; **as** — **as** aussitôt

que; **too** — trop tôt

sooner plus tôt

sore *adj.* : **have a** — **hand** avoir
mal à la main

sore *adv.* fort

sorrow douleur, *f.*, chagrin, *m.*

sorry fâché, désolé; **be** — (for)

regretter; **I am** — for her elle

me fait pitié

sort sorte, *f.*, espèce, *f.*; **what** —
of weather? quel temps?

soul âme, *f.*

sound son, *m.*

soup potage, *m.*

south sud, *m.*, midi, *m.*

South America Amérique (*f.*) du
Sud

southern méridional

sow semer

Spain Espagne, *f.*

speak parler; **French is spoken**
on parle français; **so to** — pour

ainsi dire

speech discours, *m.*

spend (*time*) passer, (*money*) dé-
penser

spite : **in** — of malgré

splendid magnifique

spoil *intr.* se gâter

spoon cuiller, *f.*

sport jeu, *m.*; **make** — of se
moquer de

spot endroit, *m.*, coin, *m.*

spring printemps, *m.*; **in** — au
printemps

square place, *f.*

stable (*for horses*) écurie, *f.*, (*for*
cattle) étable, *f.*

stair(s) escalier, *m.*; **up—s** en haut; **down—s** en bas; **go down—s** descendre
stake pieu, *m.*; **be at — y** aller de
stamp (*postage*) timbre (*poste*), *m.*
stand être debout, se tenir, se trouver
start (*with fear, etc.*) tressaillir; (*set out*) partir; — **off** partir
starvation faim, *f.*
starve mourir de faim
statesman homme d'État
station (*railway*) gare, *f.*
statue statue, *f.*
stay rester, s'arrêter; — **in** rester à la maison, rester chez soi
steal voler, dérober
steam vapeur, *f.*
steamboat, steamer bateau (*m.*) à vapeur, vapeur, *m.*
steam engine machine (*f.*) à vapeur
step *n.* pas, *m.*
step *v.* marcher
sterling sterling (*invar.*)
St. Helena Sainte-Hélène, *f.*
stick bâton, *m.*
stick out sortir
still encore, toujours
stir remuer, bouger
stocking bas, *m.*
stone pierre, *f.*
stoop se baisser
stop s'arrêter, cesser de
store magasin, *m.*, boutique, *f.*
stork cigogne, *f.*
storm (*thunder*) orage, *m.*, (*wind*) tempête, *f.*
story histoire, *f.*, conte, *m.*
stove poêle [pwa:l], *m.*, fourneau, *m.*
straight droit
strange étrange
stratagem stratagème, *m.*
street rue, *f.*; **from one — to another** de rue en rue

street car(s) tramway, *m.*
strength force, *f.*
strike frapper
strip dépouiller
stroke coup, *m.*
strong fort
struggle *n.* lutte, *f.*
struggle *v.* lutter
study *n.* étude, *f.*
study *v.* étudier, apprendre
stupid sot, bête
style style, *m.*, manière, *f.*; **in (the) French** — à la française
subdue subjuguier
subject sujet, *m.*
submit se soumettre
succeed succéder à; réussir
success succès, *m.*
such tel; — **a** un tel; — **a foolish man** un homme si bête
suffer souffrir, subir
suffice suffire
sugar sucre, *m.*
suit *v.* convenir
sum somme, *f.*
summer été, *m.*; **in —** en été
sun soleil, *m.*; **the — is shining** il fait du soleil
Sunday dimanche, *m.*
sunrise lever (*m.*) du soleil
sunset coucher (*m.*) du soleil
superfluous superflu, de trop
support soutenir
sure sûr
surgeon chirurgien, *m.*, médecin, *m.*
surprise surprendre
surprised surpris, étonné
suspect soupçonner, se douter (de)
swear jurer
Swedish suédois
sweet doux; **smell —** sentir bon
swim nager
Swiss suisse
Switzerland Suisse, *f.*

T

table table, *f.*

tail queue, *f.*

tailor tailleur, *m.*

take prendre, porter, emporter, mener, conduire; — **after** tenir de, — **a walk** (aller) se promener, faire une promenade; — **up the collection** faire la quête; — **place** avoir lieu; — **advantage of** abuser de; — **care of** avoir soin de; — **interest in** s'intéresser à, s'occuper de; — **away** ôter, emporter; — **care not to** prendre garde de; — **a journey** faire un voyage; — **off** ôter, quitter; — **up** monter; — **away from** prendre à

taking prise, *f.*

talk (about) parler (de)

tall grand, haut

Tasso Tasse (le)

taxicab taxi(mètre), *m.*

tea thé, *m.*

teach enseigner, apprendre

teacher professeur, *m. and f.*, maître, *m.*, maîtresse, *f.*

teapot théière, *f.*

tear *n.* larme, *f.*, with —s in her eyes les larmes aux yeux

tear *v.* déchirer

Te Deum Te Deum, *m.*

tell raconter, dire, annoncer; (understand) comprendre, savoir

tempt tenter

ten dix

terrible terrible

terrify épouvanter

text texte, *m.*

than que, de (before numerals)

thank remercier; **no**, I — you je vous remercie

thanks remerciements, *m.*; **no**, — merci

that *dem. adj.* ce, cet, cette; ce ... -là

that *dem. pron.* ce, cela, celui(-là); **all** tout cela, — **is** voilà, voilà qui, c'est, celui-là est; **is — the house?** est-ce là la maison?

that *rel. pron.* qui, que, lequel; **all** tout ce qui (que)

that *conj.* que

the le, la, les; — **richer one is** plus on est riche; — **less one has of them** moins on en a

theater théâtre, *m.*

their *adj.* leur, leurs

theirs *pron.* le leur

them les, leur, eux, elles; **of —** d'eux, en; **to** à eux, leur, y

themselves se, eux, eux-mêmes

then alors, ensuite, puis

there là, là-bas, y; — **is** (are) voilà, il y a; — **it is** le (la) voilà, — **will be** rain il pleuvra; — **is a knock on** frappe; — **happens** il arrive; **if — ever was** s'il en fut (jamais);

he comes! le voilà qui vient!

thereupon là-dessus

these *adj.* ces; ces ... -ci

these *pron.* ceux, ceux-ci; — **are** ce sont; — **books of yours** vos livres que voici

they ils, elles, on, ce; **there —** are les voilà; **it is —** ce sont eux

thief voleur, *m.*, brigand, *m.*

thine le tien

thing chose, *f.*, affaire, *f.*, objet, *m.*, article, *m.*; **this good —** cela de bon

think penser, croire, songer, réfléchir (à); **what are you — ing of** (about)? à quoi pensez-vous? **one would —** on croirait; **I told him what I —** of him je lui ai dit son fait; **what do you —**

(*what is your opinion*) of it?
 qu'en pensez-vous?
third troisième, trois, tiers
thirsty: be — avoir soif, *f.*; be
 very — avoir bien soif, mourir
 de soif
thirteen treize
thirty trente
this *adj.* ce, cet, cette; ce . . . -ci
this *pron.* ce, ceci, celui(-ci); —
 one celui-ci; — book of mine
 mon livre que voici
those *adj.* ces, ces . . . -là
those *pron.* ceux(-là); all — tous
 ceux; — who ceux qui; — are
 mine voilà les miens
thou tu, toi
though bien que, quoique
thought pensée, *f.*
thoughtless étourdi
thousand mille, mil
threaten menacer
three trois
throne trône, *m.*
through par, à travers, au tra-
 vers de
throw jeter
Thursday jeudi, *m.*
thus ainsi
thy ton, ta, tes
ticket billet, *m.*
till *prep.* jusqu'à, avant
till *conj.* jusqu'à ce que, que
time temps, *m.*, fois, *f.*, époque,
f., heure, *f.*, moment, *m.*; some
 — quelque temps; in the — of
 (a king) sous; at that — dans
 ce temps-là, à cette époque, à ce
 moment; a long — longtemps;
 this long — depuis si long-
 temps; next — la prochaine
 fois; what — is it? quelle heure
 est-il? many a — bien des fois;
 have — to avoir le temps de;
 I have not — je n'ai pas le
 temps; be — to être temps de

(que); most of the — la plupart
 du temps; at a — when à une
 époque où; every — that toutes
 les fois que, chaque fois que;
 he had given ten —s as much
 as the thing was worth il avait
 donné (payé) dix fois plus que
 l'objet ne valait; cost three —s
 as much coûter trois fois plus
 cher; have a good — s'amuser
 bien
tire fatiguer, ennuyer; be (get)
 —d (of being) s'ennuyer
tired fatigué, ennuyé
tiresome ennuyeux
to à, chez, de, pour, en, jusqu'à,
 envers; at five minutes —
 three à trois heures moins
 cinq
to-day aujourd'hui
toe orteil, *m.*, doigt, *m.*; step on
 one's —s vous marcher sur le
 pied
together ensemble
to-morrow demain; day after —
 après-demain
too aussi; trop; — much, —
 many trop
tooth dent, *f.*
toothache mal (*m.*) aux dents
toothpick cure-dent, *m.*
top haut, *m.*
touch toucher
tour tour, *m.*
towards vers, envers
towel serviette, *f.*
tower tour, *f.*
town ville, *f.*; in —, down — en
 ville; to — à la ville
toy jouet, *m.*
trace tracer
trade changer
train train, *m.*
translate traduire
travel *n.* voyage, *m.*
travel *v.* voyager; — over par-

courir; -ing companion compagnon (*m.*) de voyage
 traveler voyageur, *m.*
 tread under foot fouler aux pieds
 treasure trésor, *m.*
 treat traiter
 treatment traitement, *m.*
 treaty traité, *m.*
 tree arbre, *m.*
 tremble trembler
 trifling insignifiant
 trip excursion, *f.*, promenade, *f.*
 troops troupes, *f. pl.*
 trouble peine, *f.*
 troupe troupe, *f.*
 true vrai, fidèle, réel, véritable
 trunk malle, *f.*
 trust *n.* confiance, *f.*
 trust *v.* avoir confiance en, se fier à
 truth vérité, *f.*
 try tâcher, essayer; — and save tâcher de conserver
 try on essayer
 Tuesday mardi, *m.*
 turn *n.* tour, *m.*; in — tour à tour
 turn *v.* tourner; round se retourner, out of chasser de; — out of doors mettre à la porte
 twelve douze; - (o'clock) midi, *m.*, minuit, *m.*
 twenty vingt
 twenty-five vingt-cinq
 twenty-four vingt-quatre
 twenty-nine vingt-neuf
 twice deux fois
 two deux; — weeks quinze jours

U

uncle oncle, *m.*
 under sous, au-dessous de
 undergo subir
 understand comprendre; I can —

nothing of it je n'y comprends rien
 undertake entreprendre
 unfortunate malheureux
 unhappy malheureux
 United Kingdom Royaume-Uni, *m.*
 United States États-Unis, *m.*; in the — aux États-Unis
 unknown inconnu
 unless à moins que... ne
 until jusqu'à ce que, que
 up en haut; to be être levé; get — se lever; come — monter; — to jusqu'à
 upholsterer tapissier, *m.*
 upon sur
 upright droit
 upstairs en haut
 us nous (autres)
 use *n.* usage, *m.*, emploi, *m.*; make — of se servir de, employer, be of some — être de quelque utilité; have for avoir besoin de; be no — in avoir beau
 use *v.* se servir de, employer
 used accoutumé; be — to avoir coutume de; — to is often expressed by the imperfect indicative
 useful utile
 useless inutile; be — ne valoir rien; it is — for you to say so vous avez beau dire
 usual usuel, accoutumé, ordinaire
 utter proférer, articuler

V

vain vain; in — en vain; be in — avoir beau
 valuable précieux
 value valeur, *f.*; be of — valoir
 vast vaste
 vegetable légume, *m.*

verb verbe, *m.*
 verbal verbal
 verse vers, *m.*, (*Bible*) verset, *m.*
 very très, bien, fort, beaucoup,
 dès; — much beaucoup, bien,
 très; that — evening le soir
 même
 vice vice, *m.*
 Victoria Victoria
 victory victoire, *f.*
 view vue, *f.*
 vigor vigueur, *f.*
 village village, *m.*
 violent violent
 violin violon, *m.*
 virtue vertu, *f.*
 virtuous vertueux
 visible visible
 visit visiter, faire (une) visite à,
 rendre visite à, aller voir
 voice voix, *f.*
 volley volée, *f.*
 volume volume, *m.*, tome, *m.*

W

wag remuer
 wages gages, *m. pl.*
 wait, — for attendre
 wake, waken éveiller, réveiller,
 se réveiller
 Wales le pays de Galles
 walk *n.* promenade, *f.*; go for a
 —, take a — (aller) se prome-
 ner; faire une promenade (à
 pied)
 walk *v.* marcher, se promener;
 — in entrer
 walking marche, *f.*, marcher, *m.*;
 be good — faire beau (bon)
 marcher
 wall mur, *m.*, muraille, *f.*
 walnut noix, *f.*; — tree noyer, *m.*
 wander s'égarer, s'écarter
 want avoir besoin, vouloir, dé-
 sirer, demander, manquer (de);
 you are —ed on vous demande

warm *adj.* chaud, chaleureux;
 be — (*of living beings*) avoir
 chaud; be (get) — (*of weather*)
 faire chaud
 warm *v.* chauffer; — your hands
 vous chauffer les mains
 was see be; he — to be there il
 devait y être
 watch *n.* montre, *f.*
 watch *v.* suivre des yeux, veiller
 water *n.* eau, *f.*
 water *v.* abreuver; make his
 mouth — lui faire venir l'eau
 à la bouche
 way route, *f.*, chemin, *m.*; ma-
 nière, *f.*, façon, *f.*, moyen, *m.*;
 on the — en route, chemin
 faisant; by the — à propos; a
 long — off bien loin; lose one's
 — s'égarer; in that — de cette
 manière-là; in such a — de
 telle sorte; have one's — faire
 à sa tête; which —, the — par
 où
 we nous, on
 weak faible
 weakness faiblesse, *f.*
 wear porter; mettre
 weather temps, *m.*; what kind of
 — is it? quel temps fait-il? it
 is fine — il fait beau (temps);
 the — is warm il fait chaud
 Wednesday mercredi, *m.*
 week semaine, *f.*, huit jours, *m.*
pl.; a — from to-day d'aujour-
 d'hui en huit; two —s from to-
 day d'aujourd'hui en quinze;
 from — to — de semaine en
 semaine
 weep pleurer
 weigh peser
 welcome accueillir; be — être le
 bienvenu
 well *n.* puits, *m.*
 well *adv.* bien, eh bien, très; so
 — si bien; very — très bien,

eh bien; **be** off avoir de quoi
vivre, être à son aise; **be** — se
porter bien, aller bien, **do** —
faire le bien; **as** — **as** aussi
bien que

well-known bien connu

went *see go*

were *past tense of be*; **if you** —
to go there si vous y alliez; **if**
he — to say s'il disait; **it**
only ne fût-ce que; **you not?**
n'est-ce pas?

west ouest, *m.*

what *adj.* quel; — **o'clock** (*time*)
is it? quelle heure est-il?

what *pron.* que, quoi, ce qui, ce
que, ce à quoi, ce dont, qu'est-ce
que? qu'est-ce qui? qu'est-ce
que c'est que? ce que c'est que;
by — **he** says à ce qu'il dit; **not**
to know — to do ne savoir que
faire; — **is that to him?**
qu'est-ce que cela lui fait? —
is his name? comment s'appelle-
t-il?

whatever tout ce qui (que), quoi
que, quel que, qui que, quel-
conque

wheat blé, *m.*; — **field** champ (*m.*)
de blé

when quand, lorsque, que, à
quelle heure; **hardly** ... — à
peine ... que; — **you will**
quand vous voudrez

whenever quand, lorsque, toutes
les fois que

where où; **from** — d'où

whereas tandis que; vu que

whether si, que, soit que; — ...
or (soit) que ... ou (que)

which *adj.* quel; — **ones?** les-
quels (lesquelles)?

which *pron.* qui, que, lequel; of
— dont, duquel; at — où,
auquel; in — où, dans lequel;
from — dont, duquel

while *n.*: a long — longtemps

while *prep.* en

while, whilst *conj.* pendant que,
tandis que, tant que

whistle *n.* sifflet, *m.*

whistle *v.* siffler

white blanc

who qui, quel, lequel

whoever qui que, qui que ce soit,
quiconque

whole tout; **the** — **evening** toute
la soirée; **the** — **year** toute
l'année; **the** — **world** le monde
entier

whom qui, que, lequel, **of** —
dont, de qui, duquel

whose à qui, de qui, dont, du-
quel; **at** — **house** chez qui

why pourquoi; — **yes** mais oui

wicked méchant

wide large; — **open** grand(e)
ouvert(e)

wife femme, *f.*, épouse, *f.*

will vouloir; **he** — **come** il vien-
dra; — **you come?** voulez-vous
venir? — **you kindly?** voulez-
vous bien?

William Guillaume

willing: **be** — vouloir

willingly volontiers

win remporter, gagner

wind *n.* vent, *m.*

wind *v.* remonter

window fenêtre, *f.*; **out of the** —
par la fenêtre

windy: **be** — faire du vent

wine vin, *m.*

wing aile, *f.*

winter hiver, *m.*

wipe essuyer

wisdom sagesse, *f.*

wise sage

wish désirer, vouloir; **as you** —
comme vous voudrez; **when-**
(**ever**) **you** — quand vous vou-
drez; **if you** — si vous voulez;

I — you were here je voudrais que vous fussiez ici
wit esprit, *m.*
with avec, chez, à, de, envers, par; **go (be)** — accompagner; **the man — the big nose** l'homme au gros nez
withdraw se retirer
within dans, au bout de
without *prep.* sans; — ... and (or) sans ... ni; **do** — se passer de
without *conj.* sans que (*with subj.*)
woman femme, *f.*
wonder s'étonner, se demander
wont: be — avoir coutume de
wood(s) bois, *m.*
woodchopper, woodman bûcheron, *m.*
word mot, *m.*, parole, *f.*; **send** — faire savoir
work *n.* travail, *m.*, ouvrage, *m.*, œuvre, *m.* and *f.*
work *v.* travailler; **that —s** ça marche, ça y est
world monde, *m.*, globe, *m.*
worse plus mauvais, pire, pis, plus malade; **which is** — qui pis est
worth valeur, *f.*; **be** — valoir; **feel his own** — sentir ce qu'il vaut; — **the trouble (while)** valoir la peine
worthy digne, brave
would *past tense of will*; **if you were here you** — **do it** si vous étiez ici vous le feriez; **he** — **not do it** il ne voulait pas le faire; — **you be kind enough to** veuillez, voulez-vous bien, voudriez-vous bien; **I — as**

soon ... as j'aimerais autant ... que de; — **to God! plutôt à Dieu!** **would** is also often expressed by the *impf. indic.*
would-be soi-disant, prétendu
wound *n.* blessure, *f.*, plaie, *f.*
wound *v.* blesser
wrecked: be — faire naufrage
wretch misérable, *m.*
wretched misérable
write écrire; — **to each other** s'écrire
wrong mal, *m.*; **be (in the)** — avoir tort, être dans l'erreur; **do** — faire le mal; **take the — road** se tromper de chemin; *adj.* mauvais

Y

yard cour, *f.*, jardin, *m.*, (*measure*) mètre, *m.*
year année, *f.*, an, *m.*; **last** — l'année dernière, l'année passée; **in the — 1860** l'an 1860; **20 francs a — 20 francs** par an
yell crier
yes oui, si; — **you have** si, si
yesterday hier
yet encore, toujours, cependant; déjà; **not** — pas encore
yield céder
yonder là-bas; **over** — là-bas
you vous, tu, te, toi; **on**
young jeune, petit
your votre, vos, ton, ta, tes
yours le vôtre, le tien; **à vous, à toi**
yourself vous, te, toi, vous-même, toi-même
youth jeunesse, *f.*

INDEX TO PART I

A

à, denoting indirect object, § 24, **à** + **le** = **au**, § 46, § 123, 2, with infinitive, § 99, 3, 4; with names of cities and countries, § 119.

accent, acute, § 5, 1, circumflex, § 5, 3, grave, § 5, 2.

acheter, orthographic peculiarities, p. 89, future, § 93, conjugation, § 158, 2.

adjectival phrases with de, § 60.

adjectives, plural of, § 31, § 45, feminine of, §§ 51-52, position, 53, comparison, §§ 68-70; followed by **de** or **à** + infinitive, § 99, 2, 3, 4; see also demonstrative, interrogative, possessive.

adverbs, comparison, § 71; pronominal, §§ 80-81.

afin que, with subjunctive, § 106, 4.

age, idioms, § 144, 5.

agreement, grammatical, § 25, of past participle with **avoir**, § 74, with **être**, § 76, with reflexive object, § 83, of present participle, § 101, of possessive pronouns, § 122, of relative pronouns, § 131.

aller, conjugation, §§ 72-73, § 92, § 117, § 160, meaning of, p. 82, B (2).

alphabet, names of letters of, § 4.

au = **en**, § 36.

apostrophe, § 5, 3, § 19, 1; p. 19 (6).

appeler, orthographic peculiarities, p. 89, conjugation, § 158, 2.

après, before infinitive, p. 118, b.

articles, see definite, indefinite.

au = **à** + **le**; **aux** = **à** + **les**, § 46.

aucun, § 137, 4, **un autre** distinguished from **encore un**, § 137, 2.

auxiliary verbs, § 154.

avant de + infinitive, p. 170 (3).

avant que + subjunctive, § 106, 4.

avoir, conjugation, § 33, § 37, § 86, § 91, § 100, § 111, § 115, § 147, § 151; tables, § 154; forming compound tenses, §§ 63-64; **avoir besoin**, etc., § 61.

B

bien que, with subjunctive, § 106, 4.

C

capital letters, § 21.

case, § 24.

ce, **cet**, **cette**, **ces**, § 44.

ceci, § 127.

cedilla, § 5, 4.

ce dont, § 132, 7.

cela, § 127.

celui, § 128, **celui-ci**, **celui-là**, § 129, **celui qui**, § 132, 8.

cent, § 138, *note*, § 139, § 140, Appendix.

ce que, **ce qui**, § 132, 7.

c'est, **ce sont**, § 44, 2, **ce**; with logical subject, §§ 96-97, distinguished from **il est**, § 97, *note*.

changer de, p. 180.

cinq, § 138, *note*.

commencer, orthographic peculiarities, § 78, p. 89; imperfect, § 89; conjugation, § 156.

comparison, of adjectives, §§ 68-70; of adverbs, § 71.

compound tenses, with **avoir**, § 63, with **être**, § 76, of reflexive verbs, § 82, tables, § 155.

conditional, mood and sentences, §§ 114-117.

conjugations, regular, § 41; tables, §§ 153-155, irregular, §§ 160-225.

connaître, conjugation, § 133, § 188.

consonants, §§ 16-17; doubled consonants, § 17, 19.

content, before infinitive, p. 71.

contractions, **de**, § 35, **à**, § 46, § 123, 2.

countries, etc., with article, §§ 118-119.

D

dates, § 144, idioms, § 144, 3, Appendix.

days, of month, § 144, 2; of week, p. 110, B; time of day, § 145.

de, contraction, § 35; denoting possession, § 24; after words of quantity (**beaucoup**, etc.), § 59, 4, (**million**, etc.), § 139; denoting partitive, § 36.

§ 59; Appendix; in adjectival phrases, § 60; after superlative, § 69; with infinitive, § 99, 2, 4; before countries, § 118, 2.
 definite article, § 22; plural of, § 31; with general nouns, § 57; with names of countries, etc., §§ 118-119; with superlative, § 69; with possessive force, § 84.
demi, as noun and adjective, § 145, 4; Appendix.
 demonstrative adjective, § 44.
 demonstrative pronoun, § 44, 2, *a*, § 97, §§ 125-129.
depuis (*quand*), with idiomatic present, § 67.
des = *de* + *les*, § 35.
devoir, meanings of, pp. 186-187 (3); conjugation, § 214.
diseresis, § 5, 5.
dire, conjugation, § 124, § 193.
donner, conjugation, § 42, § 56, § 85, § 90, § 100, § 104, § 110, § 111, § 114, § 146, § 150; tables, § 153, § 155.
dont, § 132, 3.
du = *de* + *le*, § 35, § 123, 2.
dû, p.p. of *devoir*, pp. 186-187.

E

elision, § 19.
elle, = *it*, § 40.
en, pronoun, § 36, 3; position of, § 36, 4, § 81, § 113; does not agree with past participle, § 74.
en, preposition, §§ 118-119; with present participle, § 101; before countries, § 118, 2.

est-ce que? § 43, § 49.
être, conjugation, § 39, § 86, § 91, § 100, § 111, § 115, § 146, § 151; forming compound tenses, § 76; with reflexive verbs, § 82; tables, § 154; *être* + *a*, denoting ownership, § 123; *see also* *il est*.
eu, pronunciation in *avoir*, § 62, § 64.

F

faire, conjugation, § 50, § 88, § 91, § 109, § 117, § 149; in expressions of natural phenomena, § 98; table, 195; *see also* *il fait*.
falloir, *see* *il faut*.
finir, conjugation, § 56, § 85, § 90, § 100, § 104, § 110, § 114, § 146, § 150; tables, § 153, § 155.
first, § 144, 2.
fois, distinguished from *temps*, p. 83.
 fractions, *see* numerals.
 future, *see* indicative.

G

gender, § 23.
 general noun, § 57.
gerund, *see* present participle with *en*.
get, translations of, p. 169, C.

H

half, § 143, § 145, 4.
huit, § 138, *note*.
hyphen, § 5, 7; *see also* interrogation, p. 29; § 38; Appendix.

I

idiomatic present indicative, § 67.
 idioms, p. 180, (2); age, § 144, 5; dates, § 144, 3.

il = *it*, § 40; with impersonal verbs, § 98, § 103.
il est, distinguished from *c'est*, § 97, *note*; with expressions of time, § 98, *d*, § 145.
il fait, describing natural phenomena, § 145, 5, *note*.
il faut, impersonal, § 98, *b*; obligation, § 103, § 106, 3.
il y a, use of, § 47, + object noun, § 98, *c*.
 imperative mood, § 73, §§ 110-113; tables, § 154.
 imperfect, *see* indicative, subjunctive.
 impersonal verbs, § 98, § 103; with subjunctive, § 106 and pp. 121-122.
 indefinite article, § 26.
 indefinite pronoun, § 48, §§ 136-137.
 indicative mood, §§ 153-155; present, § 33, § 37, § 39, § 42, § 50, § 56, § 72; idiomatic present, § 67; imperfect, §§ 85-88; past indefinite, § 64, § 66, § 76; past definite, §§ 146-149; pluperfect, § 63, § 86; future, § 90-94; of reflexive verbs, § 82; *see also* *aller*, *voir*, *savoir*, etc.
 infinitive mood, § 41, § 99; without preposition, § 99, 1; with *de*, § 99, 2; with *a*, § 99, 3; with *par*, p. 117, B (3); after *entendre*, p. 71; infinitive or subjunctive, pp. 121-122; past infinitive after *après*, p. 118.
 interrogation, § 29, § 38; Appendix; § 39, § 43, § 49.

interrogative adjective, § 54.
interrogative pronoun, §§ 134-135.
irregular conjugation, §§ 160-225.

L

l'on, p. 87, *footnote*, p. 135, *footnote*.
le, la, les, as article, § 22; as pronoun, § 30.
lequel, relative, § 132, 5; interrogative, § 135, 6.
liaison, § 18.
logical subject, §§ 96-97.

M

manger, orthographic peculiarities, § 78; p. 89; imperfect, § 89; conjugation, § 156, 2.
même, § 137, 7.
mener, orthographic peculiarities, § 78; p. 89; conjugation, § 158.
mil, mille, in dates, § 144, and Appendix.
mille, milliard, million, § 139.
moins, comparative, § 68.
months, of the year, § 144, 4.
mood, *see* indicative, infinitive, participle, imperative, subjunctive, conditional.
multiplicatives, *see* numerals.

N

names, of countries, etc., §§ 118-119; of days, p. 110, B; of months, § 144, 4.
nasalization, § 12, 2, 4, § 13, 3, § 14, 2, § 25, 4.
natural phenomena, § 98, a, § 145, 5, *note*.
necessity, *see* obligation.

negation, § 28, § 36, 2, § 59, 1, § 112, § 136, 4, § 137, 4.
noun, plural of, § 31, § 45; general, § 57; partitive, § 36, § 59.
nul, § 137, 4.
numerals, cardinal, §§ 138-140, and Appendix; in dates, days and titles, § 144, 1, 2, and Appendix; ordinal, § 142; multiplicatives, § 141; fractions, § 143.

O

on, § 48, § 136; *see also* *l'on*.
once, § 141.
onze, § 138, *note*.
orthographic, signs, § 5; peculiarities (*commencer, manger, mener*), § 78, § 89, §§ 156-158.
où, § 132, 4.
ownership, article with parts of body, clothing, etc., § 84; *être + à*, § 123; *whose = à qui*, § 135, 2.

P

participle, present, §§ 100-101; gerund, § 101; past, § 62, § 63, § 74, § 76, §§ 82-83, § 155; agreement, § 74.
partir, meaning of, p. 83; conjugation, § 166.
partitive, noun and pronoun, § 36, § 59.
pas with ne, § 28; *pas un*, § 137, 4.
past definite, *see* indicative.
past descriptive, *see* imperfect, § 87.
past indefinite, *see* indicative.
payer, with two objects, p. 88 (8).

penser à, penser de, p. 165, *note*.
personal pronoun, object, § 30, § 77, § 79; position, § 81, § 113; disjunctive, §§ 95-96.
personne, § 136, 4.
peu, un peu, p. 75.
phonetic, symbols, § 3; transcription, pp. 12-13.
pièce, distinguished from *chambre, salle*, p. 165 (9).
plural, of nouns and adjectives, § 31, § 45.
plus, comparative, § 68.
position, *see* word order.
possessive adjective, § 27, § 32.
possessive pronoun, §§ 121-123.
pour que, with subjunctive, § 106, 4.
pouvoir, conjugation, § 102, § 221.
prendre, special meaning, p. 79.
pronoun, in address, § 34; plural of, § 31; position of pronoun objects, § 77, § 81, § 113; *see also* demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, personal, relative, reflexive pronouns.
pronunciation, §§ 1-19; *see also* Exercises in Pronunciation, Lessons I-XIX; of *commencer, manger, mener*, § 78; of *acheter, appeler*, p. 89; of numerals, § 138.
punctuation, § 20.

Q

quarter, § 143.
quatre-vingt(s), § 138, *note*, § 140, and Appendix.
que, conjunction, after comparatives, § 68; in

subordinate clauses, § 106.
que, pronoun, relative, § 75, § 106, 5, § 132; interrogative, § 134, § 135, 3.
quel, § 54.
quelque, p. 75.
quelque chose, § 136, 3.
quelqu'un, § 136, 2.
qu'est-ce que? § 49.
qu'est-ce qui? § 135, 4.
qui, § 75, § 132; *à qui*, § 135, 2; *de qui*, § 135, 2.
quitter, meaning of, p. 83.
quoi, relative, § 132, 6; interrogative, § 135, 5.
quelque, with subjunctive, § 106, 4.

R

reflexive pronouns, §§ 82-83.
 reflexive verbs, conjugation, §§ 82-84.
 regular conjugation, §§ 41-42, § 153.
 relative pronouns, § 75, §§ 130-132.
ressembler à, p. 180.
 result clause, § 116, 2, 3.
rien, § 136, 4.

S

savoir, conjugation, § 120, § 222.
seasons, § 144, 4.
si, in conditional sentences, § 116; elision of *i*, § 19.
some = *en*, § 36.
sounds, § 2.
 stress, § 7, § 25, 7, § 30, (1).
 subjunctive mood, §§ 153-

155; present, §§ 104-109; imperfect, §§ 150-152; tense sequence, § 107, § 152; subjunctive or infinitive, pp. 121-122.
such = *si* or *tellement*, § 137, 5.
 superlative, of adjectives, § 69.
 syllabication, § 6, § 25, (5).
 symbols, table of, § 3.

T

tel, *un tel*, § 137, 5.
temperature, see natural phenomena.
temps, distinguished from *fois*, p. 83.
 tense sequence, § 107, § 152.
 tenses, formation, § 159; see also compound.
time, of day, § 145; *il est* with expressions of time, § 98, *d*, § 145.
titles, § 144.
tolérances, see Appendix.
tout, § 58, § 137, 6.

V

vendre, conjugation, § 56, § 85, § 90, § 100, § 104, § 110, § 114, § 146, § 150.
 verbs, in *-cer*, *-ger*, § 78, § 89, § 156; in *-yer*, § 157; with stem-vowel *e* or *é*, § 78, § 158; principal parts, § 159; reflexive, § 82; impersonal, § 98, § 103; regular conjugations, §§ 153-155; irregular verbs, §§ 160-225; ref-

erence list of irregular verbs, § 226; see also conjugations, moods, tenses.
vingt, § 138, note; § 140; Appendix.
voici, § 30, note.
voilà, § 30, note; distinguished from *il y a*, § 47, 2.
voir, conjugation, § 124, § 224.
vouloir, meanings of, p. 187; conjugation, § 108, § 225.
 vowels, §§ 9-15; vowel quantity, § 8.

W

weather, see natural phenomena.
what (absolute) = *ce qui*, § 132, 7.
what? = *que?* § 38, 3.
whose = *à qui*, § 135, 2.
willing and desiring, governing subjunctive, § 106, 1.
 word order, auxiliary verb, § 65; after *entendre*, p. 71 (3); after *voir*, p. 81, footnote; pronoun objects, § 77; pronoun objects and pronominal adverbs, § 36, 4, § 81, § 113; *déjà*, *encore*, p. 99 footnote; position of adjectives, § 53.

Y

y, use of, § 55, § 80; p. 93, footnote; position, § 81, § 113.

INDEX TO PART II

A

à (prep.), of indir. obj., § 362, 2; § 451, 1; verb + **à** = Eng. tran., § 296, 2; idiomatic with verbs, § 296, 4; with names of countries, § 333, 3, denoting possession after *être*, § 377, 1, in prepositional phrases, § 432; repetition, § 434, = *concerning, of*, § 436, 2, of 'place,' 'time,' § 439, 1, § 444, 2, of 'motion towards,' § 451, 2; = *with* (characteristic), § 454, 4.

abbreviations, § 461.

about, § 436.

adjective, *see also* possessive, demonstr., interrog., indef., numeral; fem., §§ 336-337; pl., §§ 338-339; agreement, §§ 340-341; as adv., § 410, § 343, 1, nouns as adjs., § 344, advs. as adjs., § 358, b, comparison, §§ 345-349, position, §§ 350-353, with **à**, § 355, with *de*, § 356; with *en*, § 357; with *envers*, § 358.

adverb, lat., § 408; in -ment from adjs. § 409; adjs. as advs., § 410, adverbial locutions, § 411, comparison, § 412, position, § 413; negatives, §§ 414-419; distinctions in use,

§ 420; numeral advs., § 426.

afin que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 2.

after, § 437

agir, impers., § 252, 1, obs.

aïeul, pl., § 309.

all, pl., § 309.

almer, + **à**, without prep., 281, 1.

aller, + infin., § 230, 8, impers., § 252, 1, obs.;

s'en aller, § 247; *allez*,

allons, special force, § 267, b.

âme qui vive, *âme vivante*, with *ne*, § 415, 2, c.

à moins que, with *ne*, § 419, 1.

among, § 438

amour, gender § 304, 3, b.

and, untranslated, § 456, 2, = *ni*, 457, 2.

apposition, use of art., § 330, 4.

approuvé, § 289, a.

après, § 437.

après, + infin., § 282, 4.

après-midi, gender, § 304, 3, a.

arriver, impers., § 252, 1.

article, §§ 315-335, *see also* def. art. and indef.

art.; agreement and repetition, § 318, use with nouns, §§ 319-335;

omission, § 330, in apposition, § 330, 4; un-

classified examples, § 331, with proper

names, §§ 332-335.

at, § 439.

attendant: en — que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 1.

attendu, § 289, a.

au = **à** + *le*, § 317.

aucun(s), § 403, 3, use, § 406, 1, with *ne*, § 415.

aucunement, with *ne*, § 415.

au-dessous de, § 453, 2.

au-dessus de, § 448, 1.

aussi, in comparison (adj.), § 345, adv., § 412.

autant, § 420, 2.

automobile, § 304, 3, c.

autour de, § 436, 1.

autre, § 403, 3, use, § 406, 2, with *ne*, 419, 3, n.

autrement, with *ne*, § 419, 3, n.

autrui, § 403, 2; use, § 405, 1.

aux = **à** + *les*, § 317.

auxiliary verbs, use, §§ 227-229; modal

auxs., § 230, 5, n.

avant, § 440, 2.

avant que, with *ne*, § 419, 1, b; *avant que*, +

subj., § 455, § 271, 1.

avec, § 454, 1, 3.

avoir, conjug., § 154,

used to form comp. tenses, § 227, § 229, y

avoir, § 250; *il y a* and

volla, § 250, 3; *avoir*

besoin, etc. (without

art.), § 330, 1; *avoir*

l'air, agreement of adj.

with, § 343, 4, c, denoting dimension, § 428,

obs. 3; denoting age,

§ 430.

B

beaucoup, + *de*, agreement of verb, § 232, 2, *a*, *b*; with partitive, § 325, 1, *d*; replaced by *plusieurs*, § 406, 4; comparison, § 412, 2.
before, § 440.
bel, § 337, 1, (3).
bestiaux, § 308, 4, *n*.
bétail, pl., § 308, 4, *n*.
bien, with partitive, § 325, 1, *b*; irreg. comparison, § 412, 2.
bien que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 4.
bon, comparison, § 346; + *à* or *pour*, § 355, *a*, § 358, *a*.
bouger, with *ne* alone, § 418, 4.
bout: *au* — *de*, § 437, 2.
brin, with *ne*, § 415, 2, *b*.
by, § 441; of 'dimension,' § 428, *a*.

C

c', § 378, 2, *obs*.
ça, for *cela*, § 388, *e*, *f*; distinguished from *çà* and *çà!*, § 388, *f*, *n*.
çà, çà!, distinguished from *ça*, § 388, *f*, *n*.
cardinals, § 421, § 427; in dates, etc., § 427; for ordinals, § 427.
cas: *au* — *où*, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 271, 3, *c*, *n*.; *au* — *que*, + subj., § 455, § 271, 3; **dans le** — *où*, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 271, 3, *c*, *n*.; **en** — *que*, + subj., § 455, § 271, 3.
case relations, of nouns, § 313; of conjunctive pers. prons., § 362.
ce (adj.), § 378, 1; use, § 380.
ce (pron.), § 378, 2; agreement of verb with,

§ 232, 3; use, §§ 383–387; + *être*, § 383, § 384; *c'est* and *il est*, § 384; + *a relat.*, § 385; in phrases, § 386; **ce semble**, § 386, *a*; pleonastic, § 387; **ce n'est pas que** + subj., § 455.
ceci, § 378, 2; use, § 388.
cela, § 378, 2; use, § 388; replaced by *là*, § 388, *d*.
celui, § 378, 2; use, § 381.
celui-ci, § 378, 2; use, § 382.
celui-là, § 378, 2; use, § 382; replacing *celui*, § 381, *b*.
cent(s), § 421, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*.
-cer, verbs in, § 156.
certain, § 403, 1; use, § 404, 1.
certifié, § 289, *a*.
cesser, with *ne* alone, § 418, 4.
cet, for *ce*, § 378, 1, *obs*.
chacun, § 403, 2; use, § 405, 2.
chaque, § 403, 1; use, § 404, 2.
chez, § 439, 2, § 451, 2, § 454, 2.
-ci, § 380.
ciel, pl., § 309.
ci-inclus, § 289, *b*.
ci-joint, § 289, *b*.
collationné, § 289, *a*.
collectives, § 423.
combien, agreement, § 232, 2, *b*.
comme, for *que* in comparison, § 345, *b*.
comparison, of adjs., §§ 345–349; of advs., § 412; irreg. (adj.), § 346; irreg. (adv.), § 412, 2; remarks, § 349; followed by *ne*, § 419, 3.
complement, predicative, § 295; prepositional, § 296; composite, § 298.
compound adjs. pl., § 343, 2; nouns, pl., § 311.

compound tenses, formation, §§ 227–229; in cond. sent., § 275, *a*.
compris (y), non —, § 289.
concerning, § 436, 2.
condition: *à la* — *que*, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 271, 3, *c*.
conditional sentences, § 274, § 275; use of mood and tense in, § 275.
conditional, tense, § 265, in cond. sent., § 275.
conditional anterior, tense, § 266; replaced by plupf. subj., § 272, 3; by impf. indic., in 'result' clause, § 275, *c*.
conjunction, list, § 455; with indic., subj., indic. or subj., see list, § 455; use of certain, §§ 456–459; distinctions, § 459.
conjunctive pron., § 359 and *n*.; use, §§ 362–371.
couple, gender, § 304, 3, *f*.
craindre, with *ne*, § 419, 2.
crainte: *de* — *que* ... *ne*, + subj., § 455, § 271, 2.

D

d'abord, § 426, *a*.
dans, § 444, 1, 3.
dates, § 421, *c*, *d*, § 427.
dative, of pers. pron., § 362, 2; ethical, § 362, *n*.
davantage, § 420, 3.
de, as partitive sign, §§ 323–325; agent after passive, § 240, § 441, 1; after adjs., § 356; verb + *de* = Eng. transitive, § 296, 1; idiomatic with verbs, § 296, 4; with names of countries, § 333, 2; *de* = *in*, after superl., § 347, 2; denoting 'by how much,' after superl., § 349, 2; pleonastic after interrog., § 391, *n*.; of 'di-

128, obs. 1.
 in prepositional phrases, § 432.
 § 434, *de* = *of*, § 441, 3;
 § 443, 1, of (after superl.),
de = *of*, § 445.
de, § 454, 6;
 conj. *of*, § 436.
 constr., § 269.
à, + *de*, § 281.
à, + *de*, § 281.
 article, forms,
 contractions,
 agreement and
 position, § 318, § 347.
 with general noun,
 with partitive,
 § 323; in titles,
 § 327; for possessive,
 § 328; distributive,
 § 329; omission,
 § 330, § 333, 4; unclassified
 examples, § 331;
 the names of persons,
 § 332, of countries,
 § 333, of cities, etc.,
 § 334, of mountains
 and rivers, § 335, in
 superlative, §§ 317-349.
 replacing demonstrative
 pron., § 380, *b*, in fractions,
 § 424, *b*.
 ellipse, gender, § 404, 3, *d*.
 semi, agreement, § 343, 4,
a in compounds, § 311,
 2, *a*, § 343, 4, *a*; in
 fractions, § 424, *a*.
 demonstrative adjective,
 forms, § 378, 1; agree-
 ment, § 379, repetition,
 § 379, *a*, use, § 380,
 replaced by def. art.,
 § 380, *b*.
 demonstrative pronoun,
 forms, § 378, 2; agree-
 ment, § 379; use,
 §§ 381-388.

depuis, § 443, 3; with *ne*,
 § 419, 6; — *que* dis-
 tinguished from *puis-
 que*, § 459, 3.
dernier, + subj., § 270,
 3, + *à* + infin., § 279,
 3, *a*.
des = *de* + *les*, § 317.
dès, § 443, 3.
descendre, + *à*, + dir.
 infin., § 281, 4.
désobéir, passive use,
 § 241, 1.
 determinatives, position,
 § 353.
déterminer, + *à*, + *de*,
 § 281, 5.
deuxième, for *second*,
 § 422, *b*.
devant, § 440, 1.
devoir, + infin., § 230, 2,
 + *de* + infin., § 278, 6.
différents, § 403, 1, use,
 § 404, 3.
dire, + *de*, + dir. infin.,
 § 281, 6.
 direct, obj., § 293.
 disjunctive pron., § 359
 and *n*; use, § 372,
 avoided, § 372, 6, *n*.
divers, § 403, 1, use,
 § 404, 3.
donner, conjugation, § 153.
dont, § 305 use, § 398.
double, as adv. § 425, *a*.
du = *de* + *le*, § 317.
dû, agreement, § 292, 4, *b*.
dur, + *pour*, § 358, *a*.
durant, position, § 433, *b*.

E

either, *nor* —, *not* —,
 § 457, 3.
 -*eler*, verbs in, § 158, 2.
 elliptical tense forms,
 § 258.
empêcher, with *ne*, § 419.
empresser(s), + *à*, + *de*,
 § 281, 7.
en (pron. adv.), § 360,
 use, § 367, § 372, 6, *n*.

agreement of past part.,
 § 292, 3, *a*, position,
 § 370.

en (prep.), in gerunds,
 § 286, 3; with names
 of countries (no art.),
 § 333, 2, repetition,
 § 434; of 'place,' 'time,'
 § 439, 1, § 444, 2, 3,
 of 'material,' § 445, 2;
 of 'motion towards,'
 § 451, 2.

encore que, + subj., § 455,
 § 271, 4.

encore un, § 406, 2, *a*.

en premier lieu, § 426, *a*.

ensuite, § 426, *a*.

entendre, + infin., constr.
 of obj., § 293, 2, *b*.

entendu, § 280, *a*, § 292,
 4, *a*.

entre, § 438, 1, 2, *d'entre*,
 after superl., § 347, 2.

envers, § 451, 3.

environ, § 436, 4.

ès = *en les*, § 317, *n*, 2.

-*esse*, fem. ending, § 306.

est-ce que, use of, § 236, 4.

et (conj.), use of, § 456.

été, invar., § 239, obs.

-*eter*, verbs in, § 158.

ethical dative, § 362, *n*.

être, § 154, forming comp.
 tenses, § 228, § 229;
 forming passive, § 239;
 forming reflexive comp.
 tenses, § 242; as impera-
 tive, verb, § 250, 2, + *à* +
 infin., § 279, + *à*, + *à*
 ... *de*, + *à* ... *à*, § 281,
 8.

eu, past part., agreement,
 § 292, 4, *d*.

-*eur*, fem. of, § 337, 2, (2).

éviter, with *ne*, § 419, 1.

excepté, § 289, *a*.

F

fâché, + *contre*, § 356, *a*.
façon: *de* — *que*, +
 indic. or subj., § 455,
 § 271, 2, *a*.

faire, + infin., § 230, 6;
+ **de** + infin., § 278, 6,
b; of weather, etc.,
§ 249, 2; + infin., constr.
of obj., § 293, 2, a; pas-
sive force of trans. infin.,
§ 241, 3.
fait (past part.), agree-
ment, § 292, 4, c.
falloir, § 251.
fatiguer(se), + **à**, + **de**,
§ 281, 9.
feu, § 343, 4, b.
finir, conjugation, § 153;
+ **à**, + **de**, § 281, 10.
fois (une fois), § 425, 2.
fol, § 337, 1, (3).
for, § 442.
force, agreement, § 232,
2, a.
fort, + **sur**, § 357, a.
foudre, gender, § 304, 3, i.
fractions, § 424.
franc de port, § 343, 4, a.
from, § 443.
future, § 263; in condl.
sentence, § 275; re-
placed by pres., § 257,
4, 5; replaced by condl.,
§ 265, 3.
future anterior, § 264; re-
placed by past indef.,
§ 259, 3.

G

garde-, in compounds,
§ 311, 5, a.
gender, of nouns, § 300;
by meaning, § 303; by deri-
vation, § 301; double,
§ 304; of compounds,
§ 305; formation of fem.,
§ 306, §§ 336-337; of
adjs., §§ 336-337.
general noun, § 321; and
partitive, § 326.
gens, gender, § 304, 3, k.
gent, pl., § 308, 5.
gerund, § 286, 3; English,
§ 287, 2.

goutte, with **ne**, § 415, 2.
guère, with **ne**, § 415, b.

H

haïr, + **de** + infin., § 279,
6, c.
haut, for **hauteur**, § 428,
obs. 4
homme qui vive, with **ne**,
§ 415, 2, c.
however, § 404, 5, b and n.
hymne, gender, § 304, 3.

I

ignorant, + **sur**, § 357, a.
ignorer, + negative, con-
str. after, § 269, 5, d.
il (impers.), agreement,
§ 232, 4, § 361, d; as
subject of impers. verb,
§ 248, § 252, 2, § 253;
il y a, § 250, 3; **il est**,
§ 250, 2, § 383, 1, a, b;
il faut, § 251; **il s'en**
faut, § 251, 5; distin-
guished from **ce**, § 384,
1; **il est vrai**, § 384, 1,
a; **il semble**, § 386, a;
il s'en faut, with **ne**,
§ 419, 5; **il y a**, with **ne**,
§ 419, 6.
imperative, § 267; reten-
tion of -s in 2 sg. before
y or **en**, § 153, § 159,
4; in condl. sentence,
§ 275; replaced by fut.,
§ 263, 4.
imperfect, (indic.), § 258;
in narrative, examples
of, § 261; in condl. sen-
tence, § 275; replacing
plupf. or condl. ant. in
condl. sentence, § 275,
c; (subj.), § 273, 2, a.
impersonal verbs, §§ 248-
253; verbs used imper-
sonally, § 252; **de** +
infin. as logical subj.
of, § 280, 1.
importe (qu'), § 232, 4, a.

in, § 444.

indefinite article, forms,
§ 315; agreement and
repetition, § 318; use,
§ 320; omission, § 330;
unclassified examples,
§ 331; with names of
persons, § 332, 3.

indefinite adj., forms,
§ 403, 1-3, § 407, 1;
use, § 404, § 406, § 407;
position in negation,
§ 416.

indefinite pron., forms,
§ 403, 2, 3, § 407, 2;
use, § 405, § 406, § 407;
position in negation,
§ 416.

indicative mood, § 254,
see also the various
tenses; in conditions,
§ 275, obs.

indirect discourse, mood
of, § 254, n. 1; tense of,
§ 258, 5.

indirect obj., § 293, 2,
§ 294, § 362, 2, § 451, 1.
indulgent, + **pour** or **à**,
§ 358, a.

-ine, fem. ending, § 306, 3.

infinitive mood, § 276;
without prep., § 278,
reference list, § 278, 6;
with **à**, § 279, reference
list, § 279, 6; with **de**,
§ 280, reference list,
§ 280, 6; historical,
§ 280, 4; distinctions,
§ 281; with other preps.,
§ 282; for subordinate
clause, § 283; with pas-
sive force, § 284; for
Eng. *-ing*, § 285, § 287.

interjection, § 460.

interrogation, word order.
§ 236; indirect, § 238.

interrogative adj., forms,
§ 389, 1; agreement,
§ 390; use, § 391, § 392,
1, b, 2.

interrogative locutions,
§ 394

interrogative pron., forms, § 389, 2; agreement, § 390; use, §§ 392, 393.
into, § 444.
 intransitive verbs, § 294.
 inversions, rhetorical, § 237.
 irregular verbs, § 156;
 list of, § 228, in -er, §§ 156-161; in -cer, -ger, § 156; in -yer, § 157; with stem-vowel *e* (é), § 158, in -eler, -ster, § 158; in -ir, §§ 162-179, in -re, §§ 180-211, in -oir, §§ 212-225, in -andre, -endre, -ordre, -ordre, § 210.
 -isme, superl. ending, § 348, a.

J

jamais, with *ne*, § 415.
je soussigné, § 372, 2, n.
jumelle, § 337, 1, (3)
jurer, + *de*, + *dir* infin., § 281, 11.
jusqu'à, § 451, 4; *jusqu'à* ce que, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 271, 1.

L

-là, § 380.
laissé, § 292, 4, a.
laisser, + infin., § 230, 7; + *de* + infin., § 278, 6, c; + à, + *de*, + *dir* infin., § 281, 12; constr. of obj., § 293, b.
large, for *largeur*, § 428, obs. 4.
lasser (se), + à, + *de*, § 281, 13.
le (la, les), *see* def art and pers pron., predicative, § 364; pleonastic, § 365; = *one*, *so*, § 365, b.
 length, *see* quantity.

lequel? § 389, 2; use, § 391.
lequel, § 395; use, § 400.
less; *less and less*, § 345, d; *the less*, § 345, d; *less than* (adv. of quantity), § 412, b.
loin que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 5.
long, for *longueur*, § 428, obs. 4.
lorsque, distinguished from *quand*, § 459, 1.
l'un, § 406, 7, (1), a.
l'un l'autre, § 406, 7, (2).

M

maint, § 403, 1, use, § 404.
mal, irreg. comparison, § 412, 2.
malgré que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 4.
ma mie, *m'amour*, § 374, n.
manière; *de* — *que*, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 271, 2, a.
manquer, + à, + *de*, § 281, 14.
mauvais, irreg. comparison, § 346.
mieux, § 346.
même, § 403, 3; use, § 406, 3.
mie, with *ne*, § 415, 2, b.
mien, etc., for *le mien*, § 377, 2.
mieux, § 412, 2.
mil, in dates, § 421, c.
mille, § 421, c.
mins, etc., translated, § 377, 1.
moi, for *me*, § 370, 3, obs.
moindre, § 346.
moins, § 412, 2, in comparison (adj.), § 345, (adv.), § 412, *moins de*, § 412, 1, b; à moins que ... *ne*, + subj., § 455, § 271, 3, — + *de* *deux*, agreement of, § 232, 2 c.
mol, § 337, 1, (3).

mon, for *ma*, § 374, 1, obs. 1; in address, § 376, 4.
mood, *see* the various moods, of subordinate clause, § 254, n 2
more; *more and more*, § 345, d; *the more*, § 345, d *more than*, (adv. of quantity), § 412, b.
mot, with *ne*, § 415, 2, b.
multiplicatives, § 425.

N

n'avoir garde, § 418, 5.
ne (*n'*), with *pas*, *point*, etc., § 416, position, § 416, omission, § 417; alone as negative, § 418, pleonastic, § 419; *ne* ... *que*, position, § 416, c, *ne* ... *ni*, position, § 416, d, *ne* ... *que* and *seulement*, § 420, 4.
 negation, §§ 414-419; *see also ne, non, pas*, etc.
neither ... *nor*, translated, § 416, d, § 457, 3.
ni, use, § 233, b, § 457, 1; with *ne*, § 415, *ni* ... *ne*, position, § 416, d.
n'importe, § 418, 5.
nombre, + *de*, agreement with verb, § 232, 2, a.
non (*pas*, *point*), § 414; *que non*, § 420, 1, a.
nonante, § 421, n.
nonobstant que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 4.
non (*pas*) *que*, + subj., § 455, § 271, 5.
nor; — *either*, § 457, 3.
not; — *either*, § 457, 3.
noun, gender, §§ 300-306, §§ 336-337; number, §§ 307-312, case relation, § 313; agreement, § 314, as adj., § 343, 3, § 344, § 352, 2, (3).
nous, for *je*, § 361, a; pleonastic, § 372, 5, a; *nous autres*, § 406, 2, c.

nouvel, § 337, 1, (3).
nu, agreement, § 343, 4, *a*.
nul, § 403, 3, § 337, 1, (2),
b; use, § 406, 1; with
ne, § 415.
nullement, with *ne*, § 415.
number of nouns, general
 rule, § 307; exceptions,
 § 308; double pl., § 309;
 foreign nouns, § 310;
 comp. nouns, § 311; pl.
 of proper nouns, § 312;
 of adjs., §§ 338-339.
numerals, cardinals, § 421;
 ordinals, § 422; collec-
 tives, § 423; fractions,
 § 424; multiplicatives,
 § 425; adverb, § 426;
 remarks on use, §§ 427-
 430; in dates, titles,
 etc., § 427; for dimen-
 sion, § 428; for time of
 day, § 429; for age,
 § 430.

O

obéir, in passive, § 241, 1.
object, dir. and indir.,
 § 293; position, § 297.
obliger, + *à*, + *de*, § 281,
 15.
occuper(s), + *à*, + *de*,
 § 281, 16.
octante, § 421, *n*.
œil, pl. of, § 309.
œuvre, gender, § 304, 3, *j*.
of, § 445; *a friend of mine*,
 etc., § 377, 3.
on (*l'on*), § 403, 2; use,
 § 405, 3; replacing pas-
 sive, § 241, 2, *a*.
on, § 446.
once, § 425, 2.
one, = *le*, § 365, *b*.
only, translated, § 420, 4.
or, = *ni*, § 457, 2.
ordinals, § 422.
orge, gender, § 304, 3, *h*.
osé, agreement, § 292, 4.
oser, + infin., § 230, 5;
 with *ne* alone, § 418, 4.
others, § 405, § 406, 2, *b*.

où (rel. pron.), § 395; use,
 § 399, § 398, *b*.
oui, § 420, 1; *que oui*,
 § 420, 1, *a*.
oui, § 289, *a*.
ouïr, + infin., constr. of
 obj., § 293, 2, *b*.
out of, § 447.
over, § 448.
ouï, translated, § 376, 3,
 § 377, 4.

P

pal, pl., § 309.
pâque(s), gender, § 304,
 3, *g*.
par, § 441, 1, 2, § 443, 2,
 § 448, 2, § 449, 1, 2;
 agent after passive,
 § 240; + infin., § 282,
 1; of price, § 329, 1, *a*.
par-dessus, § 448, 2.
paraître, *il paraît*, constr.
 after, § 269, 5, *b*.
pardonner, in passive,
 § 241, 1.
parler français, § 321, *a*.
parmi, § 438, 1.
participles, pres., § 286;
 Eng. forms in *-ing*,
 § 287; past, §§ 288-292;
 as adjs., position, § 352,
 1, (3).
partir: *à — de*, § 443, 3.
partitive noun, §§ 322-
 326; partitive and gen-
 eral noun, § 326.
pas, with *ne*, § 415; posi-
 tion, § 416; without
 verb, § 417, *a*; without
ne (fam.), § 415, *n*. 2.
passé, § 289, *a*.
passive voice, formation,
 § 239; agreement of
 past part., § 239 and
 obs.; agent after, § 240;
 limitations and substi-
 tutes, § 241; replaced
 by *on*, etc., § 405, 3, *a*.
past anterior, § 262.
past definite, § 260; in

narrative, examples,
 § 261; replaced by
 impf., § 258, 8; in 'if'
 clauses, § 275, *f*.
past indefinite, § 259; in
 narrative, examples,
 § 261; subjunctive se-
 quence after, § 273, 2, *a*.
past participle, agreement
 in passive, § 239 and
 obs.; without aux.,
 § 289; as prep., § 289,
a; with *être*, § 290,
 § 244; with *avoir*, § 291;
 invar. after impers.
être, § 290, *a*; remarks,
 § 292.
pas un, § 403, 3; use,
 § 406, 1; with *ne*, § 415.
payé, § 289, *a*.
pendant que, distin-
 guished from *tandis*
que, § 459, 2.
penser, + *à*, + dir. infin.,
 § 281, 17.
perfect subj., § 273, 1, *b*;
 for plupf., § 273, 2, *b*.
periphrastic forms, in con-
 jugation, § 255, § 287, 1.
personal pronouns, forms,
 § 359; agreement, § 361;
 case relations and use
 of conjunctives, § 362;
 reflexives, § 366; posi-
 tion of subject, §§ 235-
 238; position of objects,
 § 369; omission of obj.,
 § 371; disjunctives, use
 of, § 372; in address,
 § 373.
personne, § 403, 2; use of,
 § 405, 4; with *ne*, § 415;
 gender, § 405, 4, *n*.
petit, irreg. comparison,
 § 346.
peu, irreg. comparison,
 § 412, 2; + *de*, § 232,
 2, *a*, *b*; with partitive,
 § 325, 1, *d*.
peur: *de — que ... ne*,
 + subj., § 455, § 271, 2.
peut-être que, constr.,

- § 269, 5, a., no inversion, § 237, 3.
 pire, § 346.
 plus, § 412, 2.
 plein, when invar., § 343, 4, a.
 plupart, agreement of verb, § 232, 2, a, b, with partitive, § 325, 1, c.
 pluperfect (indic.), § 262, replaced by plupf subj., § 272, 3, replaced by impf indic., § 375, c, replaced by perf. subj., § 273, 3, c; replacing plupf indic. or condit. ant., § 272, 3; sequence, § 273, 2, b; replacing plupf indic. in 'if' clause or 'result' clause, § 275, b.
 plus, § 412, 2, in comparison (adj.), § 345, (adv.), § 412, — *de*, § 412, 1, b; with *ne*, § 415 plus and *d'avantage*, § 420, 3, — *d'un*, agreement, § 232, 2, c.
 plusieurs, § 403, 3, use, § 406, 4.
 plus tôt, with *ne*, § 419, 3, n.
 plutôt, with *ne*, § 419, 3, n.
 point, with *ne*, § 415, and n. 1; position, § 416.
 possessive adj., forms, § 371, 1, agreement, § 375, repetition, § 376, a; use, § 376, def. art. for, § 328, § 376, 1, en, + def. art. for, § 367, 2, (2), § 376, 2.
 possessive pron., forms, § 371, 2, agreement, § 375, use, § 377.
 pour, § 442, 1, 2, 3, + infin., § 282, 2 *que* + subj., § 455, § 271, 2. — *peu que* + subj., § 455, § 271, 4. . . .
que, constr., § 404, 5, n.
pourvu que, + subj., § 455, § 271, 3.
pouvoir, + infin., § 230, 3, imper., § 252, 1, obs.; with *ne* alone, § 418, 4.
 predicate noun, omission of art., § 330, 3.
 predicative complement, § 295, § 330, 3.
 premier, in dates, etc., § 427, § 380, 4, a; + subj., § 270, 3; + *à* + infin., § 279, 3, a.
prendre garde, + *à*, + *de*, § 281, 18.
 preposition, list of sample, § 431, position, § 433, locutions, § 432, repetition, § 434, idiomatic distinctions, §§ 435-454.
 prepositional complement, § 296.
près — *de*, § 436, 4; *à* *peu* —, § 436, 4.
 present, indic., § 257, for historical past, examples, § 261; replaced by impf., § 258, 5, in condit. sentences, § 275.
 present participle, § 286.
 present subj., § 273.
prétendre, + *à*, + *dir.* infin., § 281, 19.
prier, + *à*, + *de*, § 281, 20.
 primary tenses, see principal parts.
primo (*secundo*, etc.), § 426, a.
 principal parts, formation of tenses from, § 159.
 pronominal adv., § 360.
 pronoun, §§ 359-407, see also personal, possessive, etc.
 proper nouns, pl., § 312, use of art. with, §§ 332-335.
propre, § 376, 3.
pu, agreement, § 292, 4, b.
puis, § 426, a.
puisque, distinguished from *depuis que*, § 459, 3.
 Q
qualifier de, § 330, 3, b.
quand, distinguished from *lorsque*, § 459, 1.
quand (*même*), condit. after, § 265, 6, § 275, c, sometimes takes subj., § 271, 4, c, + indic. or subj., § 271, 4, c, § 455.
quantité, + *de*, agreement of verb, § 232, 2.
quart, § 422, n. 1.
quatre-vingt(s), § 421, b.
que? § 389, 2; use, § 393.
que! § 393, 1, b.
que (relat.), § 395, use, § 397; in inversions (emphatic), § 397, 2, n, § 385, a, n., past part. invar. after, § 292, 5.
que (conj.), condit. after, § 265, 6; replacing other conj., § 271, 6, § 458, 2; = *than*, as in comparison, § 345, § 412, with *ne*, § 415 for *à moins que*, § 419, 1, + indic. or subj., § 455, § 260, § 271, 6, § 456, not omitted, § 458, 3.
quel? § 389, 1, use, § 391, § 392, 2.
quel! § 391, a.
quelconque, § 407, with *ne*, § 415, 2, a.
quel que, + subj. of *être*, § 407.
quelque, § 403, 1, use, § 404, 5, as adv., § 404, 5, a.
quelque . . . que, + subj., § 407.
quelqu'un, § 403, 2, use, § 405, 5.
qu'est-ce qui? § 393, 2.
question direct, § 236, indirect, § 238.

qui? § 389, 2; use, § 392; replaced by *quel*, § 391, b, § 392, b.

qui, § 395; use, § 397; replacing *celui qui*, *les uns... les autres*, *ce qui*, § 397, 1, a, b; *qui que*, + subj. of *être*, § 407; *qui que ce soit*, § 407; *qui que ce soit* + *ne*, § 415, 2, a.

quiconque, § 407.

quint, § 422, n. 2.

quinze-vingt(s), § 421, n.

quoi? § 389, 2; use, § 393.

quoi, § 395; use, § 401;

— *que... + subj.*, § 407; — *que ce soit*, § 407; with *ne*, § 415, 2, a.

quoique, + subj., § 455, § 271, 4.

R

reciprocal verbs, § 243.

reflexive pers. prons., § 366.

reflexive verb, formation of comp. tenses, § 242; with reciprocal force, § 243; agreement of past part., § 244; omission of reflex. obj., § 245; comparison with Eng., § 246; replacing passive, § 241, 2, b.

refuser, + *à*, + *de*, § 281, 21.

relative pron., forms, § 395; agreement, § 396; use, §§ 397–402; remarks, § 402; not omitted, § 402, 1; relative clause for Eng. *-ing*, § 287, 3; indef. relat., § 407.

résoudre, + *à*, + *de*, § 281, 22.

rien, § 403, 2; use, § 405, 4; with *ne*, § 415.

rompre, conjugation, § 153.

S

sache, irreg. use, § 272, 2.

sans, + infin., § 282, 3;

— *doute que*, constr.,

§ 269, 5, n.; — *que*,

+ subj., § 455, § 271, 5.

savoir, + infin., § 230, 4,

with *ne* alone, § 418, 4.

se, reflex. pron., § 366, 1.

sembler: *il semble*, con-

str. after, § 269, 5, b,

6, c.

s'en aller, conjugation,

§ 247.

s'en falloir, § 251, 5.

septante, § 421, n.

sequence, of subj. tenses,

§ 273.

seul, + subj., § 270, 3;

+ *à* + infin., § 279, 3,

a.

seulement, § 420, 4.

should, distinctions, § 265,

1, b.

si, subjunctive after,

§ 275, b; replaced by

que + subj., § 271, 6;

in conditional sentence,

§ 274; omission, § 275,

d; *si* (= *whether*) + fut.

or cond., § 275, g; for

aussi, § 345, a, § 412, a;

+ indic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 3, a; — *bien que*,

+ indic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 4; — *peu que*,

+ indic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 4; *si... (que)*,

constr., § 404, 5, n.

si (= *yes*), *si fait*, § 420,

1; *que si*, § 420, 1, a.

six-vingt(s), § 421, n.

so = *le*, § 365, b.

soi, reflex. pron., § 366, 2.

soi-disant, § 286, 2, n. 2.

soit que... soit que (ou

que), + subj., § 455,

§ 271, 4.

son for *sa*, § 374, 1, obs.

1; for indef., § 375, b.

sorte: *de (telle) — que*,

+ indic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 2, a; *en — que*,

+ indic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 2, a.

sous, § 453, 1.

subjunctive, in subordi-

nate clause, §§ 268–271;

in noun clause, § 269;

in adjective clause,

§ 270; in adverbial

clause, § 271; in princi-

pal clause, § 272; as im-

perative, § 272, 1, a;

tense sequence, § 273.

such, § 406, 5 and n.

suffire, + *pour* + infin.,

§ 279, 6, a.

superlative (adjs.), §§ 347–

349, (advs.), § 412, 3;

relative, § 347; abso-

lute, § 348; remarks,

§ 349.

supposant: *en — que*, +

subj., § 455, § 271, 3.

supposé, § 289, a; — *que*,

+ subj., § 455, § 271, 3.

sur = *with, about* (the per-

son), § 436, 3; = *by*

(relative dimension),

§ 441, 3; = *on, upon*,

§ 446; of 'motion above,'

§ 448, 2.

T

-t-, inserted in interrog.,

§ 236, 1, a.

tandis que, distinguished

from pendant que, § 459,

2.

tant, § 420, 2.

tel, § 403, 3; use, § 406, 5.

tellement... que, + in-

dic. or subj., § 455,

§ 271, 2, a.

témoin, § 344, a.

tenses, formation of comp.,

§ 155, §§ 227–229; for-

mation from principal

parts, § 159; of indic.,

§§ 255–266; periphras-

tic Eng., § 255; elliptical Eng., § 256; in narration, §§ 258-261; tense sequence of subj., § 273.
 -teur, fem. of, § 337, 2, (3).
through, § 449.
 tiers, § 422, n. 1.
till, § 450.
 time, how expressed, § 249, 1, § 429.
to, § 451.
 toi, for te, § 370, 3, obs. 1.
 ton, for ta, § 374, 1, obs.
 tous (les) deux, § 406, 6.
 tout, § 403, 3; use, § 406, 6; as adv. (variable), § 406, 6, a; with gens, § 304, 3, k.
 tout... que, constr., § 404, 5, b, n.
 tout-puissant, § 406, 6, a.
towards, § 452.
 traiter de, § 330, 3, b.
 transitive verbs, § 293, § 294, n.; in Fr. = Eng. verb + prep., § 296, 3.
 travail, pl., § 309.
 travers: à —, au — de, § 449, 1.
 trembler, + à, + de, § 281, 23.
 tu = you, thou, in address, § 373, 1, 2.

U

un, see indef. art.
 un (adj. pron.), § 403, 3; use of, § 406, 7.
 un (num.), § 421, a.

under, § 453.
 underneath, § 453.
 unique, + subj., § 270, 3.
 until, § 450.
 upon, § 446.

V

va, special force, § 267, b.
 valoir, impers., § 252, 1, obs.
 venir de + infin., § 230, 9; + à, + de, + dir. infin., § 281, 24.
 verb, regular conjugations, § 153; auxiliaries, § 154; use of aux., §§ 227-229; irreg. verbs, §§ 156-226; formation of comp. tenses, § 155, §§ 227-229; phrases, § 230; agreement with subject, §§ 231-234; position of subject, §§ 235-238; passive voice, §§ 239-241; reflexives, §§ 242-247; impersonals, §§ 248-253; moods and tenses, §§ 254-292; indicative, §§ 254-266; imperative, § 267; subjunctive, §§ 268-273; infinitive, §§ 276-285; participles, §§ 286-292; government, §§ 293-299.
 vers, § 436, 4, § 451, 3.
 vieill, § 337, 1, (3).
 voici, position of pers. pron. obj., § 369, 2, n. 2, § 433, a.

volla, distinguished from *il y a*, § 250, 3; position of pers. pron. obj., § 369, 2, n. 2, § 433, a; with *ne*, § 419, 6.
 voir, + infin., constr. of obj., § 293, 2, b.
 votre (vos), for politeness, § 376, 5.
 vouloir, + infin., § 230, 1.
 voulu, agreement, § 292, 4, b.
 vous, agreement, § 361, b, § 239, obs., 2, § 244, 2, n. 2, § 340, b; replacing on, § 405, 3, c; — autres, § 406, 2, c; pleonastic, § 372, 5, a; in address, § 373.
 voyons, special force, § 267.
 vu, § 289, a, § 292, 4, a.

W

what ? as subject, § 393, 2.
 what (= that which), § 401.
 whatever, § 407.
 whose ? § 392, 2.
 will, distinctions, § 263, 1.
 with, § 454.
 would, distinctions, § 265, 1, b.

Y

y, pron. adv., § 360.
 y, + avoir, § 250.
 y (pron. adv.), § 360; use, § 368, § 372, 6, n.; position, § 369, 1, c, n.
 -yer, verbs in, § 157.

*Some Personal Objects 26,
 Possessive adjectives 28,
 Present Indicative (avoir) 36; 39;
 I Conjugation 43;
 Demonstrative adjectives 44,
 Donner, Finir, Vendre, 60,
 Past participles 68,
 tout, 60,*

APPENDIX

The following are the deviations permitted by the decree of the French Minister of Public Instruction referred to in the Preface:

- § 29. The hyphen may be omitted.
- § 232, 2. Verb may agree with pl. complement of *de*.
- § 232, 2, *c*. *Plus d'un*, when followed by a pl. complement, may have verb in sing. or pl.
- § 232, 3. Either *est* or *sont* may be used before a pl. subst. or a pl. pron. in 3d pers.
- § 233, *b, c, e, f*. Verb may be either sing. or pl. in such cases.
- § 236, 1. The hyphen may be omitted.
- § 289, *a, b*. Agreement optional in either position.
- § 292, 4 and 4, *a*. Past part. may, in all such cases, be invariable.
- § 304, 1 and 3, *a*. *Enfant* and *automne*, masc. or fem.
- § 304, 3, *b, d*. *Amour* and *orgue* masc. in sing., and masc. or fem. in pl.
- § 304, 3, *e*. *Hymne*, masc. or fem. in all senses.
- § 304, 3, *g*. *Pâques* may be fem., either as a date or as a church festival.
- § 304, 3, *h, k*. Any adj. agreeing with *orge* or *gens* may be fem.
- § 310. Such nouns, if fully naturalized, may have pl. in *-s*, *e.g.*, *déficits*, *exéats*.
- § 311. All compound nouns may be written without hyphen.
- § 312. Any proper noun preceded by a pl. art. may take the pl. sign.
- § 324, 1. It is permissible to use *du*, *de la*, *des*, before adj. + noun.
- § 332, 2. A mistake in this usage is not to be counted an error.
- § 341, 1, *b*. Adj. may be masc. pl., no matter which noun is nearest.
- § 342. Phrases like *l'histoire ancienne et la moderne* may omit the second art.
- § 343, 1, *a*. *Fort* may agree like an adj.
- § 343, 2. Compound adjs., *e.g.*, *nouveau-né*, *court-vêtu*, etc., may be written as one word, and may form fem. and pl. by the general rule.
- § 343, 4, *a*. *Franc*, agreement optional when preceding.
- § 343, 4, *a, b*. *Nu*, *demi*, *feu*, may agree when preceding their subst.
- § 343, 4, *c*. Adj. may agree either with the subst. fem. or with *air*.
- § 348. The def. art. may agree.
- § 376, 6. The object possessed may be either sing. or pl.
- § 405, 2, *a, c*. Either *son* or *leur* may be used indifferently.
- § 406, 3 (2). Hyphen may be omitted.
- § 419, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Ne* may be omitted in all such cases.
- § 421, obs. 1. The hyphen may be omitted.
- § 421, *b*. *Vingt* and *cent* may take *-s* even before another numeral.
- § 421, *c*. *Mille* or *mil* may be used.



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